THE
MUNICIPAL
YEAR BOOK
1939

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The Municipal Year Book

1939

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The Municipal Year Book 1939

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

EDITORS

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY
ORIN F. NOLTING

CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1939

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FOREWORD

THE purpose of The Municipal Year Book, now in its sixth edition, is to record current municipal events and developments and to present an analysis of trends and statistics in the many activities of local governments. Like its predecessors, this Year Book places primary emphasis upon trends and upon the problems of municipalities as a whole. The summary articles in the various fields and the articles on trends in federal-city relations, municipal debt, and other fields have therefore been retained in this issue.

But important as broad trends are, they do not tell the complete story. Trends and averages are composed of individual events and items which may be significant in themselves and may be broken down into a number of subclassifications that may be more meaningful for some purposes than the composite picture. This year, therefore, we have given much more space to individual statistics of cities. In making this departure from previous Year Books we had to face two objections: first, the difficulty of collecting reliable data and, second, the danger of encouraging fallacious intercity comparisons. The first objection has been met in part by using information already compiled and validated by federal or other responsible agencies. As to the possible misuse of statistics, persons with special interests to promote can and will abuse the most reliable and objective data to suit their own ends. To discourage such misuse, however, we have included in Part Five an interpretive article on "The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics," in which the limitations of the data and cautions against unjustified conclusions are set forth.

In previous editions we have concentrated on the "staff" functions of municipal administration, but in response to requests from our readers we have included this year an entirely new section, "Part Five, Municipal Activities," which contains statistics on the "line" or service functions of police, fire, utility, welfare, health, library, and recreation administration. Other articles and sections which appear for the first time in this Year Book are an analysis of the intergovernmental tax exemption problem, financial data for cities over 30,000, a list of sources of statistics on city activities, and a selected list of standard references on municipal administration. The material in the sections that have been repeated has been brought strictly up-to-date.

The YEAR BOOK is organized into six major parts: municipal administration, governmental units, municipal personnel, municipal finance, municipal activities, and sources of information. The numerous sources of statistics, services, and publications listed in the last part provide a guide to information on practically every municipal problem. To make this volume still more useful, the index includes references to material which has appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

No author or editor honestly can take full credit for any publication, but few owe such a debt of appreciation to contributors and collaborators as the editors of this YEAR BOOK. The responsibility for any errors is clearly ours. The main credit for this volume, however, belongs to the two thousand municipal officials who filled out and returned our questionnaires, to our 48 state correspondents, to our editorial consultants, and to the many individuals and organizations whose assistance is acknowledged only in the by-lines and footnotes. To each of them we express our most sincere appreciation for having made possible this contribution to municipal progress.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1939

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Part One

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

A Résumé of Municipal
Activities in 1938

The State Correspondents

Alabama	Ed E. Reid, Alabama League of Municipalities, Montgomery.
Arizona	Waldo E. Waltz, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas	William D. Hopson, Arkansas Municipal League, Little Rock.
California	Richard Graves, League of California Municipalities.
Colorado	Don C. Sowers, Colorado Municipal League, Boulder.
Connecticut	Patterson H. French, Yale University, New Haven.
Delaware	Charles H. Gant, Board of Harbor Com'rs, Wilmington.
Florida	Angus M. Laird, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia	Cullen B. Gosnell, Emory University, Atlanta.
Idaho	Joseph D. Wood, Idaho State Planning Board, Boise.
Illinois	A. D. McLarty, Illinois Municipal League, Springfield.
Indiana	Virgil Sheppard, State Department of Public Welfare.
Iowa	C. A. Crosser, Bureau of Municipal Research, Des Moines.
Kansas	John G. Stutz, League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence.
Kentucky	Carl B. Wachs, Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington.
Louisiana	W. V. Holloway, Tulane University, New Orleans.
Maine	Orren C. Hormell, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
Maryland	Horace E. Flack, City Hall, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Philip L. Gamble, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.
Michigan	Ellsworth B. Cummings, Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota	C. C. Ludwig, League of Minnesota Municipalities.
Mississippi	David W. Knepper, Mississippi State College for Women.
Missouri	George A. Spencer, Missouri Municipal Association, Columbia.
Montana	Fred Bennion, Montana Taxpayers' Association, Helena.
Nebraska	Lane W. Lancaster, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada	C. C. Smith, University of Nevada, Reno.
New Hampshire	Lashley G. Harvey, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey	George A. Graham, Princeton University, Princeton.
New Mexico	Rupert F. Asplund, Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico.
New York	Robert F. Steadman, Syracuse University, Syracuse.
North Carolina	Patrick Healy, Jr., North Carolina League of Municipalities.
North Dakota	M. H. Atkinson, League of North Dakota Municipalities.
Ohio	Harvey Walker, Ohio State University, Columbus.
Oklahoma	Frank C. Higginbotham, Oklahoma Municipal League.
Oregon	Herman Kehrli, League of Oregon Cities, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	H. F. Alderfer, Pennsylvania State College, State College.
Rhode Island	R. M. Goodrich, Providence Bureau of Governmental Research.
South Carolina	George R. Sherrill, University of South Carolina.
South Dakota	William O. Farber, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Tennessee	Lee S. Greene, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas	E. E. McAdams, League of Texas Municipalities, Austin.
Utah	W. H. Dalgliesh, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	K. R. B. Flint, Norwich University, Northfield.
Virginia	Harold I. Baumes, League of Virginia Municipalities, Richmond.
Washington	Chester Biesen, League of Washington Cities, Seattle.
West Virginia	Hume K. Nowlan, League of West Virginia Municipalities.
Wisconsin	Frederick N. MacMillin, League of Wisconsin Municipalities.
Wyoming	C. A. Bloomfield, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Municipal Administration in 1938

A résumé of the more significant events and developments in the various fields of municipal administration in 1938 prepared for this YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents.

AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR CITIZENS

By LEONARD D. WHITE

Professor of Public Administration, The University of Chicago

REFLECTION upon the work which cities have undertaken or emphasized in the last decade suggests the title of this summary of municipal events during 1938. To generalize very broadly about the trends of municipal history since 1920, we might assert that from 1920 to 1930 the major emphasis was upon improved municipal housekeeping (budgeting, purchasing, accounting, supervision, and the like) together with the construction of public works of many kinds. Since 1930 the push for good municipal housekeeping has not receded, but it has been supplemented and in a way replaced by the rapid development of services directly designed to insure in greater measure the comfort, safety, welfare, and happiness of the individual citizen. The record of municipal work for 1938 contained in this volume illustrates again and again the changing character of municipal enterprise. It reveals American cities seeking to improve the lot of their citizens by direct participation in certain fields, notably housing, hitherto jealously reserved for private initiative.

The principal significant trend, indeed, during 1938 is the rapid expansion of municipal activity in the field of low-cost housing. First put forward as a means of providing work for unemployed artisans in the early days of the depression, public housing encountered extraordinary difficulties. Now conceived as a major program of social amelioration, organized principally on the basis of municipally established and controlled housing authorities, public housing seems during 1938 to have dug secure foundations in the municipal field.

The significance of this development is great. It represents a national effort to house adequately a substantial proportion of city dwellers who now exist under conditions which breed disease, crime, and social discontent. Public authority has accepted a responsibility to embark upon a program of social amelioration, the full effects of which may not be observed for a generation. The claims of private capital for a monopoly of the field of low-cost housing construction and management have been broken. The national government and the cities have again joined hands in a co-operative enterprise, capital funds coming in part from Washington, initiative and responsibility being furnished by the cities.

Specific events of the year 1938 mark the inner meaning of this municipal trend. The New York State Constitutional Convention proposed and the voters authorized the issuance of state bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 for public housing purposes. By the end of 1938 the United States Housing Authority had approved federal loans and annual subsidies for 140 projects in 73 cities, 2 counties, and the District of Columbia. There are now 221 local housing authorities, many of which are co-operating with city plan commissions. A new problem of municipal co-ordination between the city housing authority, the schools, and the municipal government is, incidentally, destined to arise; it will emphasize the need of co-operation between schools and cities, as well as between housing authorities, independent park districts, public libraries, and other too often marginal agencies.

Public housing, however, is only one of many examples of the new orientation of city administration. The problem of the elderly citizen is pressing to the front, contending with the pressing problems of finding room for youth in the economic and social structure of the city. The federal-state program for old-age assistance is now fairly under way, with definite effects upon municipal welfare responsibilities. The city, on its side, is beginning to modify its recreational program to meet the special needs of the grandfathers. Archery ranges, horseshoe courts, shuffleboard courts, and picnic areas are growing in number more rapidly than the baseball diamonds and tennis courts. Nor is this change confined to California and Florida, which may perhaps claim the distinction of extensive recreational facilities for the retired—as well as for the more active.

Police departments are becoming more and more concerned with the prevention of traffic accidents, and the record of mortality for 1938 was an improvement over 1937. New police gadgets have entered the field in the shape of the pathometer, a device for detecting deception, and the drunkometer, the purpose of which can be derived from its name. Fire prevention is reported as "probably the most significant development of 1938" in the field of fire administration, although "enormous strides" in the expansion of firemen's training programs are also noted.

Returning to the cultural contributions of cities to their citizens, we may note that with the aid of federal funds, a large number of new school buildings were completed during 1938. The plant and equipment of municipal schools have been greatly improved since the advent of the emergency construction agencies. The controversy over the relation of schools to cities was illuminated by a new study of the problem by an educator and a political scientist, Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin, *Schools and City Government.* The Griffenhagen report on the government of the District of Columbia poured oil on the fire by recommending a department of education in lieu of the existing independent school committee. The year was also notable for the publication of the report of the Regents' Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York, and the publication of the report of the Advisory Committee on Education.

A "marked increase" in the use of libraries was noted during 1938. Circulation in Chicago exceeded 12,000,000; in Detroit it was about 5,000,000. The principal increases provide an interesting clue to public interests—economics and sociology, technical and scientific books, and material on the contemporary world situation. The financial condition of libraries is gradually improving, but often remains unsatisfactory.

Activities in the field of public health were stimulated by federal grants and by the nation-wide campaign against syphilis, organized by the United States Public Health Service. In 1938 there were separate divisions of venereal disease control in 24 states, in place of 13 three years ago.

Without multiplying examples, we may rightly conclude that the American city is busy as never before in caring for the personal problems of the citizen—his health, his comfort, his recreation, his standard of living, his minimum physical requirements, and his morale. These activities are not all new by any means; some are, and the expansion of all of them marks a different orientation in city administration than that which characterized the decade 1920-1930.

An old problem became acute during 1938 with the refusal of Mayor Hague to allow Norman Thomas to speak in Jersey City. The courts rebuked this limitation of freedom of speech. Efforts to prevent the C.I.O. from holding meetings in the streets and other public places by the authorities of Jersey City were under attack in the federal courts as the year came to an end. The United States Supreme Court, in *Lovell vs. City of Griffin,* 303 U.S. 444, declared unconstitutional a city ordinance prohibiting the distribution of circulars, handbills, or literature of any kind without a permit from the city manager. There is an ominous possibility that the doctrine of freedom of speech and of assembly may be tested under novel and difficult circumstances in American cities if propaganda and agitation favoring other forms of state organization increase in volume. The cities are in the front line trenches.

The MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK records the principal administrative developments of each year. It does not record the political history of the cities except in so far as political changes affect administration. In a broad conspectus, however, we need not ignore the quiet changes in the political evolution of municipalities. One of the fundamental changes which is steadily pushing forward in the small and middle-sized cities is the decline of a party system based on local patronage and the displacement of political leaders whose power depended on jobs by a new type of leader whose power rests on other foundations. While this trend may be observed in cities under any form of government, it is most marked (although not universal) among the council-manager cities. The forthcoming study of these cities by Stone, Price, and Stone for the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council promises to throw much light on this aspect of city government.

To the extent that this trend prevails, the tasks of administration are facilitated. Superintendents of water plants can devote themselves to their technical and professional problems with a single eye to good performance; chiefs of police can serve one master, not many; public works can be planned and maintained as a single whole, not as parts of the sovereign empires of ward leaders; planning, foresight, organization, and undeflected energy in execution naturally become the pattern of administrative action.

These gains are not without their losses, however, if the absence of patronage should mean, as is sometimes contended, the withering away of the local party. Political leadership in the proper sense of the term is as useful to a community as good administration. Fortunately a mounting tide of evidence indicates that municipal parties need not depend on patronage, and the public interest is best served when they do not.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

By JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR.

General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority

FEW cities attempted important changes in internal organization during 1938. There was, of course, continued interest in the council-manager form of government, as indicated in another summary. In passing, it is appropriate to salute Yonkers, New York, which finally made the grade after years of intensive efforts. As a result of a 1937 statute lowering to 1,000 the population limit at which a Wisconsin village could reorganize as a city, a number of Wisconsin villages have so changed their status, including Fox Lake, Montello, and Weyauwega. While a number of cities moved forward along this line of major adjustment in administrative structure, other efforts to make organization adjustments were limited in number. Utica, New York, with the aid of the Taxpayers Research Bureau, explored revision of its city charter. The governments of Atlanta and Fulton County, Georgia, assisted by the consultant service of the National Municipal League, undertook a complete review of their administrative and financial problems, including those of the city and county school systems. The report prepared by the League made practical suggestions toward the solution of complicated regional problems by providing for the unified treatment of such problems as health, hospitals, welfare, parks, recreation, and police and fire services. Philadelphia continued its work on charter revision despite the limitations resulting from the failure of the state legislature to approve a proposed city-county consolidation amendment.

New York started the year with a new administrative code. This code brings together the provisions of law regulating the details of the city administration, in harmony with the city's new charter adopted in 1936 and effective January 1, 1938. The city of Los Angeles continued its search for administrative adjustments which would enable it to respond more effectively to the pressing problems of a large urban region. The city budget director and the city attorney were instructed by the city council to make a complete revision of its charter. Several cities, including Saginaw, Michigan; Miami, Florida; Duluth and St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Wheeling, West Virginia, worked on municipal administrative codes. Generally speaking, this activity was more along the line of codification of ordinances and simplification and restatement of procedures, rather than administrative reorganization.

Wheeling, West Virginia, was a notable exception and offers the one important example of administrative reorganization through the medium of an administrative code. In this work the council and the city manager had the assistance of the Public Administration Service. The former plan of organization was cumbersome and seriously defective because of the administrative load which it imposed upon the city manager. Twenty-two officials and employees reported directly to him, in addition to two in his own office. Under the new administrative code, the number of organization units and officials requiring direct supervision by the manager is reduced from 22 to 10. A detailed explanation of this new administrative setup has been presented in the August, 1938, issue of *Public Management.*

No other city attempted such a comprehensive adjustment of administrative relationships. Apparently, the pressure of administering relief and financing municipal programs did not leave much time for studies of organization improvements. Undoubtedly another important reason for inactivity in the field of internal reorganization was the continued growth of external relationships with cities, counties, and state governments.

In Minnesota there were several examples of the creation of joint recreational boards between cities and school districts. North Carolina worked on legislation which would clarify the practice of municipal fire departments rendering assistance outside of municipal corporate limits, particularly from the viewpoint of protecting municipalities from liability and the providing of workmen's compensation for firemen. Nebraska made further progress in the direction of power and irrigation districts as authorized under an act of 1931. In Virginia the city of Hopewell and the county of Prince George entered into an agreement by which a joint public welfare unit was established. In Missouri 18 cities, towns, and villages co-operated in the field of police and fire protection. In North Dakota co-operative administrative relations were established between cities, counties, and the state health department in the use of Social Security funds for health work. The New Jersey League of Municipalities, in a convention in November, directed its executive board to explore the possibilities of intermunicipal agreements. Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, and the townships embracing these cities united in the establishment of a joint health district.

The cities of California continued the use of the authority given them to enter into contracts with state, county, or municipal personnel agencies for the provision of technical personnel services. In Los Angeles County, additional contracts have been signed with the County Civil Service Board. The state personnel agency has entered the field and during 1938 signed up a number of contracts, including a classification job for Pasadena and installations in three or four other cities. In this same state, cities continued to turn over to the counties responsibility for the enforcement of state health regulations within the city, and, in many cases, contract also with the county for the enforcement of municipal health regulations. Other cities have turned over to the county responsibility for the assessment and collection of city taxes. Legislation is also taking form in California for the better co-ordination of the recreation programs of cities, counties, and school districts serving the same area.

In view of the increasing relations between cities and counties, it is important perhaps to note some examples of activity in the field of county government organization. Erie County in New York made the effort but failed to set up a county-manager plan. Milwaukee County spent considerable time reviewing a report on comprehensive reorganization prepared by J. L. Jacobs and Company of Chicago and the Milwaukee County Civil Service Commission. Among other recommendations was included a proposal for a unified department of public health and the extension of central purchasing to all county purchases. City-county reorganization continued as a live issue in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. The local committee recommended a home-rule charter, providing for the unification of the administration of all existing municipalities and townships within the county as one central government. The manager plan, with a council of 15 elected by proportional representation, also was proposed. Virginia entered the year with three counties under the county-manager and county-executive forms of governments. Subsequently, a special act was passed for Chesterfield County creating the position of executive secretary for the purpose of relieving the board of supervisors of a large part of its administrative burden.

An examination of the year's activities in the field of municipal-state relationships clearly indicates that municipal organizations do not function in a vacuum. The activity of state governments in the field of municipal affairs is ample explanation of why cities have marked time on internal reorganization. In New York State the state department of social welfare was authorized to make agreements with vendors for supplies and commodities needed by local departments, and in this field to act as purchasing agent for the local units. The state department of public health has extended its activities greatly in the rural areas, supplementing town and village health work to the point where these local units may soon find themselves without essential function. In this same state in the field of personnel the state civil service commission has engaged in surveys of personnel practices in the city of Buffalo and in one or two other local communities.

Louisiana, in establishing a centralized state department of public welfare, also gave broad powers to this department for the supervision and administration of welfare activities in parish and city departments. Some of the parishes and city departments exercised but few welfare functions independent of the state government. In Kentucky municipal alcoholic beverage administrators function subject to the approval of the state alcoholic beverage control board. Pennsylvania provided a striking example of the tendency toward centralization, particularly in the fields of public welfare, budgetary control, health, highways, and central purchasing. This development is summarized in an article in the April, 1938, issue of the *National Municipal Review.*

This trend toward centralization in the state governments is worth watching. There have always been examples of state participation in municipal affairs, particularly in the fields of finance, highways, and health. In at least five states—Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—there have been purchasing facilities which, however, were rarely used by the cities. Today, however, these state activities and services in the municipal field are taking on new life and broadening their scope. Perhaps a counter movement is the increase in cooperative relations between cities and between cities and counties. Until these two trends reach a certain stability it is easy to understand why many cities are postponing perfection of administrative organization. This can only be temporary. Cities will continue as the places where a large portion of our population works and plays. Basic changes in social and economic conditions and major advances along technological lines will compel adjustments in municipal administrative organization as new municipal services evolve and the general emphasis of municipal functions shifts.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

By G. Lyle Belsley

Executive Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

The rising public interest in the merit system which has been evident for several years showed no signs of abatement in 1938. Many civic, professional, and employee organizations continued to work for the extension and the strengthening of civil service systems at all levels of government. Among the national organizations which endorsed the merit system during the past year were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Federation of Labor, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The National League of Women Voters and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce continued to make the extension of the merit system one of the principal planks in their activity programs. Among civic organizations, the National Civil Service Reform League remained a potent influence for the defense and the extension of civil service systems. Practically all samples of public opinion taken during the year indicated that an overwhelming majority of American voters favored formal civil service systems for all classes of governmental employees. A poll by the National Institute of Public Opinion, conducted by George Gallup during the year, showed that approximately 75 per cent of the voters of both major parties favored civil service for "officials in charge of relief."

Two executive orders issued by President Roosevelt on June 24, 1938, represented the most important merit system gains of the past year in the federal service. By one of these orders the President extended the classified service to all federal employees in non-policy determining positions who were not exempted by statute. In co-operation with the United States Civil Service Commission, the federal departments and independent agencies were ordered to determine by February 1, 1939, the positions which would be brought under the civil service laws and rules as a result of the President's action. It was estimated that approximately 81,000 positions would be added to the classified service, and that after February 1, 1939, about 75 per cent of all federal positions would be in the competitive class. Although some of the actions of the 75th Congress caused considerable distress to friends of the merit system, a bill was passed in 1938 to place postmasters in first-, second-, and third-class postoffices under the civil service laws and rules. By the provisions of this act, incumbent postmasters are permitted to qualify in non-competitive examinations, but future appointments must be made after competitive tests. In the future, postmasters of all classes will have permanent tenure, subject, of course, to the usual rules governing the removal of civil service employees from office.

Except for special or emergency sessions, few state legislatures met during 1938. It was not surprising, therefore, that the spectacular civil service gains of 1937 were not repeated. The interest of governors, state legislators, state employees, and civic organizations in merit system legislation indicated that 1939 would see several states added to the civil service group. With the technical advice and counsel of the Social Security Board, a large number of states placed their agencies administering unemployment compensation, old age pensions, and assistance to dependents under merit systems. By the end of the year 27 states had such departmental merit systems in operation.

At the local level of government approximately 25 municipalities established or reorganized civil service systems. These included: Alameda, Compton, Roseville, San Leandro, Santa Monica City School District, and Taft, California; Greenwich, Connecticut; Miami Beach, Florida; Topeka, Kansas; Highland Park, Michigan; Maplewood, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; Milburn, Park Ridge, Rutherford, Teaneck, West Orange, and Wood-Ridge, New Jersey; Grand Forks and Minot, North Dakota; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Cheyenne, Wyoming. The New Jersey cities adopted by referendum the provisions of a law applying to municipalities by which the state civil service commission administers their local merit systems. Monmouth County, New Jersey, took similar action during 1938. In Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Huntington

Park, California; Madison, Wisconsin; and Tucson, Arizona, existing civil service systems were extended to include substantial groups of new employees. The state legislature of Kentucky passed an enabling act authorizing the establishment of civil service commissions in second- and third-class cities.

Although reorganizations of civil service administration were under way in Los Angeles, Buffalo, and several other localities, the most significant proposal of this nature was that contained in the Federal Reorganization Bill which was debated in Congress during the first months of 1938. Based upon the report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management, the bill would have substituted a personnel administrator for the present Civil Service Commission. A second executive order of June 24 put into effect a revision of the rules of the United States Civil Service Commission. This was the first time the rules of the federal personnel agency had been thoroughly modernized since 1902.

The President's executive orders of June 24 also provided that each federal department and independent agency should establish a personnel office by February 1, 1939. Shortly after the issuance of these executive orders, the United States Civil Service Commission announced an open competitive examination for the positions of departmental personnel director and assistant departmental personnel director. From the eligible list established as a result of this examination, appointments were to be made to these positions in various federal departments and independent agencies. Qualifying examinations were provided for departmental personnel officers appointed prior to the executive orders. Provision was made for the reorganization of the Council on Personnel Administration which in the future is to consist primarily of the departmental personnel directors. The orders also authorized close co-operation between the United States Civil Service Commission and state and municipal personnel agencies.

A large number of the new civil service agencies established in 1937 and 1938 completed classification plans during the past year. Among others, Maine, Michigan, and Arkansas on the state level; Fargo and Minot, North Dakota; Madison, Shorewood, and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; and a number of California cities completed surveys and adopted plans. The New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, which performs personnel functions for local jurisdictions, classified positions in the 11 cities and one county adopting civil service provisions in 1937. In the same state, distribution of almost two million dollars as salary increments to state employees was completed. A classification of positions in the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor was started. A few of the larger reclassification projects of the year were carried on in California, Los Angeles County, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee County.

Many civil service agencies experimented with improved methods of recruitment. Radio announcements to attract applicants for positions were used in several jurisdictions. In Phoenix, Arizona, placards on the front of streetcars called attention to an examination for policemen. Sacramento, California, enlivened its examination announcements by cartoons which suggested the advantages of employment under civil service. The introduction of electrical test scoring machines, which can grade from 400 to 800 examination papers an hour, promised to be of great importance to the larger civil service agencies which frequently examine thousands of candidates for the more common governmental positions. The civil service commissions of New York City and Ohio made considerable use of these machines during the past year. Several public personnel agencies subjected their testing procedures to evaluation and analysis. In Cincinnati, for example, the civil service commission conducted a study of its methods of selecting fire department captains and lieutenants.

The broadening scope of public personnel administration was noticeable in civil service jurisdictions throughout the country. The interest manifested in sessions on in-service training and employee health and welfare at the Civil Service Assembly's annual meeting in Washington is an indication of this development. Public personnel administrators from federal, state, and municipal agencies were eager to discuss plans and experiences with regard to training programs, safety work, group health associations, and other aspects of employee management and welfare.

With the assistance of federal grants-in-aid under the George-Deen Act, numerous jurisdictions have established in-service training programs for their employees. This development has been further stimulated by the appointment of a consultant on public service occupations in the Office of Education of the Department of Interior.

In several cities co-operative arrangements with local universities have led to the establishment of training courses for municipal employees. Wayne University in Detroit, for example, has been one of the leaders in this type of training activity. The tenth annual Institute of Government, sponsored by the University of Southern California and held June 13 to 17, attracted several hundred federal, state, and municipal employees in the Los Angeles area. The California State Department of Education has established an advisory committee on public service training to assist in the development of the general principles of such training and to prepare definite programs. The committee is composed of representatives of employees, universities, and the Department of Education. The University of Washington held its third annual Institute of Government in Seattle during July. New programs of pre-entry training were established at Harvard University, Louisiana State University, New York University, University of Denver, University of Virginia, University of Pennsylvania, and a number of other institutions of higher learning. Plans for training apprentices were put into operation in the United States Indian Service, Indiana Bureau of Personnel, state of Wisconsin, state of Michigan, Saginaw, Michigan, and Glendale and San Diego County, California.

Such municipal jurisdictions as Cincinnati and the city of San Diego continued to report large savings through employee safety programs. The personnel director of San Diego turned over to the city manager a check for $33,243 representing the 1937 dividend on premiums of $55,405.15 paid to the State Compensation Insurance Fund. In California and New York City programs were instituted to reduce accidents among public employees driving motor vehicles. The California State Employees' Association organized a group health plan for members of the association and their families. A pioneer in the movement for low-cost, prepaid medical care for government employees, the Group Health Association, Inc., organized in the Home Owners Loan Corporation, became involved in legal proceedings which attracted nation-wide interest. Because of its opposition to the Group Health Association, the American Medical Association was charged by the Department of Justice with violation of the anti-trust laws. The legality of the purposes of the Group Health Association was previously affirmed in a suit in a District of Columbia court which raised questions concerning the practice of medicine by a corporation and the operation of an insurance company.

The most far-reaching retirement legislation during 1938 was the passage by the Ohio state legislature of a measure making mandatory the establishment of pension systems by Ohio municipalities. A number of localities, including San Diego County, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Nashville, Tennessee, adopted new laws or revised old systems. With the growing emphasis on the necessity for financial soundness, many cities have had their existing retirement systems examined by actuaries.

Paralleling the growth and solidification of union activities in the industrial field, organizations of public employees continued to gain in strength. Recognizing the need of its own local chapters for sound advice on civil service problems, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees appointed a civil service counsel to assist in the drafting of merit system legislation and in other public personnel matters. Formal employee relations policies were adopted during 1938 by such administrative agencies as the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Social Security Board, the District of Columbia Works Progress Administration, and the department of welfare in New York City. In addition, new employee appeal procedures were established in the United States Housing Authority; Columbus and Toledo, Ohio; and Los Angeles County, California. The appointment by the Social Security Board of an employee counselor to handle matters concerning general employee welfare and the personal problems of individual workers is an innovation in the federal personnel field.

Among the civil service cases which were before the courts during the past year, several were of special interest. The New York Court of Appeals decided that the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission had acted within its discretion when it changed the method of grading an examination question misinterpreted by the majority of candidates participating in the examination (*Immediato v. Kern*). The Lyons law requiring three years' residence in New York City for appointment to municipal positions was upheld in the New York County Supreme Court. In announcing its decision the court declared: "Although the policy may be unwise and perhaps in the long run more expensive to the city in that it may not always result in obtaining the best qualified employees, the wisdom or lack of wisdom of the policy is not for the courts but for the city's legislative body." Results of a medical examination given by the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission are not subject to judicial review "unless caprice or abuse of discretion is shown," according to a decision of a New York Supreme Court in *Thompson v. Finegan*. In Los Angeles a superior court held that under the city charter the civil service commission was not free to hold an open competitive examination for the position of city treasurer until a promotional test revealed that there were no qualified candidates in the municipal service (*Crowe v. Lyon*). A New Jersey municipal civil service employee who, for economy reasons, has been placed in a lower position than that for which he qualified by competitive examination, is entitled to a vacancy in a higher position when it occurs, according to the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court in *Parsons v. City of Newark*. A New York Supreme Court justice ruled that the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission had no power to fix maximum age limits for the position of porter (*Deodati v. Kern*). The United States Supreme Court upheld federal taxation of the income of quasi-official state employees whose salaries are derived from private funds. The opinion stated that individuals engaged in the liquidation of insolvent corporations are not in a business included among a state's "essential governmental duties."

The taxation of official salaries became an important issue during the year. In a special message to Congress on April 25 President Roosevelt proposed the enactment of legislation abolishing the immunity of the salaries of federal officials from state income taxes and, reciprocally, the immunity of the salaries of state and local government employees from federal income taxes. Among lawyers there was difference of opinion concerning the necessity of a constitutional amendment to authorize such taxation.

One of the encouraging trends of the year was the increasing disposition of executive and legislative officials and civic organizations to recognize the professional and technical character of public personnel administration. In a number of jurisdictions public personnel consultants were employed to assist in preparing and installing classification and pay plans, to aid in conducting examinations, and to help with other administrative problems. Several governmental units, such as Wisconsin, San Diego County, and Evanston (Illinois), conducted nation-wide competitive examinations for the position of executive officer of their personnel agencies. Other jurisdictions held such examinations for employment in subordinate personnel jobs. Besides the benefit to the jurisdiction, this practice affords new career possibilities in the field of public personnel administration.

MUNICIPAL BUDGETING

By A. E. Buck

Institute of Public Administration, New York City

While there were no marked trends in municipal budgeting during 1938, there were some interesting happenings. Here and there municipal authorities attempted to consolidate the gains already made in the field—gains in improved financial standing and in better budgetary technique. But this was not an easy thing to do. The recession which struck the country during the latter months of 1937 tended to increase the fiscal difficulties of many municipalities in 1938. The tax collections of the cities did not improve as expected; they even fell off in some sections. Balancing municipal budgets was in general a more difficult task, particularly for the larger cities. Finding sufficient revenues to carry on municipal activities assumed the proportions of a major problem. At the same time it was evident that no permanent plan could be developed for augmenting local revenues until some definite relief policy had been adopted by the superior governmental units—the states and the nation. Just where the shifting of relief activities and their financing by these units might end was still a matter of speculation.

In some sections of the country, notably in Florida, the municipalities found themselves during 1938 either in a fairly good or in a very poor financial condition. The cities in the older settled regions of north and west Florida were as a rule in a good condition, although in many instances they were able to balance their budgets only by meeting part of their expenses from the surplus earnings of publicly owned light and power plants. Their bonds, however, usually sold at a premium, and sometimes carried as little as 2½ per cent interest. Among these cities were Gainesville, Jacksonville, Ocala, Tallahassee, and several smaller places. At the other extreme were the cities in the tourist sections—the east, south, and central parts of the state. These cities have been in a state of virtual or actual bankruptcy for several years. Their condition dates back to the "boom" period of the middle 1920's when urban and suburban land speculation ran riot.[1] They now get along on greatly reduced budgets, which as a rule provide for a limited personnel to carry on only the most necessary functions. Their revenues have been increased somewhat by high occupational taxes, added taxes on privately owned utilities or increased rates of publicly owned utilities, excise taxes on gasoline, liquor, cigarettes and similar items, and several other minor taxes.

State-City Relations. The legislatures of a number of states have made it increasingly difficult for municipalities to balance their budgets. They have increased the financial responsibilities of the municipal authorities by imposing mandatory spending requirements, such as pensions, pay increases for policemen and firemen, and several new services. Such is the case, for example, in Tucson, Arizona, where city authorities were forced to ask permission of the state tax commission to make a special levy to cover the increased pay of policemen and firemen, and then to issue warrants in anticipation of this levy. In examining the experience of such mandatory expenditures, the committee on local government activities and revenues of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association says: "Often their imposition has caused the curtailment of much needed services. Likewise, they have so frozen local expenditures that retrenchment, when necessary, has brought the disruption of those services not made mandatory." The committee believes that the states should lighten the burden of the municipalities "by refusing to require mandatory expenditures or to encourage additional local services, without providing adequate financial support for them."[2]

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[1] On this subject, Philip H. Cornick of the Institute of Public Administration published during 1938 a searching study on *Premature Subdivision and Its Consequences,* which he made for the New York State Planning Council. This study covered the premature subdivision for urban purposes of outlying lands in selected city areas of New York State. But the problem which he analyzed is much the same as that of the cities in Florida and in other states which have experienced land booms.

Some states, notably Ohio, have increased the budget troubles of local authorities by requiring what is in effect two budgets to be prepared by these authorities for each fiscal year. Toledo, Ohio, for example, must prepare an annual tax budget for submission to the county budget commission not later than July 15. Upon the basis of this budget and similar budgets from all local subdivisions within the county, the commission fixes the tax rate for the following year. On November 15, under a provision of the Toledo city charter, the city manager's budget is submitted to the city council. The council then authorizes the appropriations for the city government in keeping with the manager's recommendations. The result is that "no matter how well planned the city's operating program may be," says the *Toledo City Journal* of April 9, 1938, "when everything is pieced together the final product is only a remnant of the original plan." When conditions are normal the Ohio laws on municipal budgeting appear to be workable. "But," observes the *Journal,* "when emergencies arise—and one emergency has followed another for the past nine years—the whole fiscal structure is such that it cannot possibly be complied with and the result is that the operating solvency of the city government is more a matter of chance than anything else."

The New Jersey legislature revised extensively the local government finance laws of that state during 1938. Four new laws were enacted on the recommendation of the Princeton Survey Commission. These laws established a state department of local government to which was transferred the supervisory functions of the state auditor. In addition, the new department was empowered to exercise broad control over local budgets, accounts, and fiscal practices. The department is headed by a commissioner of local government, to which post Walter R. Darby, former state auditor, was appointed. A state board of local government is also established, with powers to hear appeals from the commissioner's rulings as well as to exercise supervisory powers of its own. The municipal finance and funding commissions, previously established, are continued, with the commissioner of local government succeeding to the state auditor's powers on these bodies.

Deficit Financing. Turning to the budgeting of individual cities, the authorities of Philadelphia were severely criticized during 1938 by the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research for their slipshod fiscal methods. The Bureau pointed out that resort to the use of deficiency bills as a means of financing beyond the city's budget was unusually heavy. At the same time, the city authorities were shown to be as much as two years behind on paying these bills. The Bureau also asserted that a substantial increase in revenues was needed just to meet the city's current expenditures. The cash deficit was placed at between seven and nine and one-half millions, which when added to the appropriations for 1939 made a total of from $93,000,000 to $96,000,000. Since the estimated revenues amounted to only about $68,000,000, the gap to be bridged would amount to from $25,000,000 to $27,000,000. "In the situation now confronting the city," said the Bureau, "we have only the repetition of an old story. For years the city has been spending far beyond its income. That is why there is so much accumulated deficit now. By one device after another the council has been able to authorize expenditures greatly in excess of available revenues and to pile up an increasing total of floating debt."

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[2] See *The Support of Local Government Activities,* published by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, January, 1939, p. 50.

The Civic Research Institute of Kansas City, Missouri, took to task the city manager of that city for his 1938 budget. It pointed out that his budget was one only in name, since less than half of the city's expenditure requirements were included. Even the expenditures which the budget covered, the Institute said, were not complete, because they did not include $1,450,000 for debt retirement. The Institute estimated a deficit of some $2,000,000 for 1938, and stated that by the end of the budget year the outstanding debt of the city government would be about $46,000,000, as compared with $28,000,000 ten years before, most of this increased debt being incurred on account of deficit financing.

Capital Budgets. During 1938 the city of San Diego, California, completed a long-term program of capital expenditures, which was published by the city planning commission. The program covered the improvement needs of the city for the next ten years, and set forth the extent to which the city could supply funds for such needs. It reviewed the capital expenditures during the past ten years, and the finances of the city for that period. The projected plans were based upon the future growth of the city and the ability of the city's population to finance the physical facilities listed. The long-term program will be applied in the preparation of the annual budgets and, it is hoped, will serve as a deterrent to pressure groups which may from time to time urge desirable but untimely projects upon the city council.

The long-term financial program of Schenectady, New York, according to C. A. Harrell, city manager, needs considerable revision as the result of the depression. Preliminary steps have been taken to have either the city planning commission or a citizen body and the commission bring the program up to date so that it may be resumed as soon as the pressure of relief and welfare financing is lessened. "Until local welfare costs decrease," says Harrell, "it will be almost impossible to carry out any very comprehensive long-term financial program that calls for large capital expenditure."

During 1938 New York City prepared its first capital budget and capital program under the provisions of the new city charter. The city planning commission got together the estimates of projects and set up the proposed capital budget for the calendar year 1939 and the capital program for the next succeeding five calendar years. This document, published in the *City Record,* was submitted to the board of estimate and the city council on November 1. It contained an explanatory statement by the chairman of the city planning commission, Rexford G. Tugwell, in support of the proposed capital budget of approximately $146,000,000 and the five-year program calling for an expenditure of $455,000,000. "Confidence in the budget-making process," said the chairman and sometime leading exponent of the New Deal, "is a consideration in all a city's dealings with outside agencies. . . . The city government cannot, like the federal government, create money; in this respect it has to be rigidly orthodox. The city cannot unbalance its budget and keep its credit good, either with the public or with the private lending agencies upon which it has to depend for funds. There is the added fact, of course, that debt incurrence is limited in the state constitution to 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable realty within the city." On November 15 the city comptroller, Joseph D. McGoldrick, reviewed the proposed capital budget in a statement, adding a word of caution with respect to the city's narrow borrowing margin under the existing debt limit. "Projects financed outside the debt limit," he said, "probably will not be curtailed to any substantial degree, although even these should be chosen with extreme care. Assessable improvements will continue. The vast program financed in large part by federal funds has already provided for the most basic of public needs. We should therefore be content to contemplate the temporary abatement of huge capital expenditures." The capital budget, as voted by the board of estimate on December 2, totaled $140,800,000 in round figures. The city council, in adopting the capital budget on December 20, struck out items aggregating $415,000. The action of the council in striking out these items was later vetoed by Mayor LaGuardia. At a special meeting of the council on December 28, that body rejected the mayor's veto on the ground that the provisions of the new city charter did not permit the mayor to take such action with respect to the capital budget. The board of estimate has, however, since proceeded as if the disputed items were a part of the capital budget.

ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

Tax revenues are still the lifeblood of any government in the modern world. Of all tax revenues raised in the United States, those derived from the so-called general property tax are more important, measured by total amounts raised, than those from any other single source. It is true that the federal government does not share in the proceeds of these taxes. Thirteen states have also given up their interest in the property tax on real estate, but so far as local government is concerned it is still far and away the most important revenue source and in some places it is nearly the sole support of local governments.

Assessment administration, which includes the discovery and listing of taxable property, the appraisal of taxable property, and the review of the assessor's determinations, has been characterized not only by extreme lack of uniformity in law and practice but also by official incompetency, faulty organizational pattern, ambiguous statutes, muddy court decisions, and impossible administrative responsibilities. As a result, only a few assessment districts know the true extent of their taxable resources; fewer still assess all taxable property; and millions of citizens pay either more or less than they should for the services they receive. However, in this field as in so many others the pressure to eliminate waste and injustice is making itself felt, and reform movements are constantly undermining ancient traditions. The year 1938 contains considerable evidence of such progress. Indications of progress might well be grouped under three headings: (1) changes affecting organization, that is the assignment of powers, duties, and responsibilities; (2) changes affecting personnel; and (3) changes affecting assessment techniques. It is almost axiomatic that administration lacking these three essentials of good organization, good personnel, and good techniques will be highly ineffective.

Organization. With the general failure of equalization agencies to overcome the effects of poor original assessments, it is becoming increasingly realized that improvements in assessments must begin with the original assessment made by the local assessor. There is a growing tendency for state governments to equip the supervisory assessment agency in the state so that real help can be given to local assessors in making their assessments. The Wisconsin Tax Commission with its well-established supervisory districts, each containing several counties, not only has pioneered in this administrative device but has demonstrated its effectiveness. Prior to 1938 several state tax commissions assisted local assessors in the appraisal of peculiarly difficult properties, such as utilities, large industrial establishments, mines, and so forth. Assistance in all types of assessment problems is available in Arkansas under a recent law which provides for the creation of a corps of tax assessment supervisors under the direct jurisdiction of the Arkansas Corporation Commission. Funds have recently been made available for putting this plan into operation. Alabama and Maine started a serious investigation of the Wisconsin plan, while Michigan took definite steps toward the formulation of such an arrangement. California is meeting the need in a different way but with promising effectiveness; the state board of equalization has established a division of assessment standards divided into five departments—rural land, urban land, buildings, forests, and petroleum property—which will assist local assessors when requested to do so.

There is also an increasing tendency actually to turn over the assessment of difficult property to the state agency. In Kentucky all public utility property and securities held by brokerage houses for the account of residents are now appraised by the state tax commission, while in Louisiana chain stores and bank shares as well as certain public utilities formerly assessed locally are now assessed by the state. Taxation of intangibles was turned over to the state in 1938 in Georgia and North Carolina. Legislation was proposed in Texas and West Virginia which contemplated the complete abolition of local assessment agencies and the substitution of a single state assessing agency, but the statutes failed of adoption.

Although the need is appreciated by most, not many state tax commissions have established research divisions. However, the trend in that direction continued in 1938 when the Michigan Tax Commission and the Connecticut State Tax Department created such agencies. Research divisions had previously been established in Illinois, New York, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin. The only local assessment offices known to have separate research departments are Cook County, Illinois, and New York City, though of course research activities are carried on in several other large jurisdictions.

In local assessment organizations the conflict between the board and the single administrator system is still a subject of controversy and action, though the weight of authority strongly favors the local assessment organization headed by a single person. Only one assessment district, Rochester, New York, changed to a single assessor during 1938. However, Elizabeth, New Jersey, had its 13-man board reduced to six members by act of the legislature.

The only accomplishments in the way of enlarged assessment districts and elimination of overlapping districts came from Westchester County, New York, which is now operating under a new plan providing for the appointment of a county tax commissioner to equalize assessments between the different districts within the county. A permissive section of the act, not yet ratified, may lead eventually to original assessments by the county. A step backward was recorded during the year in South Carolina, where one of the three counties in which the assessment of property was a county function was broken up into 16 small districts. A new constitution adopted in New York State authorizes the legislature to abolish the existing overlapping assessment organizations in towns and villages.

In the field of assessment review the most significant development is the increasing advocacy of a state board of tax appeal, proposed in order to separate judicial functions from administrative functions and to develop and establish an expert judiciary for reviewing tax questions. Such state boards were in existence in only two states, Massachusetts and New Jersey, at the end of 1937. In 1938 a one-man "board" of tax appeals was created in the District of Columbia, and recommendations for similar agencies were made in New York and Connecticut. No impartial appraisal of the effectiveness of this institution has yet been made, but its appeal is widespread and increasing.

Personnel. There was little progress in 1938 in the securing of competent personnel for assessment organizations. The division of assessment standards of the California State Board of Equalization recruited its staff through competitive civil service examinations, while Michigan installed civil service for nearly all state employees including those of the tax commission. On the other hand, North Dakota, apparently seeking to get out of the frying pan of political appointment of its state tax commissioner, jumped into the fire of popular election to fill the office.

At the local level, Montana lengthened the term of county assessors from two to four years and permitted the legislature to prescribe their qualifications. In Kansas the tax commission has recommended legislation which, if adopted, will permit county assessors to appoint their own deputies instead of having deputies elected in each township. The North Carolina Classification Commission has recommended full-time county assessors, more active state supervision, and compulsory training of local assessors. More rapid improvements in personnel seem retarded by five major obstacles: (1) the elective system of recruitment; (2) reluctance to pay the higher salaries necessary to attract competent persons; (3) local residence requirements; (4) part-time assessing; and (5) the power of political organizations.

Techniques. Without question the greatest progress in assessment administration in 1938 has been in the improvement of techniques for the discovery, listing, and appraisal of taxable property. WPA projects to assist in a complete reassessment and installation of standardized methods or to improve property inventory records were sponsored in Toledo; Memphis; New Orleans; Birmingham; Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Escanaba, Michigan; Providence; Superior, Wisconsin; Pittsburg, California; Paterson; Tampa; and a number of other assessment districts. Without the assistance of WPA, similar work was undertaken in San Francisco; Austin, Minnesota; Port Huron, Holland, and Royal Oak, Michigan; Helena, Montana; and Nassau County, New York. Substantial progress in rural and farm land appraisal techniques was recorded in Montana, California, and Michigan.

The most important trend in personal property assessment is the tendency either to exempt those types of personal property which are extremely difficult or impossible to assess locally, or to shift the assessment responsibility to state agencies. Changes were made in Kentucky, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina relative to public utilities, chain stores, and certain intangibles. In Arizona the supreme court declared invalid a long-standing statute providing for the taxation of intangibles. So far as household goods are concerned, there is much agitation either to exempt all of them or to increase the exemption to a point where all ordinary households are omitted.

Other Developments. The National Association of Assessing Officers adopted during the year the report of its committee on principles of assessment practice containing 80 specific recommendations believed necessary to insure an acceptable standard of assessment work. In practically no assessing jurisdictions are all of the committee's recommendations now being followed, but the approval of these principles by the membership not only is strong evidence of an awakening professional spirit but is especially valuable in clarifying some of the objectives of NAAO. The report has already found wide use among newspapers, research agencies, citizens' groups, assessors, and others as a standard with which to compare existing assessment methods. Last year a committee of the American Bar Association in making a study of legislation to improve the assessment and collection of taxes on real property incorporated a large number of the principles in its report. During 1938 the NAAO committee on assessment organization and personnel completed three progress reports covering primary assessment districts, overlapping assessment districts, and state assessment districts. The committee's full report covering all the various organizational patterns which have been created for the assessment of property at both the local and state levels and the personnel practices followed in staffing such organizations is expected to be finished during 1939.

Finally, and not to be overlooked, is the development of in-service training programs for assessors. Although in the majority of states assessors have been given practically no training whatever, a few tax commissions have done and are doing some splendid work in this matter. Besides the activities of state tax commissions, assessors' in-service training programs worthy of note have been sponsored in Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan. In the first two the responsibility was largely that of the state league of municipalities, in the latter it was a joint venture shared by the state league, state university, and the state board for control of vocational education, with the assistance of NAAO. These programs are still experimental, and the methodology is by no means near crystallization. However, the interest is great, the results are good, and 1939 should witness a considerable spread of the movement.

To summarize, 1938 was characterized by: (1) increased development of the professional spirit among leaders; (2) an increasing recognition by many groups, official and otherwise, of the fundamental importance and difficulty of assessment practice; (3) the surrender to state agencies of local assessment duties which are administratively impossible or nearly so to perform; (4) a recognition of the need for in-service training; and (5) considerable spread of standardized methods. A good deal of spade work and planting was done in 1938 by NAAO, tax study commissions, research agencies, civic groups, and others. If hopes are realized, 1939 should witness the ripening of much good fruit.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

By Albert Lepawsky *

Executive Director, Federation of Tax Administrators, Chicago

The Municipal Year Book's revenue analysis of last year, in which it was cautioned that our city treasuries could not expect bright days ahead, has been borne out by the municipal revenue facts of 1938. To begin with, total municipal revenues indicate a possible decline, according to the latest available figures. The restrictive effects of homestead exemptions and tax limitations continued to be apparent, in spite of stronger property tax collections. The search for new revenues continued almost frantically, and during the year it ran the whole gamut from municipal gross income taxes to city cigarette taxes. The municipal bond market strengthened during the year, but there appeared some concern in city circles over the expected federal taxation of municipal salaries and securities. During the year attempts were continued to fill the gaps in municipal revenues by means of federal and state grants-in-aid or by the sharing of state-administered taxes or by the earmarking of state revenues for local purposes; but all of this has been insufficient to stem the tide of the more drastic suggestions for a more fundamental revamping of the balance of governmental powers and finances as between city, state, and nation.

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* Assistance in the preparation of this material was rendered by Maurice Crizevsky, Research Assistant.

Decline in Total Municipal Revenues. The most recent official revenue receipt figures available at the end of the year for a sample of 18 cities over 100,000 show a decrease of more than 5 per cent in total revenues between 1936 and 1937, while reports from various states for the year 1938, as yet unsupported by statistical evidence, indicate total municipal revenues below the amount expected by cities during the last year. That these sample figures are fairly typical and will probably be borne out by the complete figures for the largest cities of the country when they are made available by the Bureau of the Census, is indicated in Table 1 (compare last two columns).

Property Tax Receipts and Property Tax Limitations. Contrary to the general trend, receipts from the general property tax show an increase as compared with 1936, though they did not reach the higher level of 1930. Property taxes represented a total of about 70 per cent of all revenue receipts in 1937 as compared with only 63 per cent in 1936 for the 18 sample cities. It remains to be seen, when the total figures are available for 1937 and 1938, whether this represents the revival of a stronger dependence on property taxes or a temporary improvement resulting from the backlog of uncollected taxes. Special assessments on property owners dropped consistently in relative importance in all 18 cities as compared with 1930, although the decrease over 1936 was much less, thus suggesting that for this lagging source of revenue there is also a possible revival since the slump of the early thirties.

Property tax limitations in the form of homestead exemptions were enlarged, but the pace at which these were adopted in earlier years, including the year 1937, was slowed up. A homestead exemption proposal was defeated in Arizona, and California defeated an attempt to extend exemptions to eleemosynary institutions. Arkansas adopted a constitutional amendment exempting for 10 years new industrial plants or additions to old ones. Florida adopted a constitutional amendment extending the $5,000 homestead exemption to include owners of property other than heads of families, providing they or their dependents live upon the property. Georgia passed a new statute granting an exemption of $2,000 to owner-occupied homes and farms. Louisiana adopted an amendment exempting new homes or improvements on homesteads from all taxes for three years beginning January 1, 1938. New York adopted a constitutional amendment, freezing in the existing exemptions of eleemosynary institutions. Mississippi increased its homestead exemptions from $2,500 to $5,000.

Interesting official estimates of revenue losses arising from property tax exemption were made during the year.[1] The United States Bureau of the Census estimated that in 52 of 94 cities over 100,000, $11,084,918,000 ($443 per capita) of real property was exempt from all taxation in 1936, comprising 22 per cent of all real property. Seventy-one per cent of this exempt property was publicly owned and 29 per cent privately. It was estimated that assessed valuations had been reduced 10 per cent in Oklahoma and that in Mississippi a 30 per cent decrease in general property tax revenues would result from homestead exemptions. Total assessed valuations were estimated to have been reduced 9 per cent in Minnesota. As a result of exemptions, a drop of 10 to 15 per cent was expected in Florida, and the revenues of certain West Virginia municipalities were said to have been decreased by over 50 per cent.

Tax limits were another major source of revenue difficulties during 1938. Early closing of schools in Dayton, Ohio, and Flint, Michigan, and insufficient relief funds in Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo were said by local officials to have been the result of tax limitations. However, tax limits like homestead exemptions did not gain much headway as compared with the rapid spread of tax-limit legislation in the earlier 1930's. Arizona defeated a tax limitation proposal, and Benton Harbor, Michigan, refused to join Michigan's 11 cities operating under the 15-mill maximum, making a total of nine Michigan cities that have refused to accept this limit. By the initiative, Washington re-enacted a 40-mill property tax limit, and New York extended the 2 per cent tax rate limit now applicable only to large cities to apply to all cities and villages effective January 1, 1944.

New Sources of Municipal Revenue. As a consequence of declining revenues, the search for new municipal taxes went on unabated. New York City not only re-enacted a 2 per cent emergency retail sales tax, but resorted to a tax on meal tickets over $1.00, enacted an occupancy tax on rented business premises graduated from $1.00 to $6.00, put into operation a one-cent cigarette tax that promises to raise $10,000,000 per year, adopted a gross income tax on conduit companies that netted returns at the rate of $18,000,000 per year, and enacted a gross receipts tax on persons in commercial and financial enterprises ranging from one-tenth to one-fifth of 1 per cent.

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[1] United States Bureau of the Census, *Value of Exempt Real Property in Fifty-two Cities*, 1936; Mississippi State Tax Commission, *Report of a Survey of Homesteads in Mississippi;* Oklahoma Tax Commission, *The Effect of Homestead Tax Exemption*, Bulletin No. 34.

Philadelphia had less luck with its emergency taxes. A 2 per cent sales tax was enacted in February, and replaced by a 1½ per cent gross income tax in November. Although this was upheld by the state supreme court in December in the case of *Butcher* v. *Philadelphia,* it was repealed by the city council just at the turn of the new year in favor of a 3 per cent sales tax, which the mayor later vetoed. Chicago's famous "bookie tax" suffered a more definite defeat. A city ordinance of December 22, 1937, licensing pari-mutuel brokers ("bookies") at annual license fees ranging from $2,000 to $4,000, and estimated to produce $2,000,000 annually, was declared invalid in the case of *People ex. rel. Kerner v. City of Chicago.*

More chain store taxes cropped up during the year in such cities as Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, and in Drummondville, Quebec. The Augusta tax is based on the number of stores no matter where operated. This brings the total number of cities in the United States with municipal chain store taxes to at least 18.

Cigarette taxes in cities, other than those having mere dealers' license taxes, were enacted during the year not only in New York City, but in Kansas City, Missouri, and in certain Florida cities, bringing the total number of cities having cigarette taxes to eight. New Orleans passed a 1 per cent sales tax, in addition to the 1 per cent state sales tax, replacing the former 2 per cent luxury tax of that city. As a means of increasing their revenues by special charges, Phoenix, Arizona, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, installed parking meters, making a total of some 85 cities now operating such devices.

A city gross income tax of general application, already in operation in four West Virginia cities, was vetoed by the mayor of Seattle. One of the arguments frequently urged against gross income taxes has been their indiscriminate application to nonresidents of the city as well as residents. However, Quebec municipalities, as was decided in a test case involving the city of Beaupré, are legally capable of levying a special tax on nonresidents working within the municipality's boundaries. The difficulty of administering taxes of this type upon business done within a city is apparent in the attempt by cities having such sales taxes to protect their home merchants against out-of-city purchasing by enacting use taxes upon the goods brought in from the outside. During the year, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia all adopted the use tax as a complementary tax to their sales taxes. The West Virginia Supreme Court in April, 1938, held in the case of *Bluefield Produce and Provision Company v. City of Bluefield* that sales made outside the city of Bluefield but within the state may be taxed under that city's gross receipts tax. New York City has had to pass through the same chain of interstate commerce decisions concerning the legality and constitutionality of the use tax that was experienced by the states after they had enacted the use tax. New York City's use tax law was applied to interstate commerce and upheld in *Sears, Roebuck and Company v. McGoldrick.*

Taxation of Municipal Securities and Salaries. Municipal bonds were quoted at an average of 2.83 per cent in December as compared with 3.16 per cent in January, but some municipal officials came to be concerned about the future status of their bond issues when serious gestures were made toward terminating the practice of intergovernmental exemptions for both securities and salaries in the United States.

In April the President had recommended to Congress the elimination of future tax-exempt bonds of all kinds and the "subjecting of government salaries and wages of all kinds to federal and state income taxes." In the case of *Helvering v. Gerhardt,* 304 U. S. 405 (May, 1938), it was held that the Port of New York Authority exercises a proprietary function of government and that the salaries of its employees are subject to the federal income tax. Following this decision, employees of the Port Authority organized a "Conference on State Defense."

Aside from the question of justice and equality of treatment or of the possible burdens upon municipal employees or municipal bondholders, there has been raised the problem of whether or not the taxes shall be applied retroactively and also the question of the exact cost to cities in the case of future borrowings. Senator Lonergan of Connecticut on June 2 introduced a bill (S. B. 4128), to prevent the retroactive taxation of income of state and local officers and employees, and just after the turn of the New Year the President recommended to Congress action to prevent the retroactive application of the *Gerhardt* case. So far as future borrowing is concerned, it has been pointed out that inasmuch as government bonds are purchased because of their security rather than solely for their exemption features, the basic strength of the municipal bond market need not be disturbed. Furthermore, any plan to terminate the exemption of governmental securities and salaries would, according to the President's plan, contain a reciprocity feature permitting state taxation of federal salaries and securities, which would have the effect of making available to the states, and through them to the cities or for the cities' benefit, a wider taxable base.

Grants-in-Aid. Aside from this question of intergovernmental taxation, the federal government was liberal in continuing to make available to cities extensive grants for local construction and relief work during the year. These went on in spite of rare refusals of cities to take advantage of available federal grants on the grounds that future maintenance costs for such projects would be burdensome. Estimates available through 1935 indicate that federal grants to cities had outstripped state grants, the former amounting to 24.5 per cent of total local revenues in 1935 as compared with 16.5 per cent for state grants. Together federal and state grants had reached 40 per cent of total local revenues according to the estimates of the Twentieth Century Fund, a proportion so large that it would occasion no surprise if the actual statistics would show a letup in 1938.

The continued rise in state grants-in-aid and shared revenues seemed to hold its own during the year (see Table 1). Yet the cities of several states, in their organized capacity, continued to bring pressure for larger allotments and earmarking of state taxes. The replacement revenues made necessary by the extension of Mississippi's homestead exemptions came from state sources. North Carolina started to share with its localities 50 per cent of the yield of its new state-wide intangibles tax. New York State has gone even farther and has relieved municipalities by assuming a large share of the costs involved in eliminating grade crossings.

Official Tax Surveys. Useful suggestions for the solution of municipal revenue problems emerged from the numerous official investigations and surveys of state and local taxes, though few went so far as to recommend a fundamental shift in governmental functions from the local to the state level. Such tax studies were completed or launched in Alabama, Kansas,

TABLE 1

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF 18 SAMPLE CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION

	Revenue Receipts 1930	Revenue Receipts 1936	Revenue Receipts 1937	% of Change 1937 over 1930	% of Change 1937 over 1936	% of Change 94 Cities Over 100,000 1936 over 1930	% of Sample Over 1936 ov
General Property Tax Receipts.....	$200,647,124	$189,914,860	$196,426,549	— 2.1	+ 3.4	— 4.1	—
Grants-in-Aid.......	12,612,105	35,475,978	36,837,363	+192.1	+ 3.8	+195.2	+1
Special Assessments	15,203,169	5,735,280	5,203,099	— 65.8	— 9.3	— 76.4	— 6
License and Misc. Revenue Receipts..	65,828,386	68,461,040	43,690,016	— 33.6	—36.2	+ 7.0	+
Total Revenue Receipts	$294,290,784	$299,587,158	$282,156,937	— 4.1	— 5.8	+ 2.6	+

Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

At the local level three interesting studies were made during 1938 by Boston, Evanston, and Los Angeles, surveying their license and permit systems to determine whether the cost of administration was being met and whether charges levied for specific services were consistent with benefits derived by the public. Several municipal tax study commissions were also appointed in Canada, such as the commission appointed by the Province of Manitoba to investigate Winnipeg's financial affairs. The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations gathered valuable data and suggestions for the solution of the pressing financial problems of Canadian municipalities.

In the United States three separate proposals were made by members of Congress for the appointment of a National Tax Commission to study the overlapping tax system of the country and the possibilities of a more equitable distribution of tax burdens between federal, state, and local tax agencies. A bill by Senator Davis of Pennsylvania (S. B. 3070) had been pending from the previous year, and Senator Treadway of Massachusetts presented two proposals during the year (H. B. 700 and H. J. Res. 35).

It has been suggested from various sources that local revenues would seriously have to enter into the picture of what is happening and what should happen to the national tax dollar. At the turn of the year 1938-1939, an interesting resolution was dispatched to the White House by the Better Chicago League in the following words:

> In view of the fact that the American tax dollar is split three ways between the federal government, 48 state governments and 170,000 local governments in the United States, and in view of the fact that the revenues of Chicago and of all American cities are affected by what happens to the tax dollar on state and national lines, the league strongly urges the appointment by the President of the United States of a National Tax Commission to investigate the question of establishing a more equitable tax system for the entire country and a more effective system of revenue administration—local, state, and national.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, Chicago
Secretary, National Committee on Municipal Accounting

The improvements in governmental accounting in 1938 were many and important. Only a few unfavorable circumstances appeared. The improvements related to new accounting installations in state and local governments, the growing body of literature on governmental accounting, and the increased number of courses in governmental accounting being taught in colleges and universities. The tendency toward centralization in some state office of authority over local accounting matters was quite discernible and the need for more frequent and more adequate audits was demonstrated in scores of communities.

The outstanding publication of the year in municipal accounting was the *Manual of Water Works Accounting* published jointly by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the American Water Works Association. The book is an operating manual equally useful to water works and electric plant officials. Recognition of the work was given early in 1939 by the American Water Works Association in granting to Hal F. Smith of the Detroit City Water Works its John M. Diven Award for the outstanding contribution of the year to the Association's activities. Mr. Smith represented the American Water Works Association on the committee which supervised the preparation of the manual.

Three other important accounting manuals appeared during 1938. A manual based on the actual accounting procedures of the city and county of San Francisco was prepared and made available to the larger cities and counties in the United States. Manuals for the use of cities and towns in Texas and in Missouri were developed based on the particular needs, laws, and customs of these two states.

New accounting installations were numerous. Tucson, Arizona, reported a new accounting system patterned after the recommendations of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting. The work of the uniform accounting committee of the League of California Municipalities was followed by several accounting installations and improvements based on the committee's work. Marion County, Indiana, has appropriated money for a new accounting system in 1939, while Lake County, Indiana, has just about completed one of the best tax accounting systems in the United States. Many Texas municipalities reported the revision of their accounting plans, using the manual prepared by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the League of Texas Municipalities. Richmond, Virginia, overhauled its utility accounting procedure, and several smaller places in the state did the same with the assistance of the state auditor of public accounts. In Minnesota improvements were reported in the accounting procedure for water departments and liquor stores. Concord, New Hampshire, received recommendations for the improvement of its accounting. Accounting installations were made by Public Administration Service in the state institutions of Kentucky; in the state of Michigan and the Michigan Liquor Control Board; in Wayne County, Michigan; in Schenectady, New York; and in the Springfield, Illinois, department of water, light, and power. Five cities in Michigan made definite major improvements in their accounting plans. Scores of other cities installed accounting and bookkeeping machines for general accounting, utility accounting, and tax accounting purposes.

In the province of Ontario, the Department of Municipal Affairs, the University of Western Ontario, and the Municipal Finance Officers' Association are co-operating in the preparation of a manual of accounting for the smaller municipalities of that province. A survey of the accounting procedures throughout the province preceded the preparation of the manual. When completed the work will have the official approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The federal government is carrying on one accounting project of unusual merit and scope. The accounting for the expenditures under the federal emergency appropriation acts is controlled by the commissioner of accounts and deposits in the United States Treasury Department. On January 10, 1939, E. F. Bartelt, the commissioner of accounts and deposits, submitted to the President of the United States a detailed report of 500 pages showing all expenditures, commitments, allocations, and other financial data as of December 31, 1938, classified and reclassified in several ways. The cost ascertainment report of the Post Office Department is a piece of cost accounting work worthy of mention in any discussion of governmental accounting. At the state level accounting work received new impetus through the federal Social Security Act which greatly increased the accounting work of state agencies.

The city accountant of Charlotte, North Carolina, was promoted to director of finance and purchases at Greenville, North Carolina. This is another example of the kind of transfer noted in 1937 when the city auditor at Topeka, Kansas, became the director of finance at Saginaw, Michigan. Likewise, during the year Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, gave an examination to fill the position of city comptroller.

Revision of the Census Bureau's classification of accounts and the modernization of its schedules was one of the outstanding accomplishments in the governmental field during 1938. The Census Bureau's action will bring about decided changes in the classifications used by municipalities and by state agencies which prescribe local classifications. The Division of Financial Statistics of States and Cities in the Bureau of the Census also issued several releases on special topics of immediate and current interest to public officials.

Training schools for municipal finance officers have not been as numerous as they should be. Perhaps the committee on training recently appointed by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association will remedy the situation. In California the finance officers are an important part of the Institute of Government conducted at University of Southern California. Florida municipal finance officers held a training school under the auspices of the extension division of the University of Florida. New Jersey officials have available two courses at Rutgers University. In New York State the Bureau of Public Service Training of the Board of Regents conducts several schools, one for finance officers. Oklahoma has an itinerant finance instructor working under the direction of the state university. At Pennsylvania State College the third annual institute for local government finance officers was held in December, 1938. Washington had its institute of government which included finance officers, and the League of Wisconsin Municipalities sponsored a two-day school for municipal finance officers. Both Pennsylvania State College and the University of Illinois have recently announced correspondence courses for municipal accounting officers.

Extensive betterments can be noted, then, for municipal accounting during 1938. The development of adequate literature for training purposes, the more widespread acceptance of standards, and the training of present personnel point the way to further developments.

MUNICIPAL PURCHASING

By Joseph W. Nicholson

City Purchasing Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
President, National Association of Purchasing Agents

The year 1938 witnessed a number of advances on the purchasing front—advances in centralization of purchases, in co-operative purchasing, in administrative procedures, and in combatting monopolistic practices of sellers.

Extension of Centralized Purchasing. Reports from a number of communities indicate that the idea of centralized purchasing continues to spread. The cities of Troy, New York; Hazard, Kentucky; and Manitowoc and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, were all reported to have adopted centralized purchasing. In the state of Kansas there has been some tendency toward centralization of purchases because of the procedure prescribed by the state municipal accounting board. However, in a number of Kansas cities where there has been no gravitation toward a centralization of purchases there has been a clearing of purchase orders through the chief finance officer, in most cases the city clerk. This has been made necessary largely because of the budget law, the cash basis law, and the manual of the state municipal accounting board. In Minnesota some cities and villages have come to use the city or village clerk as a purchasing agent through whom all requisitions, purchase orders, and invoices are cleared.

In addition many cities in all parts of the country demonstrated through ordinances introduced, surveys conducted, or requests for information—that they are seriously interested in centralizing their purchasing activities. Among these cities are Providence, Rhode Island; Tulsa, Oklahoma; St. Paul, Minnesota; Richmond, Virginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; King County, Washington; and New Haven, Connecticut.

Co-operative Purchasing. One of the most encouraging trends in municipal purchasing is the growing appreciation of the possibilities of intermunicipal purchasing arrangements. Regarding co-operative purchasing, a few developments during 1938 are worthy of mention. A study by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities to ascertain ways of making direct financial savings for member municipalities through co-operative purchasing was started in November, 1938, and will continue in 1939. The New York State Conference of Mayors at Elmira in June approved the appointment of a committee of five to study and recommend a permissive plan of co-operative purchasing for municipalities. The Arkansas Municipal League now sells fire hose, and the Colorado Municipal League has extended its municipal purchasing service to include brass goods as well as fire hose.

At a spring meeting of city managers in California the question of co-operative purchasing through the League of California Municipalities was discussed, and a committee appointed to consider the question reported favorably and recommended further study by the League. There are isolated instances of co-operative purchasing in California where smaller jurisdictions are advised of large purchases to be made by some of the larger jurisdictions and on a purely informal co-operative basis the small orders are pooled with the large orders. A specific instance can be cited in the case of the city of Ventura pooling an order with the county of Los Angeles.

A co-operative purchasing service has been established in the offices of the League of Virginia Municipalities which is available to the counties, cities, and towns of the state. The service includes fire hose, carbon paper, and typewriter ribbons, and it is expected that in the future it will be expanded to include other commodities regularly used by these local units.

The Michigan Municipal League has offered to handle purchasing for the leagues in other states where purchasing is not one of the functions of the league of that particular state, with the consent and perhaps the aid of the state league. This service will be confined in its experimental stage to two items, namely fire hose and street name signs.

Administrative Procedures. Considerable progress was made by municipal purchasing agencies in the improvement of administrative machinery and procedure. A noticeable advance was made in the field of reporting—both in the special reports of purchasing agencies and in the sections on purchasing in general municipal reports. The purchasing department of the Port of New York Authority has originated a system of monthly reports on purchasing. The data include the number of orders placed, the volume purchased for each department, and the amount of cash discount taken for prompt payment.

The most complete report on municipal purchasing was issued by Russell Forbes, commissioner of purchase of New York City. Mr. Forbes's report gives a very interesting account of the development of a staff of skilled and qualified buyers in the department of purchase. Before the buyers could be employed it was necessary to establish the position in the budget, secure the approval of the municipal civil service commission, and prepare and give the civil service examinations. Nine buyers were appointed, one each for the following commodity groups; hardware, textiles, electrical goods, drugs and chemicals, institutional and office equipment and supplies, plumbing supplies, fuels, construction material, and hospital and laboratory supplies. The efficiency and reputation of the department increased tremendously after the appointment of the buyers. The buyers knew from experience the needs and requirements of the using departments, and consequently the relationship between the purchasing department and the operating departments was put on a more satisfactory basis. The character of competition improved as soon as the vendors realized that price was not the only consideration in the buying policy of the department.

The city of Berkeley, California, reported the installation of a new purchase order system which permits the complete centralization of purchasing. The cost of maintaining the purchasing office and making the 4,799 purchases during the year amounted to eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the total cost of the purchases. Schenectady, New York, reported the installation of a new purchase order system which includes a purchase-order writing machine, up-to-date purchasing records, and procedures which were designed to permit encumbrance accounting by the finance department. The new system was designed to hold "emergency" and "confirming" requisitions to a minimum.

Early in 1938, Wayne R. Allen, Los Angeles County purchasing agent, was authorized and directed to act as purchasing agent for the elementary school districts of Los Angeles County, which are governed by school trustees, and for any other school districts that may choose to purchase through that department. Later in the year, Colonel Allen was appointed chief administrative officer of the county in addition to his duties as purchasing agent and manager of stores. In September notice was received that the department of budget and research of the county of Los Angeles had been asked to make a study of the feasibility of organizing a central equipment and salvage pool.

The city of Milwaukee in 1938 installed a system of centralized purchase and stores accounting control based on a similar system used in New York City. Operation of the central warehouse was discontinued in 1938 and the employees assigned to inspection of vendors' deliveries. Inventories will be reduced and controlled through a punch card system. The county clerk of Milwaukee County is standardizing on paper supplies, advertising for bids, and letting contracts for an entire year's supplies; the same is true of printing. He estimates a saving of 30 per cent by so doing. Escanaba, Michigan, started a general reorganization of its purchasing procedures and its stock and equipment controls.

Combatting Monopolies. Since one of the chief difficulties of municipal purchasing agents is to secure truly competitive bids on certain classes of materials, it is encouraging to note that some progress was made along this front. During the early part of the year, W. G. Morse, purchasing agent of Harvard University, represented the Educational and Institutional Buyers' Association in an effort to have suspended the first schedule of prices set by the National Coal Commission. Some 250 coal buyers went to Washington early in December, 1937, and were denied a hearing by the Commission. This group of buyers named a resolutions committee to convey to the Commission the grievances of the large group of coal consumers who felt that the Commission's price schedule was very unfair. A court injunction finally forced the Commission to suspend their prices, the injunction being granted because the Commission had failed to supply the consumer with information to which he is entitled by law and to give him an adequate hearing before establishing fixed prices.

Fostered by the coal trade and because the high prices fixed upon coal caused many plants to investigate the possibilities of using oil, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington providing a tax of one cent a gallon on fuel oil used for heating and power purposes. This bill was overwhelmingly defeated by Congress in the spring of 1938.

All municipalities have been asked by the United States Conference of Mayors to report all instances of uniform bids which may result from collusive price fixing, giving the names and addresses of bidders and the amount of the bid. These data are then presented to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation. As a result of a series of complaints regarding collusive liquid chlorine bids, the Federal Trade Commission in December, 1938, issued a cease and desist order against nine manufacturers of liquid chlorine who control the chlorine industry. The order cites the fact that this industry has conspired since 1931 to charge enhanced uniform prices in violation of the federal anti-trust acts. According to this citation these firms also divided the business of the United States into zones and charged uniform augmented prices in these zones.

The Federal Trade Commission also issued an order against four companies which control the sale and distribution of a substantial portion of the entire output of all forms of calcium chloride, for collusion in bidding, suggesting retail prices, etc. An interesting statement in this order directs the respondent companies to cease eliminating cash discounts for prompt payment. Individual municipalities also contributed to this attack on collusive bidding, as is indicated by the 35 cases of identical bids reported to the Federal Trade Commission by the Cincinnati purchasing department.

MUNICIPAL REPORTING

By Herbert A. Simon

Staff Member, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

No longer a stepchild among municipal functions, a public relations program is being increasingly recognized as an indispensable element in effective administration. One of the factors bringing about this recognition is the need on the part of officials for sympathetic and intelligent support of citizens in facing the serious fiscal problems of local government. In addition the quickened interest in our democratic institutions in the past year and the desire to strengthen them has focussed attention on the citizen's relations with his government. As a result municipal officials have been devoting considerable effort and ingenuity to developing effective public relations methods.

One technique used by an increasing number of cities is the annual municipal report. One hundred and one municipal reports were received in 1938 as compared with 81 in 1937 and 74 in 1936. Reporting contests were conducted in a number of states as a means of stimulating interest and improving the quality of reporting. State-wide competitions were sponsored in 1938 by the Connecticut State League of Municipalities, the New Jersey State Taxpayers' Association, the Taxpayers' Association of New Mexico, and the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce.

Reporting Specifications. When the national reporting contest sponsored by the National Municipal League was discontinued in 1937, the International City Managers' Association undertook to develop a set of specifications for municipal reports which would replace the 20 points used in grading the contest reports. A tentative draft of these specifications was issued during 1938 and will be revised during the coming year. The specifications suggest topics to be covered in the annual report and list the most satisfactory units of measurement for reporting each topic.

Recommendations included in the *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report* suggest a number of changes in present reporting practices. The desirability of presenting a unified picture of city affairs rather than a collection of departmental reports is emphasized. It is found that too little attention is given in most reports to personnel and planning problems. Caution is urged in the use of statistical data. Only the most reliable indices should be used; they should be carefully and honestly interpreted; and they should be tied closely into the text.

Attention is also turned, in the specifications report, to the growing practice among the more progressive reporters of emphasizing city problems rather than routine activities. Attention is directed in such reports to those activities where major changes in operation or extension of service have taken place, and to important questions of policy which face the city council and the citizens.

Annual Reports. The annual reports themselves continue to show substantial improvement. During the past two or three years progress has chiefly been directed toward improved content of reports and there have not been many changes in format. A few experiments are worthy of mention, however. Attractive mimeographed reports, some in two colors, continue to gain in popularity. No planographed (offset) reports were received during the year, and there would seem to be room for experimentation in this field. Illustrative material is increasingly effective with widespread use of pictorial statistics. Berkeley, California, and

Cincinnati, Ohio, have experimented with good results with superimposing a simple line chart, showing trends in an activity, over a photograph illustrating the same activity.

Changes in content are along the lines suggested in the new specifications. By showing how the citizen participates in local government, the Fort Worth, Texas, report captures the attention of the reader and his sympathetic interest in the operation of city departments. The Berkeley, California, report effectively uses measuring devices to show the efficiency of financial management in reducing tax delinquencies. The Portland, Oregon, report emphasizes the broad objectives of city planning and the means which are being used to carry out these objectives. The effects of reorganizing the police department are pointed out in the Sacramento, California, report. A similar story of reorganization is told in reporting the Schenectady, New York, fire department—showing the results of the reorganization in terms of reduced fire loss. The problem of premature births as a factor in infant mortality is discussed at some length in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, report. This report is unusually candid in pointing out the shortcomings of the city government as well as its strong points. Routine library statistics are made into an interesting story in the Trenton, New Jersey, report. Other examples of effective reporting include: a discussion of public works efficiency in terms of unit costs; an analysis of the local welfare problem; and a graphic description of the work of the city real estate department in returning property to the tax rolls.

Other Reporting Methods. A number of other reporting devices are widely used to supplement the annual report. Numerous cities in Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and West Virginia inclose with tax bills, water bills, and electric bills brief statements on municipal finances—showing where the money comes from and where it goes. It is not anticipated that such statements will cause the taxpayer enthusiastically to demand higher tax bills, but at least it will lead him to relate his tax payments to the governmental services which they make possible.

The open house is another device effectively used to familiarize citizens with the activities of their city government. About 12,000 people, or one out of every ten persons living in Berkeley, California, attended the tenth annual open house at the city hall. Widespread advance publicity and a balanced program of entertainment, exhibits, and demonstrations account for its success. "Know Your City" was the theme of the open house held in Toledo, Ohio. Municipal employees prepared the exhibits and civic organizations were in charge of the publicity, hostesses, and evening stage programs. News of the event was brought to the public through the newspapers, radio stations, department stores, billboards, and taxi and bus companies. Other cities holding open house in 1938 were Rochester, Minnesota, and Mount Clemens and Royal Oak, Michigan.

Springfield, Massachusetts, is using the radio to tell its citizens about the functions of each municipal department. Two stations have donated time for 13 consecutive weekly programs under the stipulation that no politics be discussed. Similar broadcasts were undertaken by Rochester, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Royal Oak, Michigan; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The city assessor of Louisville, Kentucky, used the radio during the assessment period to inform taxpayers of the procedures used and as to their own rights and duties, with the result that there was a large increase in returns and a reduction in the number of arbitrary assessments. Assessors in nine other jurisdictions are known to have used the radio for the same purpose with good results.

The movies, too, are coming in for attention as a reporting medium. The city of Portland, Oregon, produced in technicolor a motion picture of the story of local government activities and the use of the taxpayer's dollar. Louisville, Kentucky, recently completed a 1,400-foot movie of municipal activities, entitled "Your City Government." Motion pictures produced in Sewickley, Pennsylvania, as an aid to the city council in their deliberations, have also been used for public reporting purposes. Municipal motion pictures were also exhibited by Berkeley, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Santa Barbara, California; the Flint and Lansing, Michigan, health departments; and Muskegon, Michigan.

A public relations division has been set up in the city of Rochester, New York. The first task undertaken by the division was the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the city's public relations program. The inauguration in November, 1938, of a series of weekly radio programs was the first step taken to put the new program into effect.

Reporting Cities. Annual reports were received during 1938 from the following municipalities:

Under 10,000 Population (45 cities): Chico and Fillmore, California; Rehoboth, Delaware; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Lewiston, Idaho; Webster City, Iowa; Brewer, Milo, Mount Desert, Oakland, and Presque Isle, Maine; Mansfield, Middleboro, Walpole, and Ware, Massachusetts; Crystal Falls and Plymouth, Michigan; Alliance, Nebraska; Princeton, New Jersey; Bronxville, Garden City, and Larchmont, New York; Hickory and Morganton, North Carolina; Bedford, Ohio; Norman, Oklahoma; West Reading, Pennsylvania; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Bellows Falls, Middlebury, Montpelier, North Troy, Rockingham, St. Johnsbury, Troy, and Windsor, Vermont; Franklin, Fredericksburg, and Orange, Virginia; Platteville, Port Washington, Rhinelander, West Bend, and West Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Grand' Mère, Quebec.

10,000 to 30,000 (29 cities): Huntington Park, Palo Alto, San Mateo, and Ventura, California; Grand Junction, Colorado; Stratford, Connecticut; Tallahassee, Florida; Winnetka, Illinois; Ames and Mason City, Iowa; Atchison and El Dorado, Kansas; Auburn and Bangor, Maine; Norwood and Winchester-Winsted, Massachusetts; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Albert Lea, Minnesota; Ironton, Ohio; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Carlisle and Ellwood City, Pennsylvania; Sumter, South Carolina; Staunton and Winchester, Virginia; Beloit and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; and Outremont and Westmount, Quebec.

30,000 to 100,000 (15 cities): Berkeley, Pasadena, and Sacramento, California; Greenwich, Connecticut; Sioux City, Iowa; Topeka, Kansas; Portland, Maine; Kalamazoo and Saginaw, Michigan; Jamestown and Schenectady, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; East Cleveland, Ohio; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Over 100,000 (12 cities): Long Beach and San Diego, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Miami, Florida; Flint, Michigan; Trenton, New Jersey; Cincinnati, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Fort Worth, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PLANNING AND ZONING

By Walter H. Blucher

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

The trend toward increased city planning activities, reported in these columns a year ago, has continued and begins to take on the character of a small "boom." Cities and towns of every size are planning, a number for the first time, and much of the activity is of a type only recently associated with city planning programs, for example, collaborative efforts with housing authorities, traffic and transportation planning, and preparation of long-range capital improvement budgets.

The growing interdependence of governmental activity at different levels, and the augmented reciprocal relations of federal, state, and local units have their counterpart in planning. Local planning has received considerable stimulation during the year from the efforts of nation-wide and state-wide agencies.

Enabling Legislation. Since all of the states have enabling legislation permitting cities to zone, and all except Mississippi, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming have enabling legislation for city planning, there have been in recent years very few new statutes for planning and zoning. During 1938 Kentucky extended the planning power to cities of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth class—affecting 259 cities under 20,000 population—while Mississippi empowered cities over 1,500 population to enforce zoning ordinances. Georgia authorized counties between 70,000 and 75,000 population to pass planning and zoning legislation; Virginia enacted a statute for county zoning; and South Carolina and Virginia placed their state planning boards on a statutory basis.

New legislation in the state of Washington for subdivision platting is perhaps the most advanced now extant in the United States. Only in this state is the burden of proof placed upon the developers of a subdivision to demonstrate that the public convenience and necessity are served by the proposed development.

Federal and State Planning. Support for the National Resources Committee, which received this year a direct congressional appropriation of three-quarters of a million dollars, gives ample evidence of the widespread appreciation of the need for a permanent federal planning agency. The National Resources Committee issued during the year a number of reports of value to city officials, among them *Problems of a Changing Population,* and *Consumer Incomes in the United States.* The committee prepared, in co-operation with state and local representatives, a report on a six-year construction and investigation program for the utilization and conservation of the nation's water resources. This report, representing the work of 45 drainage basin committees, was submitted to Congress by the President. An important addition to the committees working under the auspices of the National Resources Committee is the Local Planning Committee recently established to examine the status of local planning and zoning and to make recommendations for their improvement.

State planning agencies, numbering 41 statutory boards and five governors' boards, received appropriations of $800,000 during the year. In this newest major division of planning, as is to be expected, programs continue to vary widely in subject matter, in technical range, and in quality of work.

In New York, where the recent study of *Problems Created by Premature Subdivision of Urban Land* had aroused much interest in that subject, the state planning board assisted in drafting legislation, which was enacted during the year, for improved regulation of subdivision platting activity. Tax delinquency and tax reverted land, both in cities and in rural territories, drew the attention of state planning bodies in California, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, and a number of other states.

The Pennsylvania board prepared a manual for state-wide use which outlines and describes planning powers and procedures under the state enabling acts. Stimulation of local planning has been undertaken by the state planning boards of California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin.

City Planning. The many new city planning boards and the cities whose boards have taken on renewed activity are not centered in one part of the country but are fairly well distributed throughout all sections. In the New York metropolitan region alone, 14 new city plan commissions were established during the year. Cities with new commissions range in size from New York, where the new charter with its powerful planning provisions went into effect on the first of the year, to towns and villages of only a few hundred population. A list of cities under 50,000 where city plan commissions were established would include Santa Cruz, California; Clear Lake and Hawarden, Iowa; Anchorage, Kentucky; Adams, Dalton, Middlefield, North Providence, South Hadley, and Southwick, Massachusetts; Ecorse, Plymouth, and Port Huron, Michigan; Bartlett, Concord, Hopkinton, and Hudson, New Hampshire; Amityville, Brookhaven, and North Pelham, New York; Yakima, Washington; and Eagle River, Kaukauna, Prairie du Chien, Sparta, Superior, Waupun, Waukesha, and West Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Although city planning programs vary widely, it appears that an increasing number are concerned with revision of zoning ordinances, the replanning of street systems and planning for traffic relief, location and extent of park and recreation areas, and school and public building sites. Many cities are working on improved control of the amount of subdivision platting and better design of new subdivisions. City plan commissions in a few cities, at the request of their respective city councils, embarked upon long-range capital improvement programming. Under New York City's new charter the city plan commission is charged with all of the above as routine duties. Zoning, highways, parks, and housing have occupied the foreground of attention in Des Moines, Memphis, Oakland, Denver, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Detroit. New York and Chicago are among those cities which are exploring means to large-scale rehabilitation of their extensive blighted areas.

Metropolitan Planning. A considerable number of the large cities of the country have placed strong emphasis upon planning which embraces the entire metropolitan area. Among these are New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Tucson, Pittsburgh, and Denver. The Pittsburgh Association continued on a broader basis the work of an earlier citizens' organization to promote planning. Land use in the Los Angeles metropolitan area was surveyed under the direction of the Los Angeles

County Regional Planning Association. Valuable data for zoning revision and the control of haphazard development have been gathered.

Comparative studies of zoning regulations in use in the New York, Cleveland, and Chicago regions were sponsored during the year and completed under the direction of the regional planning associations of the three cities. The need for co-ordinated activity in other highly urbanized areas was recognized when municipalities of Essex County, New Jersey, completed their organization of a joint planning council. A joint planning board composed of two representatives from each of 15 towns on Cape Cod was formed.

Zoning. The most extensive activity in any division of city planning during 1938 was in zoning. Cities in many of the extensively "urbanized" states throughout the country revised their ordinances, and the number is still growing rapidly. Many innovations, experimental and progressive changes, were reported. In Bronxville, New York, and in Arlington County, an urbanized county in Virginia, ordinances were amended to require provision for parking cars on the lot. On the West Coast, Spokane, Washington, is experimenting with a zoning amendment which requires, in instances where change in a zone classification is petitioned, that only high type structures be permitted, conditioned upon recommendations after review by principal neighborhood interests affected. Congress approved a new zoning ordinance for Washington, D. C. A novel and forward-looking provision for the amortization of non-conforming uses was proposed for the Washington ordinance, but local interests succeeded in having it removed before it was adopted by Congress.

A trend reported in 1937, the requirement that locations for trailer camps be approved by the city plan commission and regulating such plans under zoning, continued during the year. There also was continued emphasis on provisions for off-street parking, loading areas on the lot, and prohibition of residential buildings in industrial zones. An amendment passed during 1938 specifies height to which structures adjoining airports in Philadelphia may be permitted to build. The Boston proposal that maritime districts be created in the zoning ordinance was referred to the next session of the legislature.

A difficult problem for which no solution has yet been found is that created by the new large-scale housing developments, especially where their sites lie within two or more different zone classifications. City planners and housing officials are studying this problem at the present time.

One of the outstanding planning cases of 1938 is that of *Mansfield and Swett, Inc. v. the Town of West Orange*. In this case, Justice Heher of the New Jersey Supreme Court supported the right and declared the necessity of the community to control and direct its development through proper planning. The case of *West Bros. Brick Company v. City of Alexandria,* another valuable and important case, was heard before the Supreme Court of Appeals of the state of Virginia. It was in effect affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, which refused to review "for want of a substantial federal question." The court decided the city had the right to prohibit an industrial use in a residential district. The opinion of the court was based in large part upon the fact that the zoning ordinance had been drafted by competent persons upon a background of properly prepared studies, and that zoning had been carefully related to the plan for the community's development.

Rehabilitation and Housing. The New York and Chicago efforts for the rehabilitation of blighted areas have already been mentioned. Although New York's program is more advanced, Chicago is embarking upon a comprehensive land-use survey which will prepare the way for more extensive plan making. The municipal housing authority of Baltimore and real estate groups in that city are co-operating with the Home Owners Loan Corporation in the development of a practical, workable procedure for rehabilitating a 50-block district of about 1,600 homes. The city plan commissions in Oakland, California; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, have passed upon sites for new slum clearance projects. Memphis and New Orleans are developing similar projects.

There are now 221 local housing authorities in the United States and enabling legislation for housing exists in 33 states. From the announcement of the United States Housing Authority that an average of 5,000 dwelling units will be constructed monthly during the coming year it may readily be seen that housing programs will have an impact upon city planning and city development generally. Local housing authorities now are co-operating with city plan commissions and other municipal departments in a considerable number of cities. Much mutual gain should follow from these new relationships. The housing projects of the federal government, those for low-income families under the provisions of the Wagner-Steagall Act, and those financed as limited-dividend projects under the auspices of the Federal Housing Administration, are assisting to raise the standard of subdivision layouts and are having a healthy influence on neighborhood planning. The Farm Security Administration's "Greenbelt" towns which are now operating near the cities of Cincinnati, Washington, and Milwaukee are demonstrations of contemporary social philosophy and advanced town planning design.

Research and Publications. Joint researches recently published are evidence of integrating activities during the year between planning and other governmental fields. One is the review of local and national factors in airport planning and financing, a joint study of the American Society of Planning Officials and the American Municipal Association. A second is the publication entitled *The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts,* a joint research effort of the Planning Society and the International City Managers' Association. A number of important planning books were published during the year, among them Lewis Mumford's *Culture of Cities,* Odum and Moore's *American Regionalism,* and Volume III of Werner Hegemann's *City Planning—Housing;* also *The Law and Practice of Zoning,* by S. Burchard Smith, *Urban Blight and Slums,* by Mabel Walker and others, and two books on housing—*The Challenge of Housing,* by Langdon Post, and *Housing Comes of Age,* by Wegg and Straus.

Planning Conferences. The year 1938 witnessed a record number of planning conferences. In no previous year have so many sections of the country been represented, nor has the total number been so large. There were state-wide meetings in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. Among the regional conferences were the third Southeastern Conference held in Atlanta in January, and that held in the summer in the Pacific Southwest.

The National Conference on Planning held in Minneapolis in June exceeded all previous conferences with an attendance of over 400 persons. The round-table method, used for the first time in the sessions of the conference, proved highly successful. The International Federation for Housing and Town Planning met on this side of the Atlantic, in Mexico City, for the first time since 1925. Of the 400 who attended this conference, many were from the United States. Important autumn conferences were the Planning Technicians' Conference held under the auspices of the National Resources Committee and the meeting of the Pan-American Union of Municipalities, held in Havana during November.

Planning Gains Support. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the National Association of Building Owners and Managers gave consideration during the year to the need for improved planning programs in cities. The two first-named organizations passed resolutions at their annual meetings endorsing planning and urging that their members strongly support such activities both locally and in their national programs. Further evidence of the now widespread interest in planning subjects is the prominent place given them in the programs of annual conventions of at least five national governmental organizations—the International City Managers' Association, the American Public Works Association, the National Association of Housing Officials, the National Municipal League, and the Governmental Research Association.

A vital interest in community programs and in co-ordinated planning for the needs and opportunities of county, state, region, and nation is now found in a great many parts of the country. This interest and support, accompanied by a recognition of the failure of earlier planning efforts to promote stability of investment in real property, has greatly benefited the planning movement which is now moving into the forefront of public and official consideration and action throughout the country.

MUNICIPAL POWERS

By C. W. Tooke *

Professor of Law, New York University School of Law

For the first time in several years the trend of decisions dealing with the powers of municipal corporations reveals a gradual shifting of emphasis from financial problems to those involving social and civil rights. The quest of local governments for new sources of revenue and the introduction of improved machinery for handling local revenue and controlling municipal indebtedness are still of major significance, as is indicated by the numerous decisions relating to these subjects reported the past year. The decisions may be said to indicate that financial powers are now passing through a period of legislative and administrative adjustment, whereas social problems such as relate to public housing and the protection of individual rights are now more prominently pressing for solution.[1]

Civil Liberties. The most significant of the decisions affecting civil rights was that in *Lovell v. City of Griffin,*[2] handed down by the Supreme Court in March, which declared unconstitutional an ordinance of the city prohibiting the distribution of "circulars, handbills, or literature of any kind" without a permit from the city manager. The decision, it should be noted, does not hold that no control whatsoever has been left to the state or to its municipalities, but the Court's invective is directed principally against a comprehensive abridgement of the freedom of the press without any reference to reasonable standards related to the public welfare. Ordinances providing for a reasonable control of the distribution of handbills and leaflets so as to prevent littering of the streets were upheld by the local courts of Massachusetts,[3] and California.[4]

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* The writer wishes to acknowledge his obligations to Herman D. Hillman, now of the legal staff of the United States Housing Authority.

[1] As one example of the great increase in the problems arising from local legislation affecting private rights, it is reported that four times as many opinions dealing with civil liberties have been rendered by the Chicago Law Department since 1935 as were rendered in the whole period between 1872 and 1935. See preface, *One City's Legal Experience in Civil Liberties,* Report No. 40, Institute of Municipal Law Officers, November, 1938.

[2] 303 U. S. 444, 56 Sup. Ct. 666. See Tooke, *Individual Jeopardy under Unconstitutional Ordinances* (1938) 3 Legal Notes on Local Government 351.

Another case involving local control over civil rights that commanded wide attention throughout the country was the controversy between the government of Jersey City and the C.I.O. regarding the right of the latter to hold meetings in the streets and other public places. In the ensuing litigation between the administration and its opponents, the New Jersey Supreme Court upheld a refusal of the director of public safety to issue a license to speak in a public square.[5] But in a suit for an injunction in the federal courts to restrain total exclusion from public places, it was held that the city authorities may not arbitrarily impose their belief that the principles that speakers advocate will lead to violence and so exclude the speakers. The exact delimitation of the constitutional right of public expression again must await the pronouncement of the Supreme Court, to which an appeal will be taken.[6]

Municipal Bankruptcy. In the financial field perhaps the most important decision was that of the Supreme Court upholding the application of the federal bankruptcy power to local subdivisions. This decision, *United States v. Bekins,*[7] rendered in April will have an important effect on future financial affairs of municipalities throughout the country. It is to be noted that the federal act upheld in the *Bekins* case is not the same as that declared unconstitutional in *Ashton v. Cameron County Water*

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[3] *Commonwealth* v. *Kimball,* 13 N. E. (2d) 18 (Mass., Feb. 4, 1938). Cf. *City of Rochester* v. *Parr,* 1 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 771 (City Ct., Nov. 16, 1937).

[4] *People* v. *Young,* App. Dept. Super. Ct., Dec. 9, 1938, reported in (1939) 4 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 248-249; *People* v. *Kim Young,* 85 Pac. (2d) 231 (Cal., Dec. 9, 1938). A Los Angeles ordinance was held unconstitutional in *People* v. *Hull,* Munic. Ct., No. 85013, July 21, 1938, reported in 4 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 118, and a San Diego ordinance was invalidated in *People* v. *Taylor,* 85 Pac. (2d) 978 (App. Dept., Super. Ct., San Diego Co., Dec. 31, 1938).

[5] *Thomas* v. *Casey,* 1 Atl. (2d) 866 (N. J. Sup. Ct., Oct. 18, 1938).

[6] *C. I. O.* v. *Hague,* 25 Fed. Supp. 127 (D. C. N. J., Oct. 27, 1938). In a vigorous opinion, the Circuit Court of Appeals, 3d Circuit, splitting 2 to 1, affirmed the injunction on every point on Jan. 26, 1939. (*N. Y. Times,* Jan. 27, 1939, p. 1). Jersey City officials have indicated that an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. See *Case Comments:* (1938) 52 Harv. L. Rev. 320; *Note:* (1938) 48 Yale L. J. 257. See also, Amicus Curiae Brief filed by American Bar Association's Special Committee on the Bill of Rights.

[7] 304 U. S. 27, 58 Sup. Ct. 811 (Apr. 25, 1938). See also, *In re Drainage Dist. No. 7 of Poinsett County, Ark.,* 21 Fed. Supp. 798 (D. C. Ark., Dec. 27, 1937). Cf. *In re City of West Palm Beach,* 96 Fed. (2d) 85 (C.C.A. 5th, Apr. 14, 1938).

Imp. Dist. No. 1,[8] but they were sufficiently alike in fundamentals to have warranted an express overruling of the latter case. Without attempting to distinguish the two acts the court simply held that the Municipal Bankruptcy Act of 1937 does not unlawfully interfere with state sovereignty and that the state is competent to seek and obtain the benefits of composition under the federal bankruptcy power for the irrigation district. The dissenting opinion of the late Mr. Justice Cardozo in the *Ashton* case seems to have been drawn upon heavily in the opinion of the chief justice speaking for the majority in the *Bekins* case. The question therefore is now relegated to the sphere of legislative policy when Congress comes to pass upon the advisability of extending the term of the act in question.[9]

Public Housing. The year 1938 witnessed important developments in the field of public housing. Under the impetus of the first full year of the administration of the United States Housing Act of 1937 by the United States Housing Authority definite progress has been achieved in the organization of local housing authorities and in practical project accomplishments.[10] In order to facilitate the decentralized administration of public housing enterprise, various constitutional objections in the several states had to be overcome. Following the lead of liberal adjudications by the highest courts of New York[11] and Kentucky,[12] the highest courts of Alabama,[13] Pennsylvania,[14] Louisiana,[15] North Carolina,[16] Florida,[17] Georgia,[18] and South Carolina[19] uniformly upheld the validity of state housing authorities' laws.[20]

Without attempting to analyze each of these opinions, the following principles of law may be said to have been established. First, a slum clearance project is for a public good, justifying the exercise of governmental powers, such as taxation and eminent domain.[21] Second, the property of a housing authority may be lawfully exempted from taxation, as public property.[22] Third, a financing structure may be set up so that a city will not be liable for the payment of the indebtedness and other obligations of its housing authority.[23] Fourth, cities may lawfully invest in the bonds of an Authority since the latter is a public corporation.[24] Finally, where the question of improper delegation of legislative power to an Authority has come up, the courts have uniformly upheld the particular legislation before them.[25]

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[8] 298 U. S. 513, 56 Sup. Ct. 892 (1936).

[9] The present act expires by limitation on June 30, 1940; Title 11 U.S.C.A. par. 411.

[10] There are now more than 200 communities with housing authorities participating or preparing to participate in the low-cost housing program. By November 1, 1938, $574,361,000 had been set aside by the USHA for use by local housing authorities; 142 authorities had secured earmarkings; 52 loan contracts had been signed and the work started. See statement by Nathan Straus, Administrator, USHA, October 30, 1938.

[11] *N. Y. C. Housing Authority* v. *Miller*, 270 N. Y. 333, 1 N. E. (2d) 153, 105 A.L.R. 905 (1936).

[12] *Spahn* v. *Stewart*, 268 Ky. 97, 103 S. W. (2d) 651 (1937).

[13] *Op. of the Justices*, 179 So. 535 (Ala., Mar. 17, 1938).

[14] *Dorman* v. *Philadelphia Housing Auth.*, 200 Atl. 834 (Pa., June 30, 1938).

[15] *State ex rel. Porterie* v. *Housing Auth. of New Orleans*, 182 So. 676 (La., June 27, 1938).

[16] *Wells* v. *Housing Authority of Wilmington*, 197 S. E. 693 (N. C., June 15, 1938).

[17] *Marvin* v. *Housing Authority of Jacksonville*, 183 So. 145 (Fla., July 27, 1938).

[18] *Williamson* v. *Housing Auth. of Augusta*, 199 S. E. 43 (Ga., Sept. 21, 1938).

[19] *McNulty* v. *Owens*, 199 S. E. 425 (S. C., Oct. 13, 1938).

[20] See also, *Willmon* v. *Powell*, 91 Cal. App. 1, 266 Pac. 1029 (1928) and *Simon* v. *O'Toole*, 108 N.J.L. 32, 549, 155 Atl. 449, 158 Atl. 543 (1932) upholding earlier state legislation.

[21] *Supra*, notes 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

With the constitutionality of state legislation thus upheld, legal problems involving demolition and repair of substandard buildings come to the fore.[26] In *Horbach v. Butler,*[27] an order of the city council of Omaha for the condemnation of a building was upheld on the theory that the building constituted a nuisance. The court refused to disturb the finding of the city council, in the absence of a showing either that it had acted outside of its granted powers or in abuse of its discretion in the exercise of a granted power. In *Vanderhoven v. City of Rahway,*[28] however, the New Jersey Supreme Court set aside resolutions authorizing summary abatement of so-called "dangerous" buildings for failure to comply with the ordinance requirements of notice before the taking.[29]

In the city of New York, where the problem of slum areas defies solution by new construction alone, a plan had been worked out and enacted into statute whereby city officials were authorized to repair substandard buildings and assess the costs thereof as a lien prior to existing mortgages upon property involved. The Court of Appeals by a unanimous decision struck down this statute on the ground that it deprived prior mortgagees of their property without due process of law and impaired the mortgage contract in violation of both the federal and state constitutions.[30] In an opinion by Chief Judge Crane the court refused to sustain the city's strongest contention, that the assessment was in the nature of a tax which could displace prior liens and encumbrances, because unlike a tax the imposition of the charges for repairs depended on the property owner's election whether or not to make the changes himself. Nothing in this decision, however, changes the law with respect to the city's authority to close up or demolish buildings which are a public nuisance, or to condemn buildings for public purposes, provided notice and a hearing are afforded the owner.

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[22] *Supra,* notes 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

[23] *Supra,* notes 15, 16, 17, 18.

[24] *Supra,* notes 15, 19.

[25] *Supra,* notes 14, 15, 18.

[26] See McIntire and Rhyne, "Demolition, Vacation, or Compulsory Repair of Substandard Buildings in Connection with Housing Programs," (Jan., 1939) 4 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 205.

[27] 281 N. W. 804 (Neb., Oct. 21, 1938).

[28] 1 Atl. (2d) 303 (N. J. Sup. Ct., Sept. 7, 1938).

[29] For other examples of housing problems solved by the courts, see: *Oklahoma City* v. *Sanders,* 94 F. (2d) 323 (C.C.A. 10th, Jan. 8, 1938), where local building regulations were held inapplicable within the boundaries of federally held lands; *New England Trust Co.* v. *City of Boston,* 15 N. E. (2d) 255 (Mass., May 26, 1938), where the court refused to impose liability on the city for the acts of a building commissioner, a public officer whose functions were imposed by mandate of the legislature.

[30] *Central Savings Bank in City of New York* v. *City of New York,* 279 N. Y. 266, 18 N. E. (2d) 151 (Dec. 6, 1938), reversing 254 App. Div. 502, 5 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 451 (June 24, 1938).

At this point, brief mention must be made of the housing article of the New York Constitution,[31] adopted by the voters in the November, 1938, election, which sets up a framework by which the state and local governments may co-operate with the federal government in the field of low-cost housing and slum clearance. The state is authorized to make capital grants and subsidies to municipalities, housing authorities and limited dividend corporations, out of a fund of $300,000,000 which is the maximum that may be raised without submission to popular vote up to January 1, 1942. The legislature may authorize any city, town, or village to make subsidies or grant loans to any public corporation[32] out of the general fund, to guarantee the principal and interest on indebtedness contracted by a public corporation, and to make loans to private owners of existing multiple dwellings for rehabilitation purposes. An added 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of realty may be contracted beyond the debt limitation, provided a special tax to an extent sufficient to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of such indebtedness is levied. Tax exemptions for housing projects and the power of excess condemnation are approved and authorized by this Article, which seems to be the first express housing section in any state constitution.

Publicly Owned Utilities. Over and beyond the enactment of statutes in various states to take advantage of the federal subsidies to municipal housing, similar legislation authorizing the financing of municipally owned public utilities under "loan-and-grant agreements" with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has been under fire. The Supreme Court in two important decisions[33] denied to private utility interests the standing to maintain actions to enjoin the competition of local public ownership. Although the activities of municipalities in this field might be destructive to the business of the private utilities, the power of municipalities to engage in the utility business could not be questioned regardless of the legality of the federal loans.

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[31] Art. 18, §§ 1-10.

[32] The terms "public corporation" is defined as "any corporate governmental agency (except a county or municipal corporation) organized pursuant to law to accomplish any or all of the purposes specified in this article." This, of course, would include housing authorities. N. Y. Const. (1938) Art. 18, § 2.

[33] *Alabama Power Co.* v. *Ickes,* 302 U. S. 464, 58 Sup. Ct. 300 (Jan. 3, 1938); *Duke Power Co.* v. *Greenwood Co.,* 302 U. S. 485, 58 Sup. Ct. 306 (Jan. 3, 1938). See also, *Note:* (1938) 51 Harv. L. Rev. 897.

This same principle was reiterated by the Supreme Court in a five-to-two decision rejecting the attack of 14 private utility companies upon the Tennessee Valley Authority program,[34] holding that the corporations were without legal standing to challenge the validity of the TVA activities. The gist of Mr. Justice Roberts' opinion is that "neither their (corporations) charters nor their local franchises involve the grant of a monopoly or render competition illegal." These cases, it should be noted, leave the question of the constitutionality of the federal expenditures still undecided.

Home Rule. Special limitations prevent the making of any adequate summation of the trends toward an extension of home-rule powers. The mass of legislation authorizing municipalities to contract directly with federal agencies may for the most part be considered temporary and subject to repeal by the states when it has served its purpose. But undoubtedly it has had an influence upon the courts in construing other municipal powers, indicating, as it does, a more liberal legislative policy. Not only has the sphere of home rule been more adequately defined by the amendments adopted in New York last November,[35] but in other home-rule states decisions have clarified the constitutional provisions looking to independence of local action from control by the legislature of the state. For example, the Supreme Court of California in *Butterworth v. Boyd*[36] reaffirmed its former interpretation of the home-rule amendment adopted in 1914[37] to the effect that powers over strictly "municipal affairs" are directly conferred thereby and are not subject to legislative control, and that the sphere of home-rule power may expand as conditions from time to time may require. In the instant case the court held that the establishment of a system of medical service for municipal employees and their dependents was a strictly municipal affair and within the constitutional powers of a home-rule city.

A decision with a similar import was handed down by the Supreme Court of Colorado in the case of *McNichols v. City and County of Denver*[38] wherein the court held that the municipality in question could authorize a bond issue to purchase land to be donated to the United States as a site for an air corps technical school. Generally such a purpose may be made a valid municipal purpose by declaration of statute authorizing the expenditure of funds for the purchase of land to be turned over to another governmental unit or to an agency of the federal government charged with the execution of such public purpose.[39] No such direct authorization seems to have been given by the legislature of Colorado, and the court seems to justify the exercise of the power as implied from a general grant to raise funds to care for the poor and unemployed. It seems, however, that the power might have more consistently been sustained by reference to the peculiar status of the city and county of Denver as set up in the constitution of the state.[40] This tendency of the courts to enlarge the sphere of powers granted by a state constitution as new conditions may arise rather than to apply the same techniques as obtain in the interpretation of statutes is a hopeful omen for local home rule, which has been all too strictly circumscribed in the past by the narrowing construction of constitutional grants by our courts.

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[34] *Tennessee Electric Power Co.* v. *Tennessee Valley Authority,* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 30, 1939).

[35] Article IV, paragraphs 9-14.

[36] 82 Pac. (2d) 434 (Sept. 2, 1938).

[37] Art. XI, § 8. See also *Fragley* v. *Phelan,* 126 Cal. 383, 387, 58 Pac. 923; *Bank* v. *Bell,* 62 Cal. App. 320, 217 Pac. 538; 15 Cal. L. Rev. 60.

[38] 72 Pac. (2d) 99 (Colo., Jan. 7, 1938).

[39] *People ex rel. Illinois Armory Board* v. *Kelly*, 16 N. E. (2d) 693 (Ill., Sept. 8, 1938), upholding donation of municipal lands to the State for construction of an armory for the National Guard. See also; *Yarborough* v. *Park Commission*, 196 N. C. 284, 145 S. E. 563 (1928); *Rudacille* v. *State Commission on Conservation and Development*, 155 Va. 808, 156 S. E. 829 (1931); *Via* v. *State Commission on Conservation and Development*, 9 Fed. Supp. 556 (W.D. Va., 1935); *Opinion of the Justices*, 8 N. E. (2d) 753 (Mass., 1937); *Vrooman* v. *City of St. Louis*, 88 S. W. (2d) 189 (Mo., 1936).

[40] *Constitution of Colorado* (Ed. of 1933) Article XX.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

By John A. McIntire *

Associate Professor of Law, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Executive Director, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers

ADMINISTRATIVE law problems are as evident in the field of local governmental affairs as in the state or national field. In fact the growth of the need for administrative justice is intimately connected with the urbanization and industrialization of America.[1] Since problems arising in this sphere do not always involve situations of national scope they do not usually attract the wide attention that is being given to such problems in the federal field. They are, nevertheless, just

* In the preparation of this survey the writer has been assisted by Charles S. Rhyne, Attorney, The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

[1] "The real danger to administration of justice according to law is in timid resistance to rational improvement and obstinate persistence in legal paths which have become impossible in the heterogeneous, urban, industrial America of today. Such things have been driving us fast to an administrative justice through boards and commissions, with loosely defined powers, unlimited discretion and inadequate judicial restraints, which is at variance with the genious of our legal and political institutions." Preface, xii, Pound, *The Spirit of the Common Law*, (1921).

as significant in the development of the administrative process as a means for the administration of justice.

Agencies and Delegation. Delegation of administrative powers is usually treated as limited by the doctrine of separation of powers; and by the constitutional prohibition against discrimination and the guarantee of equal protection of the laws. In this connection a principle is often stated that governmental powers and functions may not be entrusted to the discretion of private persons for execution in their private capacity. The case of *Wisconsin Development Authority v. Dammann*[2]—one of the most important of the year relating to local affairs—involved this fundamental proposition. The Wisconsin Development Authority had been organized as a private corporation for the purpose of performing specific duties under state laws, including the expenditure of public funds appropriated to the corporation for the purpose of an educational campaign in the matter of the economical development and conservation of resources for public utility enterprises. The corporation was also authorized to encourage and assist localities in the matter of acquisition for public ownership or operation of such public utility enterprises. The statute was attacked and invalidated on the basis that it was a delegation of sovereign power to a private corporation. There was no argument as to the status of the corporate management, which was admittedly private.[3]

Not the least interesting feature of this litigation was the intervention of members of the faculty of the law school of the University of Wisconsin as *amici curiae*. A very able brief was presented, on the basis of which a rehearing was granted by the court and the decision reversed in part and affirmed in part. The court held that the statute was not void as a whole by reason of the fact that public funds were appropriated for expenditure by a private corporation but that part of the act was an unconstitutional delegation. The court pointed out that "an appropriation which is solely for a public purpose and is under proper governmental control and supervision is not invalid merely because it is paid to or through a private corporation or agency." As to the appropriation for use by the corporation of public funds for the purpose of state-wide promotion and encouragement of the creation of power districts generally, the expenditure was held to be for a public purpose of an educational, state-wide character. As to the use by the corporation, however, of public funds for the purpose of promotion and encouragement of acquisition, ownership, or operation of any plant by any co-operative association, city, village or town, the prior decision holding the delegation in this connection invalid was affirmed.[4] This decision reaffirms the general limitation on the use of private persons or corporate agencies for the exercise of sovereign powers,[5] but, on the other hand, it does take a realistic approach to the practical expediency of authorizing the expenditure of public funds for a legitimate state-wide public purpose through the instrumentality of such a private person.[6]

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[2] 280 N. W. 698 (Wis. June 21, 1938) reversing in part and affirming in part, 277 N. W. 278 (Wis. January 11, 1938).

[3] *Wisconsin Development Authority* v. *Dammann,* 277 N. W. 278 (Wis. January 11, 1938).

A related problem is the delegation by a city council of the powers and authority previously delegated to it. In the decision of *Feltham v. City of Springfield*[7] the court found that a city council had the unqualified right to delegate to a board of fire commissioners the power to fix salaries in the fire department. This authority derived from a statute authorizing the city council to carry into effect its powers through the agency of any person acting as a board whom the council may from time to time designate. In this instance the district chief of the fire department was denied recovery of a deficiency in salary resulting from a reduction by the board of fire commissioners. The commissioners acted under a reduced budget submitted to them by the city council with the direction to "absorb the amounts so reduced as to each and every personal service item reduced."

Another accepted proposition of administrative law, based on the separation of powers doctrine, was applied in *Holland v. Village of Cedar Grove*.[8] A statute giving the Wisconsin Industrial Commission jurisdiction, power, and the duty to determine claims between counties and between counties and other municipalities for relief furnished paupers was held valid and not to confer on the Commission judicial power belonging exclusively to courts.

Discretion. Two important decisions restricting the impact of municipal regulations upon fundamental civil liberties hinged, in part, upon the unlimited discretion granted to administrative officials. In the case of *Lovell v. City of Griffin*[9] an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills within the city without a permit from the city manager was held an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of the press. The ordinance provided no standard—such as protection of the streets from littering—which might have guided the manager in the exercise of his discretion.[10]

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[4] Same case, 280 N. W. 698, 706, 715 and 716.

[5] *Brister* v. *Leflore County*, 125 So. 816 (Miss. 1930); *The Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, respondent* v. *A.P.M. Roome, appellant*, 93 N. Y. 313 (1883); *State ex rel. Jones et al.* v. *Brown, Secretary of State*, 92 S. W. (2d) 718 (Mo. 1936); *Tilden Ames et al.* v. *The Port Huron Log Driving & Booming Co.*, 11 Mich. 139 (1863); *Fox* v. *Mohawk & H. R. Humane Society*, 59 N. E. 353 (N. Y. 1901); (1939) 7 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 417.

[6] Note: (1938) *Wis. L. Rev.* 606-619 (July, 1938).

[7] 14 N. E. (2d) 162 (Mass. April 8, 1938).

[8] 282 N. W. 111 (Wis. November 9, 1938).

[9] 303 U. S. 444, 58 Sup. Ct. 666 (1938).

Again, in the Federal Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit[11] an ordinance of Jersey City limiting the right of public assembly except on permit from the director of public safety was invalidated as applied against the C.I.O., both because of the nature of invasion of civil rights and because of the arbitrary manner in which the ordinance had been administered. The court found "there was no evidence that persons seeking permits had previously spoken at places they designated or that violence or disorder would have resulted from the meeting."[12] A more comprehensive discussion of these two cases will be found elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.[13]

Other cases involving the nature of discretion which may be exercised by administrative officers deal with problems of regulating picketing[14] and airplane flights above the city.[15]

Procedure and Due Process. A phase of administrative law which is attracting the most careful attention of both students and practitioners is the determination of the essentials of administrative procedure required by fundamental conceptions of fairness or "due process."[16] As an outgrowth of the attention focused on this problem by the Supreme Court decisions in the recent *Morgan* cases and other recent decisions of the federal courts,[17] federal administrative agencies have been re-examining the various elements of their own procedures in order to conform them to the essentials of notice, hearing, and findings of fact considered to be necessary to administrative due process.[18] Cases also have been decided during the past year concerning the procedure of local administrative bodies or officers involving these same fundamental concepts. In addition some of the most important trends in administration and local government in general must be ascertained not from cases alone, but from the opinions of law officers, administrative bodies, and agencies charged with the development of local procedure.[19]

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[10] Compare, *San Francisco Shopping News* v. *City of South San Francisco,* 69 F. (2d) 879 (C.C.A. 9th, 1934), *cert. den,* 293 U. S. 606, 55 Sup. Ct. 122, 79 L. ed. 697 (1934); see "Validity of Municipal Ordinances Controlling the Distribution of Handbills," (1938) 7 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 94; (1935) 3 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 267. Compare also recent handbill cases distinguishing the Lovell case. *City of Milwaukee* v. *Snyder,* Supreme Court of Wisconsin, January 10, 1939, 4 *Municipal Law Journal* 13; *People* v. *Kim Young,* Appellate Division Superior Court of California, December 10, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 32, 4 id. 13; *Commonwealth* v. *Kimball,* Supreme Court of Massachusetts, December 21, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 82.

[11] *C. I. O.* v. *Hague,* 25 F. Supp. 127 (N. J. Oct. 27, 1938) see on this case "The Hague Injunction Proceedings" (1938) 48 *Yale L. J.,* 257, the District Court was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on Jan. 26, 1939, 6 *U. S. Law Week,* 701. Also see authorities cited *supra* notes 10 and 11.

[12] *Ibid.,* 6 *U. S. Law Week* at 701.

[13] C. W. Tooke, "Municipal Powers," this YEAR BOOK.

[14] *Adams* v. *City of Walla Walla,* Supreme Court of Washington, March 3, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 34; *People of the State of California* v. *Young,* Superior Court, App. Div., Calif. 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 58, holding ordinance of Long Beach, California, regulating picketing invalid; *Freund* v. *United States,* App. D.C. 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 120 (holding valid congressional resolution prohibiting picketing of foreign embassies, legations, or consulates in the District of Columbia). For a review of the cases on this subject see, "Constitutionality of Anti-Picketing Ordinances" (1938) 48 *Yale L. J.,* 308. For an excellent picture of civil liberties and picketing problems as they arise in actual municipal experience see: *One City's Legal Experience in Civil Liberties* (1938) Report No. 40 of The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

[15] *S. S. Pike Co., Inc.* v. *City of New York,* 6 N. Y. Supp. 957 (Sup. Ct. Queens Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1938). See also *Small* v. *Moss,* 14 N. E. (2d) 808 (N. Y. Apr. 12, 1938).

[16] McIntire and Rhyne, "Procedural Problems of Administrative Action" (1938) *The Daily Record,* Baltimore, April 30, 1938; *Morgan* v. *United States* (I), 298 U. S. 468, 56 Sup. Ct. 906, 80 L. ed. 1288 (1936) and *Morgan* v. *United States* (II), 304 U. S. 23, 58 Sup. Ct. 999, 82 L. ed. 1030 (1938) and notes on those cases (1938) 9 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 110; (1939) 52 *Harv. L. Rev.* 509.

On September 7, 1938, the Supreme Court of New Jersey in the case of *Vanderhoven v. City of Rahway*[20] held that resolutions of the common council ordering demolition of a dwelling alleged to be in a ruinous condition were invalid where the owner of the house was not given a notice of the proposed action of the council and an opportunity to be heard whether or not such notice and hearing was required by statute.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island in reviewing the denial of a permit for the erection of a gasoline filling station held that a decision of the city council denying the permit must be open for judicial review and that a proper review requires a fact-finding by the council showing the standard applied in the denial of the permit and the factual basis for the decision.[21]

In reviewing the dismissal by a city board of commissioners of persons appointed by the director of the department of safety, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held that the board had no authority to dismiss or demote such persons where no charges were brought against them and no hearing held preliminary to dismissal.[22]

Judicial review of municipal administrative action is limited to the legal question of whether or not a commission exceeded its jurisdiction or acted illegally. An administrative body's finding of fact is to be taken as conclusive unless not supported by any evidence at all. Where a city civil service commission's findings on charges against an officer are supported by any competent testimony, these findings cannot be reviewed by certiorari regardless of how incompetent some of the testimony was.[23] The court in the *Luke* case said, however, that it is the court's duty to review the evidence at the hearing before the administrative agency so far as necessary to determine whether there was *any* competent evidence supporting the charges.[24]

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[17] *Morgan* v. *United States* (I) and (II), *ibid.; Saginaw Broadcasting Co.* v. *Federal Communications Commission,* 96 F. (2d) 554 (App. D.C. 1938) the later case noted (1938) 7 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 110.

[18] Fahy, "Procedure Under the Labor Act" (1938) 6 *U. S. Law Week* 378. Also see *ibid.,* 467, on labor board procedure, "Administrative Regulation" (1938) 6 *U. S. Law Week* 282 (discussing American Bar Association recommendations for procedure of administrative agencies). See on same subject 6 *U. S. Law Week* 438.

[19] McIntire and Rhyne, *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1938), 89. *Demolition, Vacation, or Repair of Substandard Buildings in Connection with Housing Programs.* Report No. 37 of National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1938) and *Demolition, Vacation or Repair of Substandard Buildings in Connection with Housing Programs: Model Ordinance Annotated, Summary of Latest Cases,* Report No. 39, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1938). McIntire and Rhyne, "Demolition, Vacation, or Compulsory Repair of Substandard Buildings in Connection with Housing Programs" (1939) 5 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 205.

[20] 120 N.J.L. 610, 1 Atl. (2d) 303 (1938).

[21] *Tillotson* v. *City Council of Cranston,* 200 Atl. 767 (Rhode Island, July 16, 1938).

[22] *Rubenstein* v. *Board of Commissioners of Bayonne,* 121 N.J.L. 97, 1 Atl. (2d) 305 (1938).

Officers. Several of the more important cases involving municipal officers and their special problems have turned upon the administrative procedure followed.[25] Other "officer" cases have presented decisions on discharge and removal for cause,[26] pensions,[27] salary suits,[28] and garnishment.[29]

Government Liability in Tort. During the past year the usual volume of litigation involving the tort liability of municipal corporations has merely added to the bulk of materials out of which one hopes in vain to draw some fundamental principle. A municipal corporation is immune from liability for any injuries resulting from actions classified as governmental functions, whereas the ordinary principles in tort liability are applicable in the execution of proprietary functions. For a rational distinction between these two classes the ever-hopeful still search, but the practical-minded have long since despaired.[30] Though many interesting and important decisions as specific instances of the application of this "fundamental approach" have been recorded, the most significant progress in this connection is again in the field of administrative action and legislation rather than actual court decisions. As evidenced not only by the enactment of ordinances and statutes, but also by a revival of a general movement proposing such legislative measures, one of the most pronounced developments in the tort liability field is the adoption, where they were not already in force, of notice statutes and ordinances requiring presentation of a claim or notice of intention to sue to some designated municipal officer within a definite time after the occurrence of the injury. Statutes making the presentation of such a notice an essential condition precedent to the maintenance of any cause of action are uniformly upheld.[31]

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[23] *Luke* v. *Civil Service Commission of Sioux City*, 279 N. W. 443 (Iowa, May 10, 1938).

[24] *Broughey* v. *Mowry Grain Co.*, 200 Atl. 768 (Rhode Island, July 8, 1938) (findings of Workmen's Compensation Board supported by any legal evidence conclusive on judicial review).

[25] *Supra* notes 19-24.

[26] *Wilson* v. *City Council of Highland Park*, 284 Mich. 96, 278 N. W. 778 (1938). Noted and approved (1938) 37 *Mich. L. Rev.* 326 (held that city councilman could not be removed for alleged membership in Black Legion); *Kelly* v. *City Council of Cranston*, 1 Atl. (2d) 185 (Rhode Island, 1938) (held that policeman asleep on duty could be removed on grounds of misconduct); *Kramer et al.* v. *Civil Service Commission et al.*, 1 Atl. (2d) 197, (N. J. Sup. Ct. 1938) (held civil service employees of the city of Trenton could not be discharged for making false affidavits against their foreman charging favoritism when the only evidence against them was receipt of money in excess of the amount due. The court said that the proof and the charge must correspond).

[27] *Clay* v. *Police and Fire Pension Fund, Commissioners of the City of Camden*, 1 Atl. (2d) 334, (N. J. Sup. Ct. 1938) (Pension deductions held proper though employee had no relative or dependent); *Walter* v. *Police and Fire Pension Commission of Trenton*, 120 N.J.L. 39 (1928) (pension disallowed where employee guilty of malfeasance in office); *Godlove* v. *city of Topeka*, 148 Kans. 337 (1938) (holding provision for pension is not a vested right and that the award of such a pension by the city is a discretionary rather than a ministerial act and upholding denial of the pension); *Cummings* v. *Policemen's Pension Commission of Borough of Belmar*, 1 Atl. (2d) 399 (N. J. Sup. Ct. 1938) (denied pension where policeman, claimant, drank excessively and became susceptible to pneumonia from which disease he became disabled).

[28] *McKinley* v. *City of Chicago*, 16 N. E. (2d) 727 (Ill. 1938); *Mitchell* v. *City of Portland*, 70 P. (2d) 582 (Ore. 1938); *Higgenbotham* v. *City Baton Rouge*, 183 So. 168, (La. 1938) now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States; see generally, "Back Salary Suits—Cases Involving Listed" (1938). 3 *Municipal Law Journal*, 45-46.

[29] *Fletcher and Steel* v. *Tinker*, Superior Ct. App. Department Los Angeles County, Calif., July 12, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 71 (quashed garnishment proceedings against Los Angeles city employees).

[30] Seasongood, "Municipal Corporations: Objections to the Governmental or Proprietary Test" (1936) 22 *Va. L. Rev.* 910.

Particularly in the larger cities much progress has been made in the development of administrative techniques in the investigation of tort claims suspected of being fraudulent and in the settlement of those in which the municipality finds it expedient to accept responsibility.[32]

Of nine cases, selected at random, involving municipal liability in connection with streets,[33] emergency vehicles,[34] parks, playgrounds, and recreation centers,[35] five reach the result of city liability because of the proprietary nature of the function[36] and four hold the city immune because the function involved is governmental.[37] An interesting decision was that of *Blackburn v. City of St. Louis,*[38] in which the plaintiff was hit by an automobile which had been deflected from its course by reason of a collision with an ellipsoidal traffic button about four inches in height, placed in the street by the city as a marker for a safety zone. The original decision favoring the plaintiff was reversed on appeal on the ground that the placing of the button in the street was in the performance by the city of a governmental function in connection with the control of traffic.

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[31] McIntire and Rhyne, *Municipalities and the Law in Action* (1938) 169, 189; McQuillin, *Municipal Corporations* 2886-2889. On March 10, 1938, the Supreme Court of Georgia held valid and binding a special law amending the charter of the city of Savannah to require that written notice of injury must be given to the city within six months of an injury before an action for damages could be maintained. *Parrish* v. *Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah,* 196 S. E. 721 (1938).

[32] *Annual Report Law Department of the City of Detroit for 1937* in which Corporation Counsel Raymond J. Kelly reports the use of moving picture equipment to prevent fraudulent claims. Pictures of claimants are taken outside of the courtroom, when claimant is acting naturally. *Annual Report of the Chicago Law Department for 1937* in which Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes reports new methods of investigating court claims and *Annual Report of the Law Department of the City of Philadelphia of 1937* in which City Solicitor Joseph Sharfsin discusses techniques used to uncover fraudulent tort claims.

[33] *Blackburn* v. *City of St. Louis,* 121 S. W. (2d) 727 (Mo. 1938); *Vellante* v. *Town of Watertown,* 14 N. E. (2d) 955 (Mass. 1938); *Carsey* v. *City of New Orleans,* 181 So. 819 (La. June 13, 1938); *Hupfer* v. *City of North Platt, Nebraska,* April 21, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 60.

[34] *Raynor* v. *City of Arcata,* 95 Cal. Dec. 322, 77 P. (2d) 1054 (1938); *Lucas* v. *City of Los Angeles,* 95 Calif. Dec. 37 (1938); *Stone* v. *City and County of San Francisco,* Dist. Ct. App. California at San Francisco, June 9, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 60. See generally, "Liability for Operation of Emergency Vehicles" (1938) 27 *Calif. L. Rev.* 57.

[35] *Fritz* v. *City of Buffalo,* Sup. Ct. New York at Buffalo, 1938, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 68, (holding city liable to child injured on playground because of lack of adequate supervision of such grounds—the case has been appealed); *Scroggins* v. *City of Harlingen,* 112 S. W. (2d) 1035 (Texas 1938).

[36] *Raynor* v. *City of Arcata, supra* note 33; *Lucas* v. *City of Los Angeles, supra* note 33, *Stone* v. *City and County of San Francisco, supra* note 33, *Fritz* v. *City of Buffalo, supra* note 35; *Scroggins* v. *City of Harlingen, supra* note 35.

[37] *Blackburn* v. *City of St. Louis, supra* note 33; *Vellante* v. *Town of Watertown, supra* note 33; *Carsey* v. *City of New Orleans, supra* note 33; *Hupfer* v. *City of North Platt, supra* note 33. The later case is also based in part on the contributory negligence of the plaintiff.

Many cities have been concerned with the special problems arising out of injuries resulting from acts of relief workers on projects at least partially financed by WPA or other "federal aid" funds. In cases where immunity would not otherwise be found, these cases turn on the question of whether or not the workers are employees of the city. The general test applied is that the workers are employees of the persons having effective supervision of the job being done rather than of the persons who are contributing the funds used to meet the payrolls.[39]

Conclusion. While the decisions and observations recorded here do indicate some definite trends during the year in administrative law problems of municipalities, the specific examples cited must be taken as merely illustrative and not at all exhaustive of the subject. Generally speaking, the most important developments of the year have been the result of the recognized need for and a growing effort to obtain perfection in the procedural techniques of the administrative process.

PARKS AND RECREATION

By L. H. Weir

Director, Park-Recreation Planning, National Recreation Association, New York

The major trends discernible in municipal recreation during 1938 are increased diversification in facilities for active recreation, decrease in emergency expenditures in cities having municipally financed recreation, increased attention to in-service training of recreation personnel, enhanced interest in research studies, and gradual budget restorations.

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[38] *Supra* note 33.

[39] *Hughes* v. *City of Duluth,* 281 N. W. 871 (Minn. 1938) holding city of Duluth liable to a person alleged to have been injured by the negligent acts of WPA workers engaged in blasting operations for the improvement of public streets in the city. See excellent note on this case (1938) 7 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 265.

Areas and Facilities. As of January 1, 1938, 17,745 separate major areas for active recreation were reported by municipalities. This includes outdoor playgrounds, indoor recreation centers, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses and summer camps. While the addition of new areas has been less rapid in recent years, several cities reported interesting expansion. A $75,000 playground was constructed in the French quarter in New Orleans, which city during the year built and equipped several other playgrounds. St. Joseph, Michigan, acquired two new parks in the city limits and acquired 107 acres three miles out of the city which are being developed as a picnic area.

The trend in the expansion of facilities is one of diversification and in favor of older patrons of parks and recreation areas. An increased proportion of cities report archery ranges, horseshoe courts, and shuffleboard courts. Tennis courts numbering 11,030 are the most numerous individual facilities in parks and playgrounds in cities of the United States. There are 8,482 horseshoe courts; softball diamonds are well over twice as numerous as regulation hard ball diamonds; 2,800 picnic areas; and 2,500 ice skating areas are recorded. In 51 cities in Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia extensive additions of swimming pools, tennis courts, shelter houses, and day camps were reported. In Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan distinct advances were reported in the use of school facilities for recreation purposes. Softball parks were built in many Idaho communities, with large expansion of picnic sites in Utah and swimming pools in Kansas. In California cities night lighting has enormously increased the use of softball diamonds and of tennis, badminton, and volley ball courts. There is a general trend toward the construction of hard surface courts which permit multiple use and carry low maintenance costs.

Activities. The trend in facilities also is some reflection of current activities. Swimming continues to be the most popular municipal recreation. Nearly 100 million attendances are reported at bathing beaches and outdoor swimming pools. Over one-half million participants engaged in picnicking, one-third of a million in tennis, one-half million in baseball, 413,000 in softball. The participation in some physical recreations was matched by that in arts and crafts. There were one-third of a million children engaged in handcraft and 219,000 in community singing.

Civic symphony orchestras were established in Elizabeth and Summit, New Jersey. Orchestras or choruses were added in Battle Creek, Hamtramck, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and also in Alliance and Dayton, Ohio. A civic opera association was created in Salt Lake City. Dramatics were initiated in Hartford and Greenwich, Connecticut and in Escanaba, Michigan.

A trend gathering momentum is the encouragement of activities in which both sexes may share such as dancing, splash parties, mixed doubles in tennis and badminton, mixed golf foursomes, archery, table tennis, shuffleboard, hiking, skiing, and skating.

Personnel. Leadership for organized municipal recreation was provided by 40,413 men and women of whom 18,253 were emergency leaders paid from federal funds. There were 10,378 men and women serving as volunteer workers. The salary schedules of recreation personnel were reported to be near 1929 levels in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and West Virginia. Salary schedules were increased in more than 50 per cent of the cities reporting in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In New England salaries are still far below 1929 levels. The Society of Recreation Workers of America, a professional body, was organized in October.

The expansion of recreation facilities has inspired a lively interest in training for recreational leadership among schools and colleges. Several courses were established in colleges and universities in California. A new course has been set up at the University of Minnesota. New York University has increased its training in recreation. The National Recreation Association conducted in-service training institutes of one month's duration in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Denver, Salt Lake City, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Providence, and Philadelphia. In addition it conducted 18 four-day rural drama institutes in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture, and general rural institutes covering several subjects in 22 states. The National Recreation Association has placed four apprentices in the department of municipal recreation and adult education in Milwaukee. Several hundred training courses of the in-service type were conducted by municipal recreation departments.

Administration. There has been a large increase in the number of agencies administering recreation activities on a full-time year-round basis as a separate governmental function. One hundred and fifty-one cities now report commissions, boards, departments, or committees with full-time year-round personnel. In Los Angeles a new position, that of supervisor of co-ordinated education and recreation, was created. The function of the incumbent is to co-ordinate the recreational services of the board of education and the department of playground and recreation. Thirteen new recreation departments were created during the year.

Important changes have taken place in the financing of municipal recreation. Federal emergency funds have been markedly curtailed, those appropriated as a supplement to municipal recreation expenditures having dropped 31 per cent. The principal curtailment was in outlay for land, buildings, and permanent improvements, a 41 per cent decrease. Expenditures for leadership, salaries, and wages dropped 21 per cent.

The outlays from local funds for organized recreation increased by $1,794,000, a sum which was only a small fraction of the federal curtailment. In New England cities the budgets were about the same as in 1937 with here and there a few small increases. There were strong trends for increases in New York and Connecticut. In West Virginia, Michigan, and Ohio there were decreases in 3 cities, increases in 30 and continuance of the same budgets in 15.

Legislation. Little state legislation affecting cities was reported. There were a number of changes in local ordinances and charters. Proposals incorporating both the Houston park and recreation departments in the city charter were defeated by very slight majorities in a referendum vote. In Corpus Christi an ordinance created a recreation council of five members to have authority over the operation of the recreation program on all city properties. Acting under the Illinois Recreation Law of 1921, Champaign citizens voted to set up a recreation commission, while Urbana voted down such a proposal. An Oak Park, Illinois, referendum increased the local tax levy for recreation. In Grand Junction, Colorado, an ordinance provided for the employment of a full time forester. Several Montana cities increased their tax levies for parks and playgrounds, most of the money being expended to sponsor federal projects for park and recreation improvements. An amendment to the Portland, Oregon, city charter provided four-tenths of a mill to secure and develop recreation areas. Wabash, Indiana, voted a bond issue for a building project while Virginia, St. Cloud, and Austin, Minnesota, voted for the establishment of recreation departments. Niles, Ohio, renewed its tax levy for recreation by a four-to-one vote.

Court Decisions. A Superior Court decision in Pennsylvania[1] found the city of Pittsburgh liable for damages by reason of the death of an eight-year old boy caught by a bullet shot from Olympia Park, the boy then being on a neighbor's lawn near his home and directly opposite the park. The court held that the city was responsible on the theory that it was negligent in failing in its proprietary duty as a landowner to abate a dangerous condition of which it had notice, that condition being the promiscuous shooting in the park. The court added, "that the only way to abate the nuisance might incidentally be through the use of its police officers or other employees does not make the breach of duty essentially a failure to exercise a governmental function." The effect of this case appears to be a considerable extension of the liability of the city in the operation of its parks and playgrounds.

There were a number of decisions on accidents. The town of Nutley,

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[1] *Stephens et ux, Appellants* v. *Pittsburgh,* 129 Pa. Sup. Ct.

New Jersey, was held liable to a person coasting on a sled for injury resulting from the town's placing a pipe on the surface of a street set apart for coasting.[2] The town of Afton, Iowa, was held not liable for the drowning of a trespassing boy while playing on a raft on a municipal reservoir.[3] The city of Wichita, Kansas, was held not liable for injury to a boy run over by an automobile in the street in running away from a place where children were playing under a spray maintained on a parkway on the side of a street.[4] The city of Pittsburgh was held not liable for injury to a boy whose hand was injured when another boy closed a heavy door of a shower room connected with a municipal swimming pool.[5] The Indiana Supreme Court upheld an ordinance regulating tourist camps by limiting the stay of patrons and imposing regulations designed to promote the health and safety of patrons.[6]

Federal Agencies. Although varying in magnitude from state to state, the activity of federal agencies in the country as a whole is still widespread. In California the WPA recreation program employed 7,000 leaders and operated on a budget of approximately $3,000,000. In Minnesota recreation facilities, exclusive of buildings either completed or under construction as of March, 1938, under operation by the WPA called for expenditures of $12,321,584 of federal funds. Two-thirds of this was allotted to park construction and renewal projects. Under the WPA 150 communities have organized recreation in Florida. In Missouri a number of park departments have developed projects centering in new reservoirs constructed by the WPA. In New Hampshire this agency has constructed many ski jumps, bathing beaches, swimming pools, and new parks.

CCC camps in California contributed about $9,690,000 in value to recreation in one form or another. Floods in southern California destroyed 100 camps and picnic areas maintained by the National Forest Service but by special act of Congress an appropriation of $200,000 was granted for the reconstruction of these areas. This made possible three new picnic and camp developments. PWA projects in California directly and indirectly benefited recreation to the extent of $500,000, it is estimated. The National Youth Administration engaged 4,983 California youths in recreation projects involving the expenditure of $123,075 by the federal government and $29,322 by co-sponsors.

Studies and Reports. A number of studies and reports dealing entirely or in part with municipal recreation were produced in 1938, several by state planning commissions. The Illinois Commission produced *Munic-*

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[2] *Fisher* v. *Town of Nutley*, 199 Atl. 40.
[3] *Harriman* v. *Incorporated Town of Afton*, 281 N. W. 183.
[4] *Rose* v. *City of Wichita*, 80 Pac. 2d, 1078.
[5] *Jacob* v. *City of Pittsburgh*, 198 Atl. 639.
[6] *Spitler* v. *Town of Munster*, 14, N. E. 2d, 579.

ipal Parks and Playgrounds in Illinois; the South Dakota State Planning Board, *Recreation in South Dakota;* the New Jersey Board, *Where Shall We Play?,* a report on the outdoor recreational needs of New Jersey; the Mississippi State Planning Commission and the National Park Service, *Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study;* and the Nevada State Planning Board and State Park Commission in co-operation with the National Park Service, *Nevada's Parks.* A bulletin on *Public Recreation in Minnesota* was prepared by the Minnesota Public Recreation Association. The National Park Service produced a study, *The Recreational Use of Land in the United States,* as a part of a larger study by the Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Committee. The Tennessee Valley Authority brought out *Recreation Development of the Southern Highlands Region.* A recreation survey of New Hampshire was made by the State Planning and Development Commission. The Wyoming State Planning Board conducted studies on recreation areas, and the WPA made a state-wide survey of recreation in Connecticut.

Studies involving municipal recreation were made by the National Recreation Association in Chicago; Minneapolis; Wilmington, Delaware; Watertown, Newton, Needham, Concord, Belmont, Winchester, Massachusetts; and Media, Pennsylvania. A committee of municipal recreation executives appointed by the National Recreation Association has prepared a report on the reservation of recreation areas near new housing construction projects. The report suggests definite standards for such areas and methods of securing their adoption.

PUBLIC WELFARE

By Fred K. Hoehler

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

General activities in the field of public welfare service in the year 1938, like those in 1937, were marked by the declining preoccupation of local administrators with the launching of new programs and by greater attention to the working out of the various administrative processes.

The administrative problems arising from the participation of all three levels of government—federal, state, and local—in many instances accentuated the need for integration of activities to insure the most effective administration of the programs for categorical assistance and general relief. Along with this concern with the establishment of an administrative framework within which the various forms of public welfare service could be combined, there has been a growing realization of the importance of staffing the administrative organization with the best available personnel. Personnel standards in many localities have been raised through state influence in the establishment of minimum standards and the exercise of supervisory functions as required by the federal Social Security Act. Direct state influence has for the most part touched county welfare organizations, but it also has been marked in urban areas.

The county has generally come to be recognized as the most practical unit for local administration of a state-wide program of public welfare. Difficulty in financing county welfare agencies in some instances has interrupted the trend toward county rather than city welfare organization, and city welfare agencies have been established in order to tap urban sources of taxation. In 1938, Kentucky, which had in the past made welfare an exclusive function of the county, passed enabling legislation for setting up welfare departments in cities the size of Lexington and Covington.

Local welfare organization has been affected by a twofold growth of state influence: (1) adjustments made in the local structure to comply with state standards existing under the provisions of the Social Security Act, (2) adaptations to the increasing state and local responsibility for general relief. This second aspect is further influenced by the fact that in the local government of 10 states the state authority has set the qualifications for the appointment of personnel administering general relief. Nine states reserve the right of approving local people, and six states appoint the local personnel on a merit basis. Four states actually appoint the personnel who are administering general relief.

During 1938 the trend of public relief, particularly in cities, has been quite different from 1937 when there was a steady decline from March to September. An increase started in October, 1937, continued with only a small decline in June and then went upward again throughout the following months of 1938. In September, 1938, the number of households receiving any type of public relief was estimated as 6.6 million and the number of persons in those households as over 21 million. As a result the amount for September, 1938, was 55 per cent higher than the total bill for relief in September 1937, or a total of $261.5 million. According to the figures compiled for 116 urban areas by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board, the increases in urban relief from month to month were not large, but the rise from August, 1937, to August, 1938, was 57.5 per cent. Obligations incurred from all types of public and private relief in these areas for August, 1938, totaled $124.6 million. By far the largest share of this growth is attributable to increased wages under the Works Progress Administration program, although other programs also increased.

General relief—exclusive of categorical assistance, earnings under works programs, loans and subsistence grants made by Farm Security Administration or federal surplus commodities—was administered in 1938 in a great variety of ways which developed after the federal government withdrew in 1935. Local governments in a number of states share the cost of administering general relief either in a fixed ratio or in variable proportions which are intended to make adjustment for the fiscal capacities and relief needs of local subdivisions. In some states only local funds are available, while in others practically all general relief is financed from state funds. The status of relief recipients regarding employability and settlement often affects the division of financial responsibility between local and state governments. In some cases state funds may not be used to assist unemployable persons, or local funds to aid nonresidents. General relief funds may be used to supplement other types of public assistance, old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, WPA wages, etc., or supplementation may be prohibited or limited to recipients of specified types of aid.

Local and state responsibility for general relief has made the problem of financing the program acute. There is a growing need for information and procedures relating to grants-in-aid from states to local subdivisions for general relief purposes. Because grants to localities for public welfare generally are set up on a conditional or matching basis, there has been a considerable problem presented by those localities which, for one reason or another, are lacking in financial resources. In Cleveland and Chicago relief was actually stopped for brief periods of time because borrowing power was exhausted and no further funds were available.

There has been a striking expansion in the volume of relief in some municipalities. Several Michigan cities—Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, and Saginaw—quadrupled their obligations from September, 1937, to September, 1938. During the 12-month period the total amount of relief more than tripled in two North Carolina cities—Asheville and Charlotte—and in Canton, Ohio.

In those states which have no adequate general relief program, two things are happening: (1) there is little or no supplementation of special assistance grants, and (2) the presumed adequacy and assumed advantages of special assistance programs have been impaired. Where relief is locally financed and administered there was considerable evidence that old-age assistance and particularly aid to dependent children were being used where general relief was indicated. In some instances local officials prefer to appropriate funds for services for which there is federal matching. At this point a number of localities, responsible for an increased general relief load only partially lightened by state aid, have again insisted that national aspects of the problem may require the assistance, on a grant-in-aid basis, of the federal government. In two years of operation of a national security program it has been demonstrated that general relief must be available as a supplement when other programs for the unemployed do not provide an adequate subsistence.

While 1939 will probably add much to our knowledge of the effects of unemployment compensation on the total welfare picture, some results attributable to its influence were apparent in 1938. Unemployment insurance benefits were payable in 30 states during 1938, and will be payable in the remainder during 1939. During January, 1939, 16 states started payments and by July, 1939, all the states will have reached this stage of full operation. As a result of the experience accumulated in a relatively short time, certain relationships between unemployment compensation, the employment service, and the administration of relief became more evident than heretofore. The relationship between unemployment insurance and the employment services requires the closest working harmony on all levels of government, which is difficult to obtain because of the present division of administrative responsibility. Here again the need for supplementation of benefits by relief, and the frequent necessity of giving help during the waiting period is apparent. The few cities reporting to the Social Security Board on the effect of unemployment insurance on general relief give some indication of the number of cases opened because of the cessation of benefits, the cases closed on receipt of benefits, those receiving relief while waiting for benefits and those receiving supplementary relief.

By the end of 1938 all of the states had at least one program for public assistance in effect. Old-age assistance was in effect in 50 jurisdictions, aid to the blind in 42, and aid to dependent children in 42 states. The total number of recipients as well as amounts expended for these programs showed a steady increase over 1937. All told, about two and one-half million men, women, and children are being directly aided through this monthly cash assistance under the Social Security Act from federal, state, and local funds—a total, from all three sources, of one billion dollars has been paid to beneficiaries under these assistance programs since the Social Security Act went into operation in 1936.

Workers in urban areas are the ones most affected by the old-age insurance program of the federal government. By the end of 1938 the Social Security Board reported a coverage of 42 million old-age insurance accounts representing an average gain of nearly half a million a month during 1938. Payment of lump-sum claims are being made at the rate of 15,000 a month to insured workers who have reached 65 years of age and to the families of those who have died—claims amounting to almost 11 million dollars during 1938.

It is fully expected that the Social Security Act will be broadened during 1939. The report of the Advisory Council on Social Security, made in December, 1938, recommended specific changes to liberalize the provisions regarding old-age benefits, changes to expand the coverage, and to finance the old-age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act. These changes would speed up and increase old-age payments, broaden the act to cover an additional 14.8 million persons, and abolish the 47 billion dollar reserve fund. Widows and young children of annuitants, farm and domestic workers, and employees of private non-profit, religious, charitable, and educational organizations would be among the new group included.

Provision for the continuation of the Works Progress Administration program in the fiscal year 1938-39 is contained in the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938, signed by the President on June 21, 1938. An appropriation of $1,425 million together with unobligated balances of funds allocated in 1937 was made available but additional appropriations will be necessary if the program is carried on through the fiscal year ending July 1, 1939. Reduction of the Works Progress Administration program threw additional burdens on state and local relief agencies during the last months of 1938.

During the spring of 1938 the Byrnes Committee, appointed to investigate unemployment and relief, reported to Congress. The hearings conducted by this Committee contain a wealth of information on unemployment and relief. In the April report the Committee rejected the proposals made by the Community Mobilization for Human Needs for the federal government to extend grants-in-aid to the states for relief purposes as meaning an abandonment of work relief and a lowering of relief standards. The Committee continued its investigations with a view to making recommendations to the Senate during 1939. The federal government came a step closer to the establishment of a federal department of public welfare during 1938 when the Senate passed the Byrnes Reorganization Bill (S. 3331) which contained a provision similar to that passed by the House during 1937. Both houses have thus gone on record as approving provision for a federal welfare department. The need for reorganization of the welfare functions of the federal government into a well-administered single department is apparent to anyone familiar with the numerous agencies operating in the welfare field on the federal level. The effect of such reorganization would be felt on the state and local government through the simplification and improvement of their relationship to federal administration.

Cities have played a major role in the general improvement of health services, but the deficiencies in these services become more and more apparent. Significant among the efforts to remedy existing gaps in these services was the conference held during July, 1938, of the Federal Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The results of this conference may have far-reaching effects on municipal governments as well as state and federal. The technical committee reported that deficiencies in the present health services fall into four broad categories:

1. Preventive health services for the nation as a whole are grossly insufficient.
2. Hospital and other institutional facilities are inadequate in many communities, especially in rural areas, and financial support for hospital care and for professional services in hospitals is both insufficient and precarious, especially for services to people who cannot pay the costs of the care they need.
3. One third of the population, including persons with or without income is receiving inadequate or no medical service.
4. An even larger fraction of the population suffers from economic burdens created by illness.

To meet the deficiencies the Committee recommended an expansion of public health, and of maternal and child health services, expansion of a general program of medical care and insurance against loss of wages during sickness. Bills to make these recommended provisions realities through federal grants-in-aid to the states will be introduced in Congress during 1939. If the ten-year joint program is embarked on, it will have profound effects on local public welfare programs. The Conference on Better Care for Mothers and Babies, held early in 1938, gave additional evidence of the need for more adequate medical care for the people of the United States.

Continued emphasis during 1938 was placed on the administrative problems arising from participation by all three levels of government in public welfare. Local and state responsibility for carrying the burden of general relief has tended to emphasize the need for general over-all planning of future programs so that they gear into each other and aid and supplement each other in meeting a vital need.

HOUSING

By Coleman Woodbury

Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

A comprehensive discussion of housing during 1938 would require a description of many types of public and private activity. The following discussion, however, is limited to the subject of urban housing for low-income groups. Such housing almost invariably involves direct public participation in the form of loans and subsidies. Because this problem is of more direct interest and importance to municipal officials than are the other phases of housing, the work of the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Farm Security Administration are not discussed here.

New Local Responsibilities. Toward the close of 1937 the organization of the United States Housing Authority and the first earmarking of funds for local communities by this agency presaged the development of the first permanent decentralized program of public housing in this country. By the end of 1938 USHA had approved federal loans and annual subsidies for 140 projects in 73 cities and 2 counties in 22 states, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. Anticipated rentals per dwelling unit run from $8 per month in the South to $20 per month in larger northern cities. Fourteen of the low-rent housing developments covered by these loans were under construction. This rather rapid development of the new program has called for much new local activity including surveys or re-surveys of housing conditions, passage of state laws and local ordinances, establishment of about 175 new local housing authorities, arrangements for local financing and local subsidy, and the decision of numerous legal cases dealing with the validity of statutes under which the new program is being promulgated. Furthermore, housing authorities in 20 of the 34 cities having public projects developed by the PWA Housing Division, the predecessor of USHA, are now leasing projects from USHA and are operating them. This shift of responsibility has required the development of local housing authority staffs and has given impetus to the growth of the profession of housing management.

Surveys. The Works Progress Administration has continued to be the major source of assistance to communities making housing surveys, and there are now available a number of standard techniques providing for the use of WPA personnel. In spite of the pressure sometimes exerted upon local housing authorities for the immediate development of low-rent public housing projects, most of the major cities are laying the basis for more intelligent site location by the study of previous real property or city-planning surveys and the launching of new and more comprehensive studies. Few cities have as yet either realized or inaugurated the extensive planning analysis that is necessary to fit a large program of low-rent housing intelligently into plans for city rebuilding. In the absence of the complete information which would be necessary to define a long-term program of public housing, certain spot studies have been made for the purpose of inaugurating an initial project while current funds of the United States Housing Authority were still available.

Legislation. The basic federal legislation, the United States Housing Act of 1937, was amended by Congress in 1938 to increase the authorization for loans by USHA from five hundred million to eight hundred million dollars and to increase the funds available for annual subsidies. By the end of 1938 USHA had earmarked all the available funds. The designation of further funds for local public housing agencies will depend upon the rescinding of earmarkings previously made or the authorization of further loans and annual subsidies by Congress.

During the year three states, California, Mississippi, and Virginia, passed initial legislation providing for the establishment and operation of local housing authorities. A number of other states amended their existing housing authority legislation to provide for more effective participation in the federal-local program. Fifteen still lack such legislation. New York State took a significant pioneering step by amending its constitution to permit direct state loans and subsidies for low-rent housing. Legislation to put these constitutional amendments into effect is now being drafted. This action marks the introduction of state government into what was formerly a federal-municipal relationship.

Stimulated by the necessity of defining substandard housing and of eliminating substandard units equal in number to the new units built with federal funds, a number of cities have been rechecking their regulatory ordinances. Some are adopting more specific laws to provide for the elimination of substandard units by compulsory vacation, repair, or demolition.

Local Housing Authority Organization. The majority of members of local housing authorities, while themselves still uninitiated, have been called upon to develop staffs capable of handling the complex business of planning, building, and managing developments usually costing in excess of $1,000,000. Because of the rapidity with which the current housing movement has developed there is an extreme shortage of experienced housing personnel. Unless local authorities are willing to depart from the traditional preference for "home town boys" and to resist local political pressures, there is apt to be loss of prestige and a waste of the abilities of experienced men who at present are concentrated in federal housing agencies or the larger cities where housing activity is not new.

New York City and Detroit have placed personnel in local housing authorities under civil service. By reason of state law, Michigan cities having civil service commissions must give them jurisdiction over housing authority personnel. It is doubtful whether state laws or local ordinances in any of the other 32 states having housing legislation require the application of civil service to housing positions.

Finance. Housing authorities have been unusually successful in raising the 10 per cent of project development cost that is required to be secured from sources other than USHA. Investment banks have been the most common source of such funds. In some cases local public or semi-public trust funds are being invested in the securities of housing authorities. In other cases the local government itself has promised to purchase any of the housing authority's securities for which a ready market cannot be found elsewhere. New York City is embarking upon a program of direct city financing of housing projects without recourse to loans from USHA. This program is to supplement an already large USHA financed program. The investment of private funds in public housing points the way to a much larger program than could be financed if public funds only were available.

A vital part of the present public housing program is the sharing of responsibility for subsidy between the federal and local government. Almost without exception local governments have chosen to contribute their part of the required local subsidies by granting to housing developments partial or complete exemption from real property taxation. In every community where a loan and subsidy contract has been approved the locality is contributing much more than the minimum subsidy required by federal legislation. The use of tax exemption as a form of subsidy is often decried by both opponents and proponents of public housing. Until other practical forms of local subsidy are devised, however, it apparently must be accepted as an expedient.

Court Action. During 1938 the highest courts in eight states upheld the constitutionality of state housing authority laws. To date such laws have been tested and upheld in nine states. The earlier legal questions regarding the right of the federal government to participate directly in construction and operation of housing projects have become more or less academic since the shift from a centralized to a decentralized program.

New York City in 1937, under the provisions of special state legislation, inaugurated a program providing for the compulsory repair of tenement houses not conforming to the multiple dwelling law. The city set up a revolving fund for the financing of such repairs and the lien arising from the loan of this fund was considered to have an interest prior to that of the first mortgage. Late in 1938 the Court of Appeals of the State of New York declared unconstitutional that portion of the law giving prior rights for the lien constituted by the loan for compulsory repairs.

Danger Signs. The progress made during the past year has not been achieved without encountering many difficulties and without revealing weaknesses in national and local policies. There has been frequent evidence that both local governments and local electorates have not had opportunity to study housing problems sufficiently to accept without a question the need or propriety of rapid action recommended and encouraged by the federal government. As a result some communities have refused to establish public housing agencies, have refused to request federal funds, or have returned earmarkings to the USHA. This reaction or absence of action has not assumed proportions large enough to jeopardize the present housing movement, but it does indicate serious neglect of the long educational and promotional campaigns that normally should and sometimes must precede the initiation of public reforms as significant as public housing. Determination of housing policy is still too often based on the need for emergency employment—which was the real motivating factor in the federal program in 1933.

Housing—A Short-Cut to Utopia? There is a pronounced tendency to criticize both completed and proposed subsidized projects for not housing the no-income or very lowest income groups. Although some of the rental scales may be open to criticism, it should by no means be a foregone conclusion that it is desirable, even if possible, to house chronically destitute or unemployable indigent groups in large-scale public housing projects. There are reasonable limits to the use of housing subsidies to compensate for economic or social maladjustment. Furthermore, the task of weaving large-scale housing developments into the normal fabric of general community and civic life of the city will be made more difficult if these developments should become primarily colonies for families with no regular incomes.

Contrary to general opinion there are no hard and fast rules preventing the housing in public projects of families receiving public assistance in the form of direct relief or otherwise. In fact in all but 14 of the 48 public housing projects built by the federal government and now operated by it or by local housing authorities, families on either direct relief or work relief were admitted. Much remains to be done about the coordination of welfare and housing policies, but public housing, even with its generous subsidies, must not be expected to be "all things to all people."

The experience of 1938 strengthens the conviction that immense social gains can be made for years to come by rehousing in well-planned and well-managed projects families that are now living under recognized substandard conditions, but who, with the aid of moderate subsidies, can be afforded the opportunity to establish a decent standard of living and a decent standard of citizenship.

PUBLIC HEALTH

By W. F. Walker, Dr. P.H.

Director, Division of Health Studies, The Commonwealth Fund, New York

Possibly the most encouraging aspect of public health in 1938 is the fact that organized community action rather generally throughout the country and increased public consciousness have effected a substantial and significant drop in the number of deaths from automobile accidents in the face of increasing use of motor vehicles. The deaths per 100,000 population from automobile accidents amounted to 17.5 for 1938 which is the lowest rate since 1936 and a decrease of 17 per cent from the all time maximum for the year 1937. It is estimated that this decrease amounts to 8,000 fewer deaths. This record is substantial testimony of the worth-whileness of the public's taking thought of unnecessary waste.

Public health work in other fields in 1938 showed growth of local services developed as a co-ordinate part of state and federal programs. A number of states and cities increased appropriations to take advantage of federal funds, available under the Social Security Act, to assist in both generalized and special services. Until recently local public health services were dependent primarily upon the support and leadership available within the community and were likely therefore to bear little relation to other areas or to form a homogeneous and effective pattern over the state. Possibly the greatest contribution to state and local health services of federal aid, amounting to $8,000,000 annually, is in the stimulation of better planning of services for a wide area. State departments of public health have been greatly strengthened by the availability of these federal funds. In 24 states there are separate divisions of venereal disease control in place of 13 three years ago; the number of states employing a full-time venereal disease control officer has increased from 9 to 30; increases were reported in the number of states having separate divisions for preventable diseases, for local health administration, for public health nursing, for industrial hygiene, for dental hygiene, for public health education, and for tuberculosis control. Gains also have been made in the attention given to cancer control, malaria control, the control of rodent plagues, and in laboratory service.

Increased public interest in some areas is manifest through increased local appropriations. In the development of full-time county health service, which is possibly the best index we have of the spread of public health organization, more than 100 new counties have been added bringing the total up to about 1,200 at the beginning of 1938. In six states, all areas are covered by full-time units, as compared with three before the Social Security Act became effective. The chief obstacle to continued success in this field would seem to lie in developing a sufficient public appreciation of health service to provide for continuous local financial support.

Difficulty in securing competent personnel to staff new departments and provide for turnover in other communities seems to be a serious handicap to rapid development even though federal subsidy for personnel training and the resources of the foundations have been utilized extensively. Some training has been given, under the federal program alone, to 4,300 medical officers, engineers, doctors, sanitation officers, laboratory workers, and other public health workers. The use of such personnel as is available has been expedited in many instances by states and cities waiving the resident requirements and authorizing the appointment of trained personnel to positions without regard for residence. Under the present circumstances of limited numbers of qualified people, this is a highly commendable practice which should be encouraged, as many of the states and cities in which public health development is most needed are inevitably without local facilities for the training of personnel.

In several states there are active programs to reduce stream pollution by encouraging communities either alone or through the use of federal funds to build sewage treatment works. There are apparently two motives behind this activity, first, protection of streams used as sources of water supplies and, second, protection of fish in inland streams and shellfish in tide waters.

Undoubtedly the most active development of the year has been in extension of syphilis services through the increased provisions for treatment of that disease in clinics, and follow-up of cases to secure adequate treatment and discover contacts. Under the Venereal Diseases Control Act of 1938, the United States Public Health Service has made allotments to the states on the basis of population, financial need, and the scope of the venereal disease problem. Private efforts have been joined with public in the attack on these diseases. A national anti-syphilis committee of the American Social Hygiene Association conducted a $500,000 fund campaign for the Association's program against syphilis, especially among the youth. The Zachary Smith Reynolds Foundation announced that it had presented to the North Carolina Board of Health its entire income of more than $100,000 a year for a campaign against syphilis in that state. The state is now operating 57 clinics for venereal disease, and the new fund will be used to expand about 12 of these in the more populous counties. For rural districts the clinic on wheels, consisting of a motor truck fitted as a physician's office and accompanied by a doctor and nurse, will be used.

There has been an increase in the number of states requiring premarital examinations as a means of controlling the spread of infection, New York and New Jersey being among the states added during the year to this list. In one state blood tests are required on every pregnant woman for the discovery of cases and the control of congenital syphilis. It is of interest that these requirements which were vigorously opposed five years ago have been accepted with little question because of unusually rapid change in public opinion.

Special health problems occupying the attention of health authorities during the year included cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and many others. Typical examples of activities in these fields are reported by agencies in several states. Seven cancer clinics are being established by the Pennsylvania health department. A six-year federal and state program to combat tuberculosis was proposed by the board of directors of the International Tuberculosis Association. In North Carolina a pneumonia commission has been established by the state board of health in co-operation with the medical society and the Duke University school of medicine. The Baltimore, Maryland, Red Cross is undertaking the establishment of a transfusion bureau aimed to supplement a deficit in the available supply of blood through the services of volunteers. A joint project of the Pasadena, California, city health department and the council of social agencies is a survey to determine whether citizens are securing a diet adequate to prevent malnutrition. A preliminary study of 80 families is being made in co-operation with the California Institute of Technology.

Perhaps the most significant and possibly far-reaching occurrence of the year was the National Health Conference called in Washington in July to consider a report on national health by the interdepartmental committee to co-ordinate health and welfare activities of the federal government. Out of the discussions of this conference and those held subsequently with special professional groups, plans are being evolved which may ultimately result in an unusually comprehensive national health program under federal leadership, based on the principles of co-operative effort through the matching of federal funds by state and local resources on a basis which takes into account the magnitude of the problem and the financial ability of the local population to support a health service. The program is considered under the following major subdivisions:

1. Expansion and strengthening of the general public health program of state and local communities with particular reference to the services for tuberculosis, venereal disease, and malaria control; control of mortality from pneumonia and cancer; development of programs for mental and industrial hygiene; extension of services of maternity and child health to include medical and nursing care; and care of crippled children.
2. Expansion of hospital facilities through federal co-operation with states in the construction and modernization of hospitals and related facilities where they are non-existent or inadequate.
3. Provision of federal grants in aid to states to assist them in developing programs of medical care. Three aspects have been considered: the problems of the medically indigent, the possibility of organized medical service supported through taxation or medical insurance, and the possibility of compensating wage earners through insurance for wage losses due to illness.

Though none of these matters have yet been dealt with by federal legislation, the mere fact that they have already been subject to wide discussion by health and allied groups has had its effect upon public thinking with regard to the scope of the public health program. Health officers and those responsible for public administration generally will undoubtedly be faced in the future with the necessity of adjusting their local programs to federal and state action dealing with one or more of these phases of the general health problem. It seems likely that public health officers will increasingly be concerned with the general problems of health and welfare in the community and must be prepared to see clearly the relationships of the public health program to the other aspects of improved health and welfare services.

Some evidence of the dividends paid by public health work in cities is disclosed by recent mortality statistics. The number of deaths in 88 major cities during 1938 was 424,189 or 5.6 per cent under the 1937 figure of 449,555, according to preliminary reports made public by the Census Bureau. The infant death rate in these cities also was lower, the provisional rate for 1938 being given as 43 per 1,000 live births as compared with 47 per 1,000 live births in 1937. The more favorable mortality record of 1938 as compared with the average of the preceding three years probably may be attributed in large part to the smaller number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia during the winter and to the less extreme heat conditions during the summer.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

By O. W. Wilson

Chief of Police, Wichita, Kansas

The more significant developments of 1938 occurred in the fields of crime prevention, traffic control, two-way radio, and police training.

Crime Prevention. In the field of crime prevention increased attention was given to the juvenile crime problem. For the most part, police effort was directed at the total juvenile population in the field of recreation and character building. The police of some cities, however, limited their efforts to the problem children of the community. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, for example, boy scout troups were organized by the police department, with boys selected by public school teachers from areas where the records proved that the juvenile crime problem was most acute.

Traffic Safety. Preventive activities were not, however, restricted to the youth of the nation. The traffic death toll for 1938 was about 32,000—the lowest since 1933 and a decline of 21 per cent from the 1937 figure. Many police departments gave increased attention to accident prevention, new regulations were enacted for greater safety, and courts tightened up on traffic violators, especially drunken drivers. Detroit, Michigan, in addition to passing an ordinance establishing a traffic engineering bureau and traffic committee, made a survey revealing the zones and hours of the most frequent accidents. As a result of the survey special district safety cars were detailed to these areas at specified intervals. San Francisco, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Cleveland have had or are in the process of having accident prevention bureaus installed in their police departments. The 18 large cities operating accident prevention bureaus at the end of 1938 had reduced automobile fatalities by an average of 36 per cent as compared to 1937. The 1938 death total for these 18 cities was 838 as compared with 1,301 in 1937. Saginaw, Michigan; Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Columbus, Ohio; led in fatality reductions. Decreases of 78.3 per cent for Saginaw, 67 per cent for Bridgeport, and 62.4 per cent for Columbus were reported. One hundred lives were saved in these three cities alone.

Additional states adopted drivers' licenses and required approval by a central state authority of signs and signals installed by subordinate governmental units. In New Jersey it was announced that a night speed limit of 40 miles per hour is soon to be enforced. In Phoenix, Arizona, the regulation of ambulance speeds has been very effective in reducing accidents involving vehicles of this type. There has been introduced in the state of Washington a new mechanical apparatus to test the examinee's reaction to many driving situations. The equipment is used to supplement a written test.

Apparently alarmed by the large number of deaths (700) and accidents (35,000) by bicycling reported in 1937, many city councils passed bicycle ordinances. For example, Dayton and Indianapolis enacted comprehensive ordinances regulating the use, operation, and licensing of bicycles. Racine, Wisconsin, has introduced boy patrols to report infringement of the bicycle ordinances. Each Saturday a special court is held where the patrol boy makes his charge. The bureau of police of Hawthorne, New Jersey, published a leaflet on bicycle safety setting forth rules for bicycle riders to follow. A pamphlet entitled, *The Bicycle and Traffic Safety* was published by the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute.

Radio and Science. In addition to the development of preventive activities, progress in techniques of apprehension also was apparent. The use of the radio, particularly two-way, continued to increase. Among the larger two-way radio installations were Nassau County (New York), Boston, Jersey City, Kansas City (Missouri), Kansas City (Kansas), Los Angeles, San Diego, Wichita, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, St. Louis, and New York. Two-way systems were installed also in Moorestown, New Jersey; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Allentown and Reading, Pennsylvania; Martinez, National City, and Pittsburg, California; Larchmont and Hempstead, New York; Steubenville, Ohio; and the Alabama Highway Patrol. New possibilities in radio communication became manifest with the development of facsimile transmission for police use, and in experiments with "pocket" wireless. The latter innovation, used by the man on the beat, is reported from Brighton, England, as achieving more arrests than car patrol and radio. In San Antonio, Texas, a midget radio is being tried out. Using an electric time stamp connected to the transmitter, Winnetka, Illinois, police are experimenting with a simple and ingenious system of automatically logging its radio broadcasts.

The gradual but steady development in scientific crime detection techniques was observable in the establishment of new police laboratories in city police departments and in state forces, and the purchase of Northwestern University's famed Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory by the Chicago police department.

A new lie-detection process called a pathometer, an apparatus registering minute fluctuations in bodily electrical currents, was perfected by a Fordham University psychologist. It differs from the polygraph in that the latter tests blood pressure and breathing to record emotional changes.

Evidence produced by the pathometer has been admitted in court.

Training. With no intent of minimizing the improvement in other fields, it may be said that the greatest progress during the past year was made in the field of police training. The past few years have witnessed a growing consciousness, both on the part of the police and of the public, of the need for such training. Educators were at first hesitant in supporting the movement, but on the basis of federal support under the George-Deen Act, many state boards for vocational education are now active in establishing police training programs. In at least two states (Wisconsin and Oklahoma) experienced police officers were appointed as full-time instructors to serve as traveling faculties for training the police in selected groups of cities. In the state of Utah, also, training facilities were made available to cities by a traveling instructor.

A number of states (including California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Texas, and Virginia) have provided central and zone training schools. In most instances these training facilities are made possible through state boards for vocational education.

Invariably such efforts at providing police training met with the complete approval of the police. That police are genuinely interested in the development of sound training programs is apparent. Significant was the bill introduced (but not passed) in the New York state legislature, creating facilities for police training and making mandatory the completion of a prescribed course of study in an accredited school within one year after appointment as a recruit.

Somewhat less universal in application is the state-wide training program being sponsored by the Michigan Board of Vocational Education with the aid of the University of Michigan and the Michigan Municipal League. It differs from the New York plan in that training will be given strictly on a voluntary basis. The course, however, according to the Board's announcement, is "intensely practical and undoubtedly the best thing of (its) kind in existence." A new emphasis is being given, in that management problems, including techniques of organization and control of personnel, will be particularly stressed. Instruction is being offered by special arrangement with the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which is conducted by the International City Managers' Association. Local units will pay a minor share of the cost of instruction, plus the cost of text material for each of the command officers who enroll. Thus far four cities, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Highland Park, have signed up for the course.

Another innovation in police instruction at the administrative level was the first Executive Officers' Training School conducted late in 1938 by the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute. Eleven officers, most of them in charge of traffic divisions, attended the school.

As work in the training field has continued, it has been recognized that there exists a need for: (1) a model structure, within the state, for police training; and (2) a model curriculum to serve as a standard for recruit training and for training in specialized fields. Present trends indicate the following likely developments in police training: (1) police training responsibility accepted by individual states; (2) central state recruit training schools; (3) short courses to be given periodically at state central police schools for specialized training in such subjects as police administration, police reports and records, traffic, detective investigation, scientific crime detection, and crime prevention; and (4) legislation requiring municipalities to send recruits to central recruit schools unless they possess an accredited certificate obtained by means of pre-employment training.

State Police and Inter-Community Co-operation. In 1938 the trend toward state highway patrol continued. Several blockade plans are to be noted. Oregon officials are preparing a plan, based primarily on county organization and co-operation, whereby any county can be blockaded in a few minutes, and by which all state road exits will be closed within 30 minutes. An improved dispatch board has been set up in East Lansing, Michigan; it will make possible a faster blockade of the lower Michigan peninsula. Law enforcement officers of Chicago's North Shore suburbs are perfecting plans, involving a teletype system, which will provide means of swift, joint action in pursuit of criminals. Chicago police, as well as those of Kenosha, Wisconsin, will co-operate.

A state fingerprint bureau was established in Arkansas and a bureau of criminal investigation was created in Virginia within the division of motor vehicles.

Legislation and Court Decisions. In several of the courts the "safe driving" clause has come up for discussion. This clause, which has been incorporated in liability contracts by numerous automobile insurance companies, permits the policyholder a reduction in premium at the end of the policy year if he has no accidents. The attorney-general of Ohio has held that the clause does not constitute a violation of the anti-rebate section of the state insurance law. On the other hand the attorney-general of New Mexico held that the clause is a violation of the state insurance classification requirements.

Adopted by Winnetka, Illinois, early in 1938, an ordinance requiring fingerprinting of all canvassers and solicitors has proved singularly effective. Since its enactment, ten men with criminal records have been prevented from soliciting in Winnetka, and four others wanted on criminal charges in other states have been apprehended. Oklahoma City adopted an ordinance regulating money-raising in that city. The corporation counsel of Chicago held that the city council of that city has the authority to require the fingerprinting of transients. The playground and recreation commission of Los Angeles provided for the fingerprinting of all future employees of the commission.

Miscellaneous. In New York City the private patrol agencies were subjected to an investigation. The moral caliber of some of the men operating these agencies was described as far from good. Some other events of interest were the purchase of a drunkometer by the St. Louis police department; the establishment of the New York Police Uniform Co-operative Purchasing Association; and the completion and availability for use by police departments, police training schools, and safety organizations of a new sound slide film produced by the IACP Safety Division and the Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

By Percy Bugbee

Assistant Managing Director, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

The best preliminary estimate of the fire loss in the United States for the year 1938 at this writing is slightly over $303,000,000. This is the highest annual fire loss figure reported since 1932 but is very substantially below the high average annual fire loss figures of the 1920's. During 1938 there were 36 fires in the United States involving a loss estimated at $250,000 or more each. The largest fire loss of the year resulted from the series of disastrous forest fires in southern California in November where there was an estimated total loss of $3,000,000. The largest individual fire was the whiskey distillery fire in Owensboro, Kentucky, with a loss of $1,800,000. The most serious fire of the year was the school fire in St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, on January 18 with a loss of 46 lives.

Fire Department Administration. During the past year the National Fire Protection Association appointed a committee to develop new and up-to-date standard specifications for municipal fire apparatus. This important development has attracted widespread interest among municipal officials concerned with the purchase of fire apparatus. The committee preparing the specifications is representative of the fire chiefs, insurance engineers, fire apparatus manufacturers, and city administrative authorities, and it is expected that the report of the committee to be presented at the annual meeting in May, 1939, will be a valuable contribution.

A major contribution to the important subject of fire department records and reporting systems was the comprehensive manual prepared by DeWayne E. Nolting and issued by Public Administration Service in May of 1938. Fire authorities generally recognize the practically complete lack of uniformity in fire department records of today. Most fire department record systems have been developed on a hit-or-miss basis and few departments have truly appreciated the importance of accurate records. Mr. Nolting's contribution is an important one and will serve as a guidepost in this field for many years.

The trend in the reduction of the amount and seriousness of arson referred to in previous annual reports appears to have continued during 1938. With the almost universal adoption by the states of the model arson law and with a generally better understanding by prosecuting officials and by investigators of the crime of arson and how to deal with it, there has been a very satisfactory trend downward in recent years. It is now the general practice in most of the larger cities at least to make a rigid investigation of all fires and to make prompt and adequate collection of evidence and presentation of cases where arson occurs.

During 1938 the utilization of WPA for such projects as new water systems, fire alarm equipment, fire stations, and other physical fire department improvements, was carried out in a considerable number of cities. In a few instances, notably Duluth and Minneapolis, Minnesota, a substantial amount of fire prevention inspection work was carried out under WPA projects. In Portland, Oregon, a number of pieces of literature about the fire department and its activities have been developed by the writers' division of WPA.

Fire Prevention. Probably the most significant development of 1938 in the field of fire administration has been the widespread recognition and development of programs for the inspection of dwellings for simple fire hazards by fire departments. Fire authorities generally have expressed the opinion that the number of fires in dwellings and loss of life and property in dwelling fires has been on the increase, whereas the losses in mercantile and industrial establishments have been definitely on the decrease. A man's home is his castle; no one has the right of entry and many fire authorities have in the past felt it impossible to reduce specific fire hazards in homes except through general educational methods. For a number of years, however, a few cities have experimented with the idea of sending the firemen out to call at each home in the community and ask permission to make a simple inspection. Remarkable results were secured by this procedure and during Fire Prevention Week last fall a combined effort was made to focus attention on the dwelling fire hazard problem and this simple and inexpensive method of correcting it. Reports indicate that a very large number of cities instituted such programs last fall and there are indications that many more will carry on this type of inspection work in 1939.

Another important development in the field of fire prevention was the creation of a fire prevention bureau in the Buffalo fire department. Atlantic City also has adopted an ordinance creating a bureau. Fire prevention inspection work formerly well handled in the cities of Pittsburgh and Omaha has been seriously curtailed because of financial difficulties. St. Louis remains the only large city of the country that has never established a fire prevention bureau but there is active interest in the matter in that city at the present time.

Memphis, Tennessee, walked away with first honors in fire prevention during 1938 by winning the grand award in the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce and also won first award in the Fire Prevention Week contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Interest in these contests both in the United States and Canada continues and the competition and excellence of the work done appear to grow year by year. An interesting new development of 1938 was the entry of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce into the field of fire prevention activity. At its annual convention this organization created a national fire prevention committee which has worked throughout the year to stimulate interest among the local junior chambers of commerce in the fire prevention movement.

Firemen's Training. Enormous strides in the development of the firemen's training program have taken place during 1938. Programs operating on a state-wide basis reached over 50,000 firemen, including 6,796 attending annual short courses in 26 states, and more than 9,000 attending regional school programs in 19 states. Itinerant instructors contacted an additional 35,000 firemen. If the work done by large city drill schools were included, probably eight to ten thousand men might be added to the number receiving training. In Arkansas and Tennessee state-wide firemen's training programs were undertaken for the first time during 1938. In Nebraska and Rhode Island a central state school session was held for the first time, as was a provincial fire college in British Columbia. Funds available from the federal government under the George-Deen Act have been an important source of support for the programs. During 1938 the United States Office of Education set up an advisory committee of fire chiefs and fire fighters to help in the work of training firemen.

The extension course in fire administration, conducted by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, showed a steady increase in popularity during 1938, and some 30 students have completed the course. This course offers training at the administrative level, something which most of the other training programs do not attempt.

Legislation. During the year the National Fire Protection Association issued a comprehensive national fire code covering flammable liquids and gases. This code has been very cordially received by fire departments, city building departments, and others concerned with legislation in this field.

The very rapid development of the use of liquefied petroleum gases in recent years has created a demand for adequate regulatory material. The committee on gases of the N.F.P.A. has prepared and issued a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code for use by fire marshals and this code already has been adopted as law in the states of Michigan, Texas, Mississippi, Kansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Other states propose to adopt the regulations during the current year.

A new edition of the model flammable liquids ordinance, sponsored jointly by the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was issued during the year. This ordinance is widely adopted by cities throughout the country and is probably the most widely used standard covering installations and protection of the storage of gasoline and oil.

The committee on safety to life, of N.F.P.A., issued a new and complete edition of the national building exits code during the year. This code has been adopted as state law in Pennsylvania and North Carolina and is widely used in other states and cities as the basis of regulation on the important subject of exit facilities for buildings. Another important standard issued by the N.F.P.A. during the year are the regulations on first aid fire appliances which cover all common forms of fire extinguishers. These regulations are referred to in many ordinances.

Because of the apparent trend in the increase in deaths and injuries to children by the promiscuous sale and use of fireworks, a committee of state fire marshals operating under the fire marshals' section of the N.F.P.A. drafted and has had approved by the Association a model state fireworks law. Many hundreds of cities throughout the country have adopted local ordinances controlling fireworks but it has been found that such ordinances are only partially effective because fireworks stands spring up outside the city limits and the sale goes on. The experience of such states as New Jersey, Iowa, and Michigan, that have adopted adequate state legislation on fireworks shows conclusively that this method is the proper one. The proposed model law is based on the laws in those states and an intensive campaign is now going on for the adoption of this law in the various states.

Outlook for 1939. Many of the activities mentioned above will be continued without surcease during the current year. Fire protection and fire prevention developments particularly have been extremely rapid and important during the past decade and the writer is of the opinion that the very high level of the fire losses of the 1920's will not again be experienced because of these constructive developments. We venture to predict that the next important development in fire administrative practice will be the creation in at least the large city fire departments of the country of a small technical or research division of competent research engineers to study fire department practices in all their phases and to prepare programs for future development and guidance. The large sums of money spent by municipalities for fire service warrant the expenditure of small sums for research and development.

PUBLIC WORKS

By Frank W. Herring

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Last year there was recorded in this place that the PWA had been sentenced to death in November of 1937 and that the assumption by the WPA of the principal role in federal-municipal public works relations "resolved the long standing conflict between those who advocated ministering to the business machine by stimulating the capital goods industries and those who preferred the direct action of providing work relief for the needy unemployed." But new days bring new situations, and in 1938 the PWA though crushed to earth did rise again.

Budget balancing was still the keynote for federal government financing during the early part of 1938. But the disconcerting continuance of the business recession which had set in during the preceding year soon became the occasion for proposals to resume the pump priming treatment. By the time the month of April had arrived the administration was convinced that renewed application of the public works stimulus to business could no longer be postponed and the President in a message to Congress urged increased appropriations for relief and public works. His proposal finally took the form of a relief and appropriation bill passed by Congress in June, providing $1,425,000,000 for eight months' operation of WPA, $955,000,000 for PWA and an increase in the bond authorization of the United States Housing Authority to $800,000,000.

This third PWA program made 45 per cent grants available to local governments and Congress assured intensive application of the fund provided by requiring that only six months would be available for project allocation and the beginning of construction and that no more than two years would be needed for the completion of any project undertaken. The stimulus of this requirement plus the backlog of several thousand approved projects on file in the PWA offices resulted in immediate action. Remarkable speed was attained by the PWA staff in allocating the new fund and by the end of the year its entire distribution had been arranged, providing for the construction of about 7,000 projects.

Throughout this period, however, the WPA had continued its operations very much in accordance with the pattern established in earlier years, except for an even further extension into the field of heavier construction. This trend has continued for a long while and the resultant situation has been one in which PWA and WPA undertakings are indistinguishable on the basis of type of projects. The major difference between the two programs has been in regard to the auspices under which the work has been carried out and the relative shares of the total cost borne by local and federal government.

Administrative Practice. The awakened interest of public works officials to matters of personnel administration that was evident in 1937 gave rise to some developments in 1938 which, while not extensive, are decidedly encouraging for the future. There has been a more complete recognition of the undesirability of local residence requirements in recruiting employees for whom a relatively high degree of training is considered desirable; there have been an encouraging number of occasions during the year when such requirements were waived. An outstanding illustration is that of the city of Milwaukee which in the fall announced an examination for the position of superintendent of its new filtration plant and assistant superintendent. Any qualified man in the United States was eligible to take the examination and when the final list was prepared it was disclosed that a resident of New York State had achieved the highest grade for the superintendent's position. An existing engineer employee of the city had rated highest for the assistant superintendent's vacancy. The appointments were promptly made on that basis. Another example was provided by Detroit which threw open to all qualified citizens of the United States an examination for an engineering position in its housing authority.

Organization developments during the year were not plentiful but there was sufficient activity in this field to demonstrate rapidly growing recognition of the importance of proper administrative structure. Wheeling, West Virginia, organized into a department of public works a number of activities which theretofore had been very loosely co-ordinated, and placed the new department under the city engineer. Westchester County, New York, which carries on a great number of activities customarily thought of as within the municipal field, established a department of public works to which were assigned the usual activities. Considerable study was given to the public works organization of the Metropolitan District Commission in the state of Massachusetts, but by the close of the year no action had been taken on the recommendations that were made. New York City has been slowly evolving the organization of its public works department, established by its new charter last year.

Technical Practice. Progress in sewage disposal advanced along several fronts. Mechanization of treatment devices, elutriation of sludge (a process which washes out of it a large portion of those dissolved substances which have heavy demand for chlorine, prior to coagulation with ferric chloride and subsequent filtration), sludge incineration, flocculation of raw sewage previous to sedimentation, and the application of alloy steels and other metals for special service requirements, were particularly noteworthy. Chicago put a period at the end of its long story of sewage treatment by putting into service its new locks at the mouth of the Chicago River at the very end of the year, and thereupon reducing its diversion of Lake Michigan water to 1,500 second feet, the quantity allowed by the United States Supreme Court.

The increased activity in the construction of new sewage treatment plants continued through the year and there were evidences that the demand for pollution abatement will continue for some time. The new plant of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District was put into operation in May. Construction of Detroit's new sewage treatment facilities proceeded according to schedule. In the middle of July Philadelphia was ordered by the Pennsylvania State Sanitary Water Board to treat its sewage and stop polluting the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and this order was followed up by the state attorney-general's office in September in giving the city three weeks to take steps to treat its sewage. Thereupon the city established a special authority to finance a 40 million dollar improvement to the city's sewage treatment and water supply facilities, by the use of revenue bonds.

Technical practice in municipal water supply has for a long while been in that phase of development in which refinements in detail yield the most noteworthy material for report. The use of new materials, such as welded pipes in filtration plant pipe galleries, or the revival of interest in old ones, such as a renewed interest in the Wheeler bottom for filter beds, are particularly noteworthy. Furthermore, there has been wide application of the principle of surface washing for beds of filter sand. Double-cone precipitators, of the design developed by Spaulding in Springfield, Illinois, several years ago, have been used in the new Minneapolis lime treatment softening plant.

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Although there is a decided tendency for municipalities to improve their refuse collection and disposal services, there are still wide varieties of practice in this field. This is particularly true in the field of collection equipment. There has been practically no meeting of minds as to what constitutes good collection equipment today, although there does appear to be a trend toward the two and one-half or three-ton capacity units rather than the smaller types. The equipment manufacturers have made substantial progress but there has been no approach to standardization and consequently equipment prices are high. A number of cities are continuing to design and build their own equipment in accordance with their ideas as to what such equipment should be like.

New York City had an adventure in the sanitary fill method of refuse disposal which it undertook to relieve itself of the cost of operating some of its incinerators. Although considerable care was taken in working out the method of operation, citizen groups representing areas close to the site of the fill objected strenuously and demanded that incineration be resorted to. At the time of preparing this report, the commissioner of sanitation of the city stands indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a nuisance. The reverse of this picture was presented by Detroit where citizens forced the shutdown of some new incinerators, which were alleged to be creating a nuisance, and the city was forced to adopt landfill disposal the latter part of the year.

A report of the United States Public Health Service published during the year again condemned garbage-fed pigs as spreaders of disease. The Public Health Service has been studying trichinosis and the spread of this disease by the consumption of garbage-fed hogs. The study indicated that the eating of pork scraps in the garbage frequently reinfects the hogs. The report stated that garbage-fed hogs are infected with trichinosis three to five times as frequently as are grain-fed hogs, and that the garbage feeding industry, as ordinarily carried on, is dangerous to the health of man, esthetically objectionable, and often uneconomical.

Small mechanical street sweepers became available during the year and give promise of making motorized street sweeping available to the small community heretofore unable to afford the first cost of the larger street sweeping machines.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York City

This summary will deal first with developments in the activities of federal agencies in the utility field which have an increasingly important implication for local public utilities.

The Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority has occupied the central stage in federal public utility affairs. First, it produced a break within the administrative directorate. Second, it has been subjected to a congressional investigation. Third, it has been concerned with basic litigation. Fourth, it made distinct progress in developing and carrying out an electric power program.

That there was disharmony in the TVA directorate had come to public attention at least two years ago, but it reached a climax during the year when Chairman Arthur E. Morgan publicly charged his associates essentially with dishonesty in official dealings. After repeated refusal to answer questions, Dr. Morgan was removed from office by the President who in January, 1939, appointed former Senator James P. Pope of Idaho a director.

Partly as the result of the flare-up in the directorate, a congressional investigation of TVA was instituted and has been conducted by a committee consisting of six Senators and six members of the House of Representatives. The committee has received testimony and has made factual inquiry not only as to the disputes in the directorate, but also as to the policies, conflicts with privately owned utilities, efficiency of administration, and compliance with the TVA legislation. The committee is to report to Congress early in 1939.

As to policy, there has been the basic question whether TVA has proceeded with electric power development as its principal function or whether this has been incidental to flood control and other recognized constitutional purposes. There are also the questions whether (a) the capital and operating costs have been duly accounted for, (b) whether they have been properly allocated between the multiple purposes of the undertaking, (c) whether the rate schedules have been reasonably devised, and (d) whether the dealings with private companies and municipalities have been justified within the legal duties and powers of the directors.

The findings of the committee should dispose of the rumors and criticisms that have been commonly circulated regarding the TVA. That there were differences of view as to proper policy is, of course, understandable, and, according to indications of press reports regarding the committee's proceedings, the dissensions have been entirely matters of policies, points of view, and personalities.

Apart from the congressional investigation, the basic power of TVA with respect to electric development and sale of the product was challenged through litigation brought by a group of companies which contended that electric generation has been the direct and primary purpose and is therefore an unconstitutional activity. The TVA was sustained in the lower federal court, and in the appeal taken to the United States Supreme Court it was held early in 1939 that the plaintiffs were not proper parties to bring a suit. While the Court did not pass directly on the constitutional power of TVA or on the government to engage in such activities, it refused to enjoin the TVA and has left the situation so that practically no party can challenge the legality of the undertaking.

Notwithstanding litigation and investigation, TVA has continued with its work and has advanced its policies, especially in its relation to the private utility companies and municipalities. While controversies will doubtless continue for a considerable time, there has been substantial progress in clearing up disputes. In important instances the privately owned properties have been sold to municipalities or to the TVA itself. A report to the congressional investigating committee states that the aggregate purchases have been about $11,500,000, of which TVA acquired about $3,000,000 and the municipalities the rest. This probably indicates the trend of settlement between TVA and the private companies within the present competitive territory. In such public organization, the generating and main transmission lines will doubtless be owned and operated by TVA, supplementary generating stations and transmission lines by the states, and local distribution properties by the municipalities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission. In May, 1938, the Supreme Court upheld the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to require public utility holding company systems to register within the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This power had been contested as unconstitutional. After the decision the various holding company systems proceeded to file their registrations. Apart from formal registration, the Commission has requested the systems to prepare and present their own proposals as to corporate modification and territorial integration to conform with the requirements of law, and there has been almost general compliance with the request. Near the close of 1938 the Commission announced that 67 systems had filed voluntary plans of readjustment.

The vital task before the Commission is the attainment of corporate simplification and integration. If these purposes can be properly attained through voluntary action, with informal proceedings and agreements, an invaluable accomplishment will have been achieved. If reasonable readjustments cannot be reached along voluntary lines, the Commission has formal recourse to mandatory orders. It is likely, however, to proceed cautiously in exercising such powers whose constitutionality would doubtless be called in question. There is practical certainty that somewhere in the course of mandatory action, the Commission's power would be contested and carried to the Supreme Court for constitutional determination. In the meanwhile, progress depends primarily upon what may be achieved through skillful negotiation. For this purpose the Commission has assembled a special legal and technical staff.

In carrying out the provisions of the law the Commission itself will be practically compelled to determine largely the standards to be applied. As to corporate simplification, the law requires elimination of all steps above two in any holding company series, but it furnishes no clear guide as to the incidental phases of adjustment, particularly as to approval of capitalization. From the standpoint of public interest, the approved capitalization should correspond with the fair value of the properties which would be duly supported by rates fixed under state regulation —for practically all the properties will be subject to state rate control.

With respect to territorial integration, the law fixes no clear standard and the scope of integration in each instance is left for determination by the Commission. No objective policy has been announced. Since subsequent regulation will be primarily by states, the basic unit of integration might properly be fixed by state areas. These would make available in almost all instances the maximum economies of integration, and would greatly facilitate state regulation thereafter. Where, however, two or more states would furnish a desirable region of comprehensive integration, they would properly be included in a single system, and yet leave the technical and financial framework for separate state control.

For every state there should be a single private company owning and operating the private electric properties, and its capitalization should not exceed the fair value of the properties for rate-making purposes. This is the rather obvious ideal toward which the Commission will doubtless strive, but there will be many obstacles against reasonable attainment.

Federal Power Commission. A distinct development in federal dealings with utilities was the creation of control over the natural gas industry. Heretofore, interstate pipe lines and movements of natural gas had been free from public control. No federal jurisdiction had been established, and state legislation and commissions were without power to deal effectively with the movements and rates of the interstate natural gas business.

During 1938 a comprehensive federal statute was enacted and put into effect, placing jurisdiction over interstate natural gas with the Federal Power Commission. Under the new Act the Commission has power to prescribe uniform accounts, require financial and operating reports, approve interstate extension of properties and export of gas, and especially to fix rates for gas delivered through interstate transmission systems.

Since the actual delivery and use of natural gas depends upon local distribution facilities, the ultimate fixing of consumer rates devolves upon state regulatory bodies. These, however, have heretofore been largely blocked in their efforts to fix reasonable rates for their lack of jurisdiction over the gas delivered through interstate facilities. This gap has now been closed by the federal legislation, which makes particular provisions for co-operation with state commissions and municipalities in investigations for rate making and other purposes. During 1938 several inquiries have been initiated, mostly upon petitions by municipalities and state commissions, to determine reasonable rates for interstate transmitted natural gas. The Commission has issued comprehensive orders of accounting and furnishing the factual data necessary for proper regulation. Its function over natural gas will be essentially the same as it has been with respect to interstate electric power.

Federal Communications Commission. The year witnessed considerable aftermath of the comprehensive telephone investigation made earlier by the Federal Communications Commission. Besides a large number of individual reports on the various corporate, technical, and financial phases of the telephone industry, Commissioner Paul Walker, in charge of the investigation, made a summary report to the Commission. This report also has been submitted to Congress, though it has not received the specific approval of the Commission. While its standing has been purely tentative, the report has been subjected to extensive public discussion. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is primarily concerned, has filed formal criticisms bringing out alleged errors and particularly objecting to the fact that cross-examination was not allowed of the Commission witnesses or of the reports made by Commission investigators. The crux of the report was the conclusion that a general 25 per cent reduction in telephone rates was justified. Substantial reductions have been made in interstate rates since the investigation started.

Public Works Administration. On January 3, 1938, the Supreme Court validated the loans made by the Public Works Administration to municipalities for local electric plant development. This decision released extensive grants and loans for 61 projects which had been held back by injunctions. The aggregate allotment to these projects, grants and loans, amounted to $99,637,952. Up to June 1, 1938, the total allotments to all such electric projects, 274 in number, reached $144,324,483. In addition, the applicants were expected to provide $73,895,871, bringing the total estimated construction cost up to $218,220,354. Of this amount, about 85 per cent involved construction of new publicly owned electric systems.

In addition to the funds released from injunctive restraint and the total allotments made up to June 1, 1938, further loans were provided for by the new "pump priming" program adopted by Congress in June, 1938. Under this legislation, the allotments have been subjected to a modification of policy. Before any municipality may receive a federal grant or loan for construction which would come in competition with a private company, it must first offer a reasonable purchase price for the privately owned properties to avoid competition and undue capital duplication. If, however, the purchase cannot be reasonably effected, an allotment may be made for competitive construction. The earlier PWA loans and grants were not subjected to such restrictions in dealing with competitive conditions.

State Regulation. Without any significant state legislation, the drift to lower utility rates has continued. Among reports from commissions, there was a reduction of about $1,000,000 in Virginia utility rates; about $1,000,000 in electric rates charged by the Kansas City Power and Light Company; $1,400,000 in electric rates of the Northern States Power Company; $600,000 intrastate telephone toll rates in Pennsylvania; $838,000 in electric rates in North Carolina and $300,000 in South Carolina, Duke Power Company; $350,000 in electric rates of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company; $272,000 electric rates, Arkansas Power and Light Company; $500,000 electric rates, Staten Island Edison Corporation.

Among the more comprehensive commission activities have been valuations for rate-making purposes. In North Dakota complete valuations have been made of two of the largest operating companies in the state. In Missouri a statewide valuation of the Southwestern Bell properties was started in 1937, has been continued, and is expected to take another year for completion. In Seattle, Washington, a movement for telephone rate adjustment was initiated, and it is expected that the commission will make a comprehensive determination of property valuations, operating costs, and rates.

The city of Miami, Florida, won a four-year dispute and the local electric power users obtained a $4,000,000 refund when the United States Supreme Court ruled against the Florida Light and Power Company in a case appealed from the Supreme Court of Florida. The Indiana commission ordered reductions in telephone rates for Indianapolis and 21 other cities served by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company to be effective January 1, 1939, amounting to $350,000 a year. In North Carolina a substantial cut was obtained in wholesale electric rates charged to municipalities by the Carolina Power and Light Company, and a reduction in demand charges on power for municipal water pumping; this company announced also a reduction of about 20 per cent in retail rates affecting all classes of consumers. Virginia Electric and Power Company reduced wholesale and street lighting rates to municipalities. The Durham Public Service Company lowered retail rates. Most of these decreases were directly or indirectly influenced by the North Carolina League of Municipalities through its public utility service.

Public Projects. There was continuous progress in 1938 on the various public electric projects and in the establishment of municipally owned electric systems. A contract was let for the completion of Coulee dam. The Big Thompson water diversion project was started; this involves tunneling through the continental divide and bringing water from the Grand Lake to the Big Thompson, at a total cost of $44,000,000. The plans call for several power sites which will make available a large amount of cheap electric power to communities in northeastern Colorado.

The city of Los Angeles, California, has developed plans for a third transmission line to Boulder dam. In California the Central Valley water project was started for the purpose of flood control and electric power in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The Lower Colorado River Authority has placed in operation some of its hydroelectric generating stations; the power is to be distributed through municipally owned distribution systems, and during the latter part of the year about 25 cities voted to establish such systems. In Oklahoma the Grand River Dam Authority has started construction of a project involving a cost of $20,000,000 and an annual firm output of 175 million kwh.

Instances of establishing municipal ownership and operation are too numerous to mention. In a considerable number of municipalities such projects were defeated in referenda to the voters. In some cases the courts have imposed restrictions. High Point, North Carolina, has been held back in its hydroelectric project costing about $5,000,000 by a state court decision holding that the city has no such extensive municipal powers for construction and operation as are involved in the undertaking.

In many instances the establishment of municipal systems has been restricted by legal limitations upon borrowing capacity. As an example, in New York any city has the general right to establish municipal ownership, but under the state constitution cities are subjected to a debt limitation of 10 per cent on the local tax valuations; this practically precludes the financing of new municipal ownership projects. During the New York state constitutional convention efforts were made to obtain reasonable flexibility in the debt limit to enable municipalities to establish municipal ownership and to make the systems financially self-sustaining within a period of five years; these efforts proved in vain, but a new movement has been started to obtain appropriate amendment of the newly adopted constitution for the needed and reasonable debt flexibility. Constitutional debt limits and other financial restrictions upon extension of municipal ownership and operation appear extensively in other states.

Miscellaneous. In California several cities granted new franchises to gas and electric companies within the provisions of the 1937 legislation. These new grants provide for a simplified method of making franchise payments, and they are practically for an indefinite period of time, rather than for a fixed period of years. Paducah, Kentucky, submitted a new franchise for the local electric properties; this would retain for the city the right to readjust rates annually on the basis of a systematic financial set-up and to purchase the properties any time after five years at a price fixed initially and adjusted at the close of each year according to property additions, retirements, and accrued depreciation. This type of franchise was approved for the revision of the model city charter sponsored by the National Municipal League.

A project was initiated by the North Carolina League of Municipalities for the development of a uniform manual on accounting and plant records for municipal electric systems. Other state leagues are to be invited to participate in the undertaking, which has been discussed also for joint participation by other groups interested in municipal administration. Such a manual was issued during the year for municipal water works, under the auspices of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Taxes continue to be a subject of special interest in the utility field. An important phase was passed upon by the Arizona Supreme Court, deciding that municipalities "engaged in a business or enterprise" must pay sales taxes "the same as a private person." This was applied to the city of Phoenix, which sought exemption from the sales tax on its municipally owned water system.

Interest has continued in airport development and financing. In Virginia airports of the state will receive aid under a statute which requires payment of a tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline used by certain operators. A new Kentucky statute enables cities and counties to acquire land for aviation fields, to establish and equip airports, and to lease them for operation.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

By J. B. Edmonson

Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan

The year 1938 has not been characterized by any unusual changes in the national scene so far as schools are concerned. Most of the states have continued to work on the same kinds of problems as have been reported in previous yearly reviews by the writer. Among these problems have been those of finance; and this year's reports from the states have generally emphasized increasing seriousness of the financial difficulties facing the schools. The major reason for these financial problems seems to be the manner in which support for schools is usually provided. In the earlier period of our history when education was being made a public function, the property tax became the primary source of school revenue; and it is now estimated that three-fourths of the cost of schools is still met by property taxes, levied chiefly by local jurisdictions. Because of this dependence on the property tax the fortunes of schools have risen and fallen with the willingness of property owners to pay taxes.

With growing school costs and decreasing tax values the old tax base is no longer adequate to support our expanding educational system, and many states have therefore been seeking new sources of school support. For example, Colorado reports that proceeds of a state income tax have just become available to school districts for use in reducing the tax on property, while Georgia has met its problem by doubling the state appropriation for schools. North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Michigan, and Idaho are among the states that report serious difficulties arising from the inability of local districts to secure enough local revenue from the property tax. In these states and in many others, determined efforts are being made to provide increased state aid for local schools. In Ohio the failure of state revenues to meet expectations, coupled with a rigid legal limit to funds available from the general property tax, precipitated a financial crisis in school districts which culminated in the temporary closing of schools in Dayton. California is one of the few states with an optimistic report on school support. Under a 1933 amendment to the state constitution and subsequent legislation, California's public school system has been relieved of serious financial problems. The state sales tax which was adopted as replacement revenue is used primarily to finance school costs, which are largely borne by the state under a system of local reimbursements based on average daily attendance.

In the provision of adequate physical facilities, too, the schools find themselves handicapped by finances. The PWA has allotted funds of considerable magnitude to school building construction, making possible extensive programs in several states. In Pennsylvania 728 new school building projects, principally in rural areas, were under way by the end of the year. The building program in this state, costing an estimated $93,000,000, involves 31 per cent of all school districts and will benefit over 300,000 pupils. Despite the large amounts that have been allotted to this purpose by the PWA in loans and grants, the construction of school buildings is still lagging behind requirements. A survey made by the United States Office of Education showed that, although a different kind of building is required today from those erected a generation ago, two-fifths of all school buildings in 506 cities of 10,000 population and over are more than 30 years old.

The issue of school finances also was presented in the findings of the Advisory Committee on Education, a national committee appointed by President Roosevelt in April, 1937. This committee released its report[1] in February, 1938. Among the observations and conclusions presented in this highly significant study of the national aspects of education are the following:

> Frequently real estate values in school districts are entirely out of proportion to the number of children. The larger the number of districts in a given area and the smaller their average size, the less likely is there to be any reasonable relationship between wealth and children. In Iowa, for example, the most prosperous school district has been estimated to have 275 times the wealth per child of the poorest district. In a number of States, the most able local units could provide $100 or more per child for every $1 provided by the least able units. (p. 19)
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> No American can view with satisfaction or even complacency a situation in which large areas and population groups are retarded in their educational development through circumstances beyond their control. (p. 31)
>
> States and regions favored by fortune cannot afford to be indifferent to the educational opportunities provided for youth in the States and regions from which they will draw many of their future citizens. Of the 10 States now most able to support education, 7 are not rearing children in numbers large enough to maintain their present populations without replacement from other areas. (p. 33)

The committee in this same report strongly urges federal aid for schools as one of the most practical measures for insuring a larger degree of equality of educational opportunity for all citizens regardless of their residence in favored or ill-favored areas of the United States. The report declares that the federal government may properly concern itself with education and that a policy of limited federal participation in education to bring about improved services and better balance in the national interest has long been established. The Advisory Committee's report, as the outstanding educational publication of the year 1938, deserves the careful study of public-spirited citizens who are concerned with the training of the future citizenry of our country.

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[1] *Report of the Advisory Committee on Education.* Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1938.

During 1938 there was also released a report on the New York educational organization and program. The scope of the study is suggested by its title "Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York." The summary report of the inquiry [2] has attracted much attention because of its thoroughness and because it deals with education in an influential state which has long been regarded as having solved many of the problems that still perplex other states. The investigation was carried on by a group of eminent educational surveyors employed by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The surveyors made such interesting observations as the following:

1. That the schools in New York have been slow in adjusting themselves to changing social, political and economic needs.
2. That the educational system has not yet adjusted its program to the new load imposed by the enrolment in the secondary schools of all the children of all the people, with their many different needs.
3. That the school work for boys and girls has not been redesigned to fit them for changing work opportunities which they must face in modern economic life.
4. That the school program does not sufficiently recognize the increased difficulties of being an effective citizen.
5. That the educational system has not caught up with the flood of new scientific knowledge about the natural and the social world and therefore fails to give boys and girls a scientific point of view and an understanding of the world.
6. That the educational system has not been replanned to meet the new ways of living in which the family, the church, and early work now exercise less influence and in which increasing leisure in later life calls for a rich and growing inner life.
7. That the citizens and the school leaders of New York do not have identical goals and therefore both groups are going ahead without a destination toward which all may bend their energies.

Among the recommendations submitted in the New York report is the proposal that the high school expand its program by the addition of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of work in order to provide additional training for the large number of boys and girls who are out of school and out of work. This is a proposal of far-reaching importance. The report also urges a reduction of the number of separate school districts by reorganizing the state into larger central districts. Other recommendations relate to changes in the personnel, the development of programs of adult education, and the reorganization of the state education department. The report contains many recommendations most of which might fit any one of the other 47 states.

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[2] *Education for American Life.* The Regents' Inquiry. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1938.

An issue of much interest to educators and political scientists is that of the proper relation of the school system to the municipal government with which the educational system is identified. This past year a study of this problem was made available in a book entitled *Schools and City Government.*[3] In this volume the authors report on the advantages of cooperation between school and municipal officers in matters pertaining to fiscal procedures, recreation, health, and other matters of community concern. One of the major conclusions reached is "that there is continuous and increasing cooperation between the cities and the schools. This tendency in itself might, after a number of years, bring about a practical coordination of the organized efforts of the two corporations to provide an adequate program of public service for the communities which support them. At the same time, there is a strong sentiment in many quarters favoring a distinct separation of school and civil governments in urban centers. In the expression of this point of view, the peculiar functions of the school organization are emphasized and the common interests and responsibilities of the two governmental agencies are regarded as relatively unimportant."[4]

Throughout the United States, interest has continued this past year in the revision of the curriculum of the school. Most of the states have had state committees at work on new programs of instruction and the objective of improving the quality of civic instruction has received major consideration. Problems of health, safety, vocational training and guidance have also been receiving a marked degree of attention by curriculum committees in the various states.

Recognition on the part of school authorities of the need for interpreting the work of the schools to the layman has led to a new interest in public reporting. The Los Angeles, California, superintendent of schools has issued a report entitled *Your Children and Their Schools,* a photographic survey of trends in education in that city. *Eight Hundred Thousand Children* is the title of an illustrated booklet compiled by the Federated Council of Cincinnati Teachers' Organizations. The board of education of Rochester, New York, issued an attractive publication which contains an analysis of the proposed school budget for 1938.

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[3] Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin, *Schools and City Government.* University of Chicago Press, 1938.

[4] *Ibid.,* p. 92.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By Julia Wright Merrill

Chief, Public Library Division, American Library Association, Chicago

"A NEW kind of public library has appeared in America," according to the report of the Haverhill, Massachusetts, Public Library. "Within a single decade in most cities in the land the public library has grown from the shy, retiring member of civic institutions into a busy, eagerly used public university in which thousands of persons take courses of their own choosing." Certainly more libraries each year provide readers' advisory service for continuing, self-education; sponsor discussion groups, classes, and lectures; co-operate with public forums and with many other community educational activities. An added stimulus this year came from Alvin Johnson's *Public Library—A People's University,* published by the American Association for Adult Education, which challenges libraries to accept responsibility for active leadership in adult education.

A marked increase in use of libraries, in larger cities at least, is evident. Detroit reports a "new high" in circulation, with a total figure of practically five million. Chicago passed the twelve million figure. Cincinnati's five and one-half million circulation was the second largest in its history. Increases are credited variously to the business recession, to better book collections, to more extension service (including book automobiles or trailers for sections of the city without branches), and to adult education activities of many kinds.

More significant perhaps is the type of reading being done. Increases are in the fields of economics and sociology—as much as 60 per cent in a decade in one library—in technical and scientific books, in material on the European situation and international relations, as well as in history, biography and travel. Timely pamphlets are increasingly used.

Financial conditions are improving gradually, though progress is uneven. A few libraries, notably Dayton, are almost back to pre-depression days, and the Charlotte, North Carolina, library, which had been badly cut, increased its appropriation 22 per cent. Detroit, on the other hand, suffered a cut. General tax limitations are responsible for reduced library service throughout West Virginia and in other states.

More state aid was available, both to supplement local appropriations and to aid in wider library development. The Louisiana legislature appropriated $200,000 for regional libraries and for the operation of the state library commission. Michigan's annual continuing appropriation of $500,000, voted in 1937, became available for the first time in the fall of

1938 (in somewhat reduced amount as all appropriations were cut), and was distributed by the newly created State Board for Libraries. Results of 1937-39 appropriations in Arkansas, Ohio, and Vermont were striking in extension of public library service to new areas. The New York Regents' Inquiry recommended $500,000 annually for state aid for regional or county public libraries. In a third of the states campaigns have been organized to secure state aid through legislative action in 1939.

Organized citizen interest increased and was largely responsible for state aid appropriations. Citizens' library committees are now being organized in South Carolina and West Virginia to lead in legislative campaigns. The New York City League of Women Voters, through a committee of its department of government and education, studied branch library facilities and needs and made recommendations to the city authorities for increased library appropriations.

County or regional public library service (on a regularly established basis) is now available in 340 counties as compared with 275 a year ago. This was due in part to state aid, in part to the stimulus of rural WPA projects, and occasionally as a result of growing interest over a period of years, brought to a head as economic conditions improved. Vermont now has complete, integrated library service, with four regional librarians working from strategically located centers, supplementing the libraries already in existence and giving new service. A tri-parish experiment in Louisiana was continued with state funds and a second comparable service initiated.

Federal aid to the states, for rural library development, for adult education, for school libraries, and for training school librarians, was recommended by the President's Advisory Committee on Education, along with federal aid for schools. The Harrison-Thomas-Fletcher bill embodying these recommendations was endorsed and supported by the American Library Association and by very nearly all the state associations; support will be continued in 1939. Reduced postal rates for books, put into effect temporarily by executive order of the President, brought appreciable aid to libraries at a distance from publishing centers. Public document distribution to libraries was broadened by Congressional legislation.

The federal government provided information and advisory service in library matters through the library service division of the Office of Education, which began to function in January, 1938, with a chief and specialists in public and in school libraries appointed under civil service. A library consultant was appointed to the staff of WPA, with evident results in extension and strengthening of the library projects set up on a state basis. Official state library agencies and state library associations have initiated or sponsored most of these projects for service to new areas in the hope that the interest aroused in reading would lead to permanent library establishment. State-wide projects of this type were set up in 1938 in Arizona, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Washington, and a number of older ones were continued. Projects for state or regional union catalogs, for mending, and for many kinds of help inside libraries continued.

Library service in federal resettlement communities showed developments in the year. A combined community and school library service was developed at Greenhills settlement in the community-school building by co-operation of (1) the school authorities, which provided books and a teacher-librarian, (2) the Farm Security Administration, which equipped the library room (well located on the first floor near other community activities) and spent $5,000 for books, and (3) the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, which organized the collection and will operate it as a branch with all the strength of a large library system behind it. Greendale, Wisconsin, is organizing a library with the advice and help of the public library of Milwaukee city and county, and a similar co-operative arrangement may result. The Dyess Colony in Arkansas is served by a branch of a new county library established with the help of state grants.

Public library legislation, in a year when few legislatures held regular sessions, was concerned mainly with state aid and certification, reported above. Mississippi enacted a general public library law, however, permitting establishment of regional and county as well as local libraries.

The national plan for libraries was considerably revised and enlarged and adopted by the council of the American Library Association on December 28, 1938. State planning continued, with special emphasis on development of state-wide integrated library service, through state and federal aid. The A.L.A. was responsible for surveys of the Concord Public Library and the Michigan State Library and state surveys of library personnel and training agencies in Indiana and Michigan. The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago is conducting a survey of the Chicago Public Library under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. A survey of West Virginia library conditions and needs was made for the state library commission.

Personnel matters received increased emphasis by national and state associations. A newly created A.L.A. Board on Salaries, Staff, and Tenure drafted classification and pay plans for municipal public libraries, which were adopted by the council December 29, 1938. A new code of ethical relationships of librarians, trustees, and staff was adopted at the same date. An experiment in internship was carried on in the TVA with the advice of the A.L.A. and the University of Illinois Library School. A certification law was passed in Kentucky and bills were prepared for 1939 legislative sessions in several states. Civil service schemes were studied and discussed increasingly, and gained some ground, notably in the Michigan State Library. Library staff associations are increasing and labor unions are being organized here and there.

The annuity plan of the American Library Association for libraries and individual librarians was given wide publicity during the first three months of 1938, just before an upward revision of rates was due. Membership increased two and one-half times during that period—from 700 to more than 1,900. Libraries themselves are beginning to feel the benefit of the recent marked progress in their inclusion in state, city, or A.L.A. pension schemes, as elderly staff members retire automatically in appreciable numbers.

Collection of library statistics was simplified by adoption of uniform statistical report blanks and a plan for unified collection by the A.L.A., the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education, and many of the state library agencies. The A.L.A. co-operated with the International City Managers' Association in its tentative draft of *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report.*

Progress was made in the field of library buildings. The new Oregon State Library was completed for occupancy early in 1939, and the Virginia State Library building was begun. The central library for Brooklyn will soon be under roof, and the site is being cleared for the Toledo central library. The site for the Washington, D. C., central library was determined and an appropriation made for preparation of plans for the building, though actual work waits another Congressional appropriation. PWA grants during the year included 50-odd library buildings, as well as branch libraries for 15 cities, including Birmingham, Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, and Los Angeles.

Two awards were made by the American Library Association for the first time. The James Terry White medal for "notable published writing" was made to Carleton B. Joeckel, of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, for his *Government of the American Public Library.* The Lippincott award of $500 was made to Mary U. Rothrock, supervisor of library service for the TVA, for "rare vision and intelligence shown in organizing a regional library service and related adult education activities."

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

By Herbert Harley

Secretary-Treasurer, American Judicature Society, Ann Arbor, Michigan

The new uniform civil procedure rules for the federal district courts described in the 1938 Year Book were submitted to Congress during the year and adopted without alteration. A few slight changes were made by the Supreme Court and the rules became effective last September. Even before adoption of the rules, bar interest was so great that institutes were held for the purpose of explaining the new procedures. This is a most striking instance of the correct way to formulate rules of procedure: through the sanction of both the legislature and the supreme court, and the drafting, after study, of the new procedures by a committee of expert practitioners, judges, and law teachers.

The new rules go as far as is now conceivable in simplifying procedure and making it flexible. Before adoption, the new rules influenced the bars in a number of states to create committees in order to discover what changes would be needed in the state rules to give them the characteristics of the federal rules. Such changes would have the dual purpose of greatly improving the state procedure and of making it easier for lawyers to function in both state and federal courts. For nearly a century in most states (or since their organization as states) the legislatures have dominated rule-making, and as a result the body of rules is a patchwork. Too much time of the courts is spent in litigating over rules through costly appeals.

While this advancement in federal procedures means literally a fresh start in most states toward an ideal mode of procedure, the movement will gain added momentum from other prospective changes in federal court administration which, if adopted, will make the federal court system a most effective agency for the administration of justice. At the instance of Attorney General Cummings, Senator Ashurst introduced a bill which provides for turning over to the federal judiciary the administrative powers exercised for about three-quarters of a century by the Department of Justice. The bill further provides for an administrative director who would gather full data concerning the work of all the judges. This bill as revised and amplified was introduced in the Senate on the first day of the session that began in January, 1939. It requires quarterly statistical reports. It calls for at least an annual conference of all the judges of the several circuits to consider administrative problems, especially as to congestion and the transfer of judges. Such an annual conference has been held for several years in the Fourth Circuit, on invitation of Chief Judge John J. Parker. The judges confer alone on the first day and on two succeeding days representatives of the bar take part. Such a conference is called by Attorney General Cummings a "school of jurisprudence."

Aside from the need for better modes of selecting and retaining judges, the greatest need of judicature in this country is an organization of the judges in every state, so that the judiciary as a whole may be made responsible for the administration of justice in all respects. While the individual lawyer and individual judge rarely realizes this need, competent students of our judicature have long urged the organization of judicial and bar councils with power to remedy most defects in procedure and actual administration.

There is now pending in the Indiana legislature a bill drafted by the judicial council in that state, which provides an admirable system. It groups the counties in ten districts and provides that all the judges in each district shall meet at least once a year to consider their problems. The chief judge of the district has power to transfer judges in order to relieve congestion and equalize the work. There is also a state council, comprising the state chief judge and ten district chief judges, which would meet at least once a year. The chief judge of the state would have power to transfer judges from one district to another, when needed.

Indiana is one of 15 states in which the supreme court has the power and responsibility of regulating procedure. In Texas, Missouri, and Kentucky this power is now being sought by the state bars, and there will shortly be many more such states. The effect then of the new federal rules, and of the administrative system (presuming its adoption), will be to speed these changes.

In Ohio and in Michigan the state bars endeavored in 1938 to amend constitutions so as to permit the appointment of judges by the governor from a list submitted by a state judicial commission. Both attempts failed. Such reform is the most difficult of all now planned by the legal profession, but is likely to succeed eventually as the public becomes acquainted with the principles involved.

In California the fall election afforded the first test of the provision for submitting to the voters the names of judges whose terms were about to expire. Four such judges were approved for additional terms by substantial majorities, indicating that the system is conservative, but with enough negative votes to suggest strongly that an unfit judge would be removed. In the same state a constitutional amendment to validate a recent law providing for involuntary retirement on pensions of judges no longer fit for service was defeated. In South Carolina a constitutional amendment allowing voluntary retirement was approved, as well as a measure which gives city courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts in juvenile cases.

The New York constitutional amendment affecting the judiciary article was defeated, largely because of a new provision enlarging the scope of review of administrative boards and commissions. Opponents believed that it would retard the work of the commissions and produce congested court dockets.

The conciliation and small claims branch of the municipal court of the District of Columbia was opened on April 4, 1938, and has had amazing success. With very low fees it has more than paid for itself, and in the first nine months dealt with 15,567 cases, all involving less than $50. The new branch is a godsend to poor litigants, even in permitting suits by corporations, because the defendants profit by the simple procedure as against that in other branches. Swift justice at a trifling cost is readily possible in such a branch court presided over by a willing judge.

The legal profession becomes every year more concerned about congestion at the bar and the plight of many lawyers unable to earn a living. In New Jersey the WPA has allotted legal work to indigent lawyers and paid $250,000. The work is by no means useless, but is of a sort that otherwise would not be done.

The organized profession is more and more bending its energies to building up the local, state, and national organizations and co-ordinating their work for numerous improvements of the highest public value. Everywhere the doctrine is preached that the lawyers must remove, so far as possible, all valid complaints concerning the administration of justice. The younger lawyers, organized in junior bar sections, accept these doctrines and heartily strive for their promotion. After four or five years of study, the American Bar Association, through its house of delegates representing all states and territories, has approved principles to govern the procedure of the federal commissions, now numbering more than one hundred, which largely administer law and justice.

Besides the American Bar Association, which co-ordinates all state bar activities, and such special purpose organizations as the American Law Institute and the American Judicature Society, there is also the National Lawyers Guild, now three years old, which holds annual conventions and otherwise works for the most part through chapters in many cities. The Guild came into existence largely to enable lawyers to unite in support of various New Deal projects. In respect to the defense of civil liberties both the Guild and the ABA are active.

The entire bar of Virginia in 1938 was made a unit organization by act of legislature, with subsequent supreme court rules which put it on a par with 20 other "integrated" and inclusive compulsory state bar organizations, all of which are thriving. In Arkansas the constitution was amended to provide that the supreme court should so organize the entire profession, as was done in Kentucky, Michigan, and Nebraska, and a petition filed by the state bar association with the Montana Supreme Court requesting similar rules is now pending. In Florida the state bar association obtained supreme court rules making the circuit courts responsible for the conduct of lawyers, supervision to be exercised through committees created by the circuit judges. In Texas and Indiana bar associations are giving strong support to integration bills.

Opportunity for learning about the administration of justice is afforded by a small volume entitled *Lawyers and the Administration of Justice* published recently by the Russell Sage Foundation as the fifth in a series of monographs on the professions. It is commended to interested laymen and lawyers as well and should be in all public libraries.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

By Paul W. Wager

Associate Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina

The legislatures of only nine states met in regular session in 1938 and few of these enacted any important legislation in respect to counties. Several states had special sessions but most of them were called for the express purpose of appropriating money for relief or to permit participation in the new PWA program. Of course progress was not wholly dependent on new legislation, much being achieved under the provisions of earlier enabling acts. In the main the significant gains of the year were in three directions: (1) the reorganization and professionalization of county welfare departments under the stimulus of the social security program; (2) an increasing disposition on the part of local governments to work together or for each other, that is, to accept functional consolidation; and (3) the expansion of services, particularly in the fields of conservation and recreation.

Professionalization of Public Welfare. The added personnel needed to administer old-age assistance and other features of the social security program has prompted widespread reorganization of town and county welfare departments. A few reorganizations may be mentioned by way of illustration. In New York the social security program has resulted in the elimination in many counties of the board of child welfare and the consolidation of all welfare services in a single county-wide unit. This occurred notably in Erie County, which contains the city of Buffalo, and in Onondaga County containing the city of Syracuse. With minor exceptions both counties now have a single unified welfare administration. County boards of welfare were created in South Carolina. Louisiana provided for a parish board of public welfare consisting of five members appointed by the police jury from nominations made by the state department of public welfare. Minnesota provided for county welfare boards to direct all social security categories. For direct relief, optional county or township systems are provided. The trend is toward the county system, two counties voting to shift from the township basis at the November election. Arizona reports the establishment of a county board of social security and public welfare which administers public assistance through a county secretary. Whether the aids be administered locally or directly by the state, higher standards are everywhere being imposed both in respect to the amount of aid rendered and the competence of the administering personnel. Schools of social work are unable to supply the demand for case workers, the rural as well as the urban counties demanding workers with professional training.

Functional Consolidation. Another significant trend is one toward joint support of services by two or more units of government, or what might be called functional consolidation. The consolidation of city and county welfare departments in Erie and Onondaga counties in New York State has been mentioned. Two or more parishes in Louisiana were authorized to unite to form a welfare unit. In Kentucky, Fayette County and the city of Lexington consolidated their health departments. Three counties in North Carolina have united in the support of a health unit, and similar health districts have been organized in New Mexico and Michigan. Santa Cruz County in Arizona and the city of Nogales consolidated their police systems. In several states a number of county homes have been closed, the inmates not qualifying for old-age assistance being sent to neighboring counties or to district homes. Alabama has closed 48 of its 61 almshouses and Georgia 22 of its former 57. The sheriffs of Virginia voted in favor of district farms for misdemeanants. These ventures in functional consolidation may prove to be the first steps toward an eventual reconstruction of governmental units.

Conservation of Resources. The problems of conservation are receiving the attention of local units of government as never before. A total of 109 soil conservation districts have been established to insure the co-operation of private landowners with the work of the Soil Conservation Service. Conservancy districts have been established in numerous areas to coordinate local, state, and federal activities in flood control. In nearly every agricultural county in the United States there has been set up a county agricultural planning committee, to relate production control to long-term planning in land use. Numerous counties have bought ditching or terracing machines for the use of farmers at nominal cost. Counties are co-operating more universally in forest fire protection and a considerable number have established demonstration forests or game refuges.

Counties in all parts of the country supplemented WPA funds to develop parks, playgrounds, and recreational centers. In at least three states—Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi—laws were passed definitely authorizing counties to acquire and maintain parks and recreational facilities.

Planning and Zoning. The year 1938 witnessed an encouraging advance in rural planning and zoning. Virginia passed a comprehensive act enabling supervisors of any county to enact zoning ordinances. Another Virginia act regulates outdoor advertising outside municipalities along the highways. A Kentucky act applied the provisions of the standard city planning act to its smaller cities and for five miles beyond municipal boundaries. Massachusetts conferred zoning authority on all the towns of the state, except those within the limits of Boston. All counties in California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, now have zoning authority, and the privilege has been extended to specified counties in Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. County zoning as now in effect is of two types: The first, as exemplified in California, is primarily to control suburban and roadside development; the second, as exemplified in Wisconsin, is to control the rural uses of land—agriculture, forestry, and recreation.

The County Executive. Little progress can be reported in the adoption of improved forms of county government, though one of the two New York counties which finally obtained home rule charters launched its new government in January, 1938, and the other in January, 1939. In Nassau County the large board of supervisors is replaced by a board of six members. The administrative head of the county is a popularly elected county executive. Westchester County's new charter went into effect at the beginning of 1939, its county executive, chosen at the November election, being William Bleakley, Republican candidate for governor in 1936. He will receive a salary of $20,000 a year. The department heads to be appointed by him, with salaries of $10,000 to $12,000 each, are those of public welfare, public works, and finance, and a director of the budget. For a time at least the latter will serve also as personnel officer. An amendment adopted by the 1938 legislature provides for a county tax commission of five members appointed by the county executive with the approval of the county board. Another act permits certain towns in Westchester County to adopt the manager plan of government, though the act is so worded that it applies at present only to the town of Harrison.

New York's law providing for alternative forms of government was amended to make the term of office of members of a county council four years with rotating terms, to provide for the appointment of certain administrative officers, and to simplify the procedure for adopting a new form of government.

Another New York law consolidated and unified the county law affecting county clerks, sheriffs, district attorneys, registers, commissioners of records, commissioners of jurors, public administrators, and grand jurors in the five counties lying wholly within the territorial limits of New York City. But refusal of the New York City Council to take action "froze" into office for their full terms persons elected to any of these offices in November.

Virginia took a backward step in permitting one local act to get through the legislature designed to undermine the county executive in Henrico County, where this form of government had been adopted, and another to limit the selection to a local man should the plan be adopted in Chesterfield County. Subsequently Chesterfield County voted against any fundamental change in its form of government, whereupon the board appointed a local man as executive secretary.

In North Dakota the voters defeated a constitutional amendment which would have cleared the way for the adoption of the county-manager form of government in counties having a population of 8,000 or less. The voters of Grady County, Georgia, also voted against the adoption of the county-manager plan. On the other hand, the board of supervisors of Los Angeles County, California, made provision for the appointment of a chief administrative officer.

Miscellaneous. Among other developments of the year may be mentioned certain internal changes in county administration. Eight Montana counties took advantage of a constitutional amendment of 1934 to consolidate county offices. In Montana, Wyoming, and North Carolina the adoption of constitutional amendments lengthened the terms of certain officers from two to four years. In Kentucky legislation was passed in the interest of better accounting and a more orderly handling of the county debt problem. Refinancing is to be facilitated by means of a one-half million dollar revolving fund furnished by the state. Kentucky also repealed numerous concessions made to taxpayers during the depression and restored a uniform tax collection procedure. Comprehensive studies of local government finance were made in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

By Orin F. Nolting

Assistant Director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

Nine cities adopted the council-manager form of government in 1938, six by amending their municipal charters, and three by adopting council-manager ordinances. Dover-Foxcroft (3,750) and Milo (2,912), Maine, ratified at town meetings council-manager charters which had previously been passed by the state legislature. Charters for Verdun, Quebec (56,000), and Buford, Georgia (3,359), which had been approved in advisory referenda, were validated by their respective provincial and state legislatures. Bendix, New Jersey, by unanimous decision of its 26 voters, adopted a council-manager charter on July 21; while in Yonkers, New York (134,646), the third council-manager campaign in three years proved successful on November 8 by a margin of 23,767 to 20,592. The three cities adopting the council-manager plan by ordinance during 1938 were: Lexington (3,752) and Tappahannock (427), Virginia, and Ephrata, Pennsylvania (4,988).

Advisory elections favoring council-manager charters were held in three cities. In Traverse City, Michigan (12,539), a charter committee was elected by a vote of 2,358 to 1,449 and instructed to frame a council-manager charter. A similar committee was elected in South Euclid, Ohio (4,399), by a vote of 1,168 to 460. Greenwood, South Carolina (11,030), approved council-manager government 5-to-1 in an advisory referendum, and the charter will now be submitted to the state legislature for ratification.

Proposals to adopt the council-manager plan were defeated in 22 cities where popular referenda were held. The largest city voting on the plan during 1938 was Houston, Texas (292,352), which defeated 29 charter amendments that would have provided some of the features of council-manager government. Three Massachusetts cities, Cambridge (113,643), Northampton (24,381), and Quincy (71,983), voted on the new "Plan E" optional charter which provides proportional representation as well as council-manager government, but the plan was defeated in all cases. Two other Massachusetts cities which turned down the council-manager plan without the PR feature were Braintree (15,713) and Chicopee (11,701). Berkley, Michigan (5,571), where a previous election had resulted in a tie, in 1938 defeated by 660 to 406 a proposal calling for the drafting of a council-manager charter. In Grand Forks, North Dakota (17,112), a new charter received a 430 majority, but lacked the necessary margin of four-sevenths of the total vote. A council-manager charter for

Des Moines, Iowa (142,559), known as one of the earliest commission-governed cities, was defeated 23,434 to 15,852. The only county voting on the plan was Chesterfield County, Virginia, where it was rejected for the second time. Other communities where voters turned down proposals to adopt the council-manager plan were: Little Rock, Arkansas (81,679), Battle Creek, Michigan (43,573), Hutchinson, Kansas (27,085), Johnson City, Tennessee (25,080), Fort Collins, Colorado (11,489), Monterey Park, California (6,406), Franklin, Tennessee (3,777), Bridgton, Maine (2,659), Tecumseh, Michigan (2,456), Odessa, Texas (2,407), Forsyth, Georgia (2,277), and Fort Kent, Maine (2,245).

Cities Voting on Abandonment of Plan. Council-manager government was retained by vote of the people in seven of the eight cities where abandonment was urged in 1938. Only in Ashland, Kentucky (29,074), was the plan voted out, by a 4,303 to 3,785 majority. The new charter, which will be effective January 1, 1940, provides for mayor-council government with a council of 12 members, six to be elected at large and six by wards. The 1937 referendum ousting the council-manager plan from San Mateo County, California, by making the position of manager elective, was ratified by the state legislature during 1938 and became effective January 1, 1939.

Paducah, Kentucky (33,541), defeated a proposal to abandon the plan 3,685 to 2,630. In San Angelo, Texas (25,308), a series of charter amendments which would have destroyed some of the essential features of the plan was voted down. A vote on abandonment in Beloit, Wisconsin (23,611), resulted in a 3,402 to 3,142 victory for the plan. An advisory vote favorable to retention of council-manager government was registered in Niagara Falls, Ontario (19,046). In Huron, South Dakota (10,946), the council-manager charter was retained by a vote of 2,004 to 758, and in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin (5,793), by a vote of 1,204 to 758. A majority of 178 against abandonment was registered in Excelsior Springs, Missouri (4,565).

Proposals to abandon the council-manager form of government were voted on by 6 cities in 1937, 5 cities in 1936, 4 in 1935, 12 in 1934, 15 in 1933, 14 in 1932, and 13 in 1931. At these referenda the number of cities which decided to abandon the plan was: three in 1937, one in 1936, none in 1935, and two in each of the years 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1931. In the 29 years since it was first adopted, the 26 municipalities (including the one abandonment in 1938) which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are as follows: Hot Springs, Arkansas; San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Ashland, Kentucky; Brandon, Manitoba; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Cape May, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Brattleboro, Ludlow, St. Albans, and Windsor (Village), Vermont; and Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Interest in Plan. Committees for the preparation of council-manager charters to be introduced for enactment in the 1939 session of the Maine legislature have been set up in many Maine municipalities. Such committees in some instances have been created by vote of the city council, as in Bath; by the town meeting as in Brunswick and Freeport; or by voluntary, nongovernmental organizations, such as the chamber of commerce in Houlton. It is reported that manager charter campaigns also are being planned in Gardiner, Calais, Sanford, and Pittsfield.

On the other side of the continent, Los Angeles County established by ordinance the post of county administrator. This change tends in the direction of the council-manager plan, although the powers delegated to the administrator fall short of those normally considered essential under the orthodox council-manager plan. The position is designed primarily to serve a co-ordinating function. In the city of Los Angeles, the council, at the request of newly elected Mayor Bowron, appointed a committee of five to consider possible charter changes with a view to centralizing administration. Among the alternatives under discussion are proposals to provide for a city manager. A step in this direction was the establishment early in 1939 of the position of assistant mayor—the first appointee having had experience as city manager in three cities.

The Philadelphia Charter Commission appointed in 1937 has submitted a council-manager charter for the consideration of the state legislature. It is possible that a similar charter may be proposed for Pittsburgh. On the basis of a charter drawn up by a citizens' committee it is anticipated that council-manager government will be submitted soon to the voters of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In Duluth, Minnesota, petitions were being circulated at the end of 1938 for a special election on charter changes.

Availability to Massachusetts cities of the new Plan E enabling act has created new interest in the plan in that state. In addition to the five cities voting on charter changes during the year, council-manager movements were under way in many others including Springfield, Haverhill, Holyoke, Leominster, Lowell, and Somerville. Other cities where campaigns are under way include Sioux City, Iowa, where a petition has obtained the necessary number of signatures to force a special election, and Madison, Wisconsin.

Changes in "Official" Directory. In addition to the adoptions and abandonment already listed, one city was added and two dropped from the list of approved council-manager cities. It was learned that the newly established city of Baie Comeau, Quebec (2,291) adopted a council-manager charter in August, 1937. On the other hand, Eastport (3,466) and Dexter (4,063), Maine, were removed from the list. Eastport is one of a number of Maine towns whose administration has been temporarily taken over by the Maine Emergency Municipal Finance Board under a law enacted in 1937. Dexter was found to be operating under the town agent, rather than the town-manager, plan. The town agent does not have the power of appointment and in other ways lacks

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN, 1908-1938

Year in Effect	Legal Basis		Total	Accumulated Total
	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]		
1908	1	0	1	1
1912	1	2	3	4
1913	7	1	8	12
1914	14	5	19	31
1915	17	3	20	51
1916	11	2	13	64
1917	14	0	14	78
1918	18	5	23	101
1919	23	2	25	126
1920	22	10	32	158
1921	43	4	47	205
1922	24	4	28	233
1923	24	3	27	260
1924	11	0	11	271
1925	19	5	24	295
1926	14	4	18	313
1927	17	4	21	334
1928	10	4	14	348
1929	15	0	15	363
1930	15	3	18	381
1931	15	2	17	398
1932	16	2	18	416
1933	8	0	8	424
1934	9	1	10	434
1935	11	2	13	447
1936	7	3	10	457
1937	9	3	12	469
1938	6	3	9	478
Total	401	77	478[2]	

[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the cities and counties operating at the end of 1938 under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance have since ratified council-manager charters and are listed as charter cities.

[2] Not included in this figure are San Mateo County, California, where abandonment of the plan was effective January 1, 1939; Buford, Georgia, where the plan was effective January 1, 1939; and Yonkers, New York, where the plan will take effect January 1, 1940. But Ashland, Kentucky, which has voted to abandon the plan effective January 1, 1940, is included.

the full powers required of the manager in approved council-manager cities.

Legislation. The manager plan was the subject of legislation in only two states during 1938. In Massachusetts the new optional council-manager charter, Plan E, was made available to all cities except Boston by action of the state legislature. The New York legislature passed a bill enabling towns to appoint a manager but the act is so worded as to apply only to Harrison. An amendment to the North Dakota state constitution, permitting counties under 8,000 population to adopt the manager plan, was defeated at a referendum in 1938 after being passed by the state legislature the previous year. A bill which would have enabled cities in Illinois to adopt the plan was defeated again during the 1938 special session of the legislature.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number[2]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	62	2.0
2,500 to 10,000	2,184	190	8.7
10,000 to 25,000	589	103	17.5
25,000 to 50,000	179	40	22.4
50,000 to 100,000	98	27	27.6
Over 100,000	93	17	18.3
All cities over 1,000	6,230	439	7.0

[1] This column does not include 23 townships in California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, listed by the Bureau of the Census as urban places.

[2] This column does not include 6 American counties, 3 American townships, 16 Canadian cities, 4 Irish cities, 1 Puerto Rican city, and 10 American cities with less than 1,000 population which appear in the Directory of Approved Council-Manager Cities elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Growth of the Plan. While the idea of the council-manager form of government was first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908, the first city to adopt a manager charter by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. At the end of 1938 the plan was in effect in 472 cities and 6 counties, a complete list of which is found in the directory of the International City Managers' Association elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. Of this number, 451 cities and 6 counties are in the United States, 16 cities in Canada, 4 in Ireland, and 1 in Puerto Rico. At the end of 1920 there were 158 council-manager cities; by 1925, 295 cities; by 1930, 381 cities, and by 1935, 447 cities were operating under the manager plan (see Table 1).

Thirty-eight states, four Canadian provinces, Ireland, and Puerto Rico have council-manager cities. Michigan now has 46, Virginia 43, Florida 39, Texas 36, California 34, and Oklahoma 29 manager cities and counties.

Almost one in every five cities over 10,000 population in the United States is now operating under council-manager government. Fourteen per cent of the population of the United States living in "urban places" (cities over 2,500 as defined by the Bureau of the Census) is governed by the council-manager plan. Of the 93 cities over 100,000 inhabitants, 17, or 18.3 per cent, are council-manager cities. In the population group of 50,000 to 100,000 the ratio is more than one in four. The classification of cities by population groups in Table 2 indicates that council-manager cities constitute a relatively large proportion of cities in the groups above 10,000 population and a much smaller proportion of the cities under 10,000.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES THAT CAN ADOPT MANAGER PLAN WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Population Group	No. Cities in Group[1]	Cities That Can Adopt Plan Without Legislative Action		Cities Under Manager Plan	
		Number[2]	Per Cent of All Cities	Number[3]	Per Cent of Cities That Can Adopt
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	1,826	59.2	48	2.6
2,500 to 10,000	2,184	1,568	71.8	136	8.7
10,000 to 25,000	589	412	69.9	82	19.9
25,000 to 50,000	179	121	67.6	33	27.3
50,000 to 100,000	98	66	67.3	27	40.9
Over 100,000	93	67	72.0	16	23.9
All cities over 1,000	6,230	4,060	65.2	342	8.3

[1] This column does not include 23 townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania listed by the Bureau of Census as "urban places."

[2] This column is the closest approximation that can be made on the basis of reasonable interpretations of legislative and constitutional provisions, which are sometimes very vague. For example, all California cities over 1,000 population are included, although home rule charters in this state must be ratified by the legislature; the latter action is generally perfunctory.

[3] This column does not include 97 cities which have secured the council-manager plan either by special charter or by an ordinance not specifically authorized by the legislature, 21 council-manager cities in Canada, Ireland, and Puerto Rico, 10 council-manager cities under 1,000 population, three townships, and six counties now operating under the manager plan.

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that of the 6,230 cities in the United States with 1,000 or more inhabitants, 4,060, or 65 per cent, may adopt the council-manager form of government without securing special charters from their state legislatures—i.e., either under constitutional home rule provisions, by adopting provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the manager plan in this way are found in 40 states. In a few of these states the cities have a choice between drafting their own charters and adopting the provisions of a state enabling act.

Adoption of the plan in a number of these 40 states is restricted to cities within certain population limits. In addition, the remaining eight states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Thus 35 per cent of all cities over 1,000 population must, if they desire to adopt council-manager government, either secure permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule. Ninety-seven cities had adopted the plan under these limitations by the end of 1938. Certain cities in Alabama, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Washington, and Wyoming may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

Tables 2 and 3 indicate that the council-manager plan has appealed in greater proportion to cities in the larger population groups and that state legislatures have given cities under 2,500 less freedom in adopting council-manager charters. Of the cities over 25,000 which are free to adopt manager charters on their own initiative, 30 per cent have done so. Almost one out of four cities over 10,000 that can adopt the plan in this way is a council-manager city.

PART TWO

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

State Municipal Leagues

Federal-City Relations in 1938

Inter-City Contests

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

State Municipal Leagues

By Clifford W. Ham

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

TRAINING for public service employees occupied the center of the municipal league stage during 1938, as is indicated in the state-by-state accounts of league activities that appear on the following pages. The leagues in 22 states are now participating to some extent in programs of in-service training. In some cases federal aid in accordance with the George-Deen Act is provided; in other states training facilities are the result of co-operation between the leagues, state universities, and other institutions and organizations; while in a few states the leagues are primarily responsible for training activities. Although training for members of fire and police departments is most common, other officials—finance officers, water works employees, city clerks, and so on—are included in the training programs.

Since 1938 was an off-year for state legislatures, the legislative programs of the leagues were of relatively minor importance, except for the careful preparation of 1939 programs. Nevertheless, the leagues had a marked influence on the few legislative sessions that were held during the year. By way of illustration, 25 of the 57 bills approved by the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials became law, while none of the disapproved bills were passed; in Virginia the league was successful in securing a state appropriation for a basic co-ordinating police teletypewriter system; and the North Dakota league was active in defeating an initiative measure providing for the appointment of local officials by a commission consisting of the governor and other state officials.

The financial relationships between the states and their local governments was a prominent topic in league programs throughout the year. It appeared on the programs of state and regional meetings, on the legislative programs of the leagues, and in the lists of research projects, reports, and publications. Special emphasis was placed on the need for returning to the cities a larger share of state-collected taxes on gasoline, liquor, etc.

Matters of personnel continued to be featured in league activities and interests, special attention being centered on retirement plans. The Michigan league continued its personnel consulting service to municipalities on a cost basis. In addition to the three cities to which this service is rendered on an annual basis, a number of cities regularly asked the league for assistance on personnel matters. The League of Minnesota Municipalities has established in the police and fire fields an examination service which

Table I

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1938 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 580. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Numbe of Membe Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities	Exchange Hotel Montgomery	Ed. E. Reid	1914**	1930	140
Arizona	*Arizona Municipal League	City Hall Phoenix	James Girand	1925	1937	34
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League	1126 Donaghey Bldg. Little Rock	William D. Hopson	1917**	1934	141
California	League of California Municipalities	§2121 Allston Way Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	252
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League	University of Colorado, Boulder	Don C. Sowers	1917**	1923	95
Connecticut	Connecticut League of Municipalities	258 Henry St. Manchester	Richard Martin	1935	1935	84
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities	Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	70
Georgia	*Georgia Municipal Association	Ansley Hotel Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	131
Idaho	*Idaho Municipal Officers' Association	Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918**	....	....
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League	500 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	702
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League	City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	120
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities	Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	810
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities	Fraser Hall Lawrence	John G. Stutz	1899	1910	556
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League	University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	187
Louisiana	Louisiana State Conference of Mayors	Shreveport	Leon Booth	1935	1937	....
Maine	Maine Municipal Association	City Hall Hallowell	Roy H. Owsley	1936	1936	176
Maryland	*Maryland Municipal League	5 Pershing Ave. Colmar Manor	John N. Torvestad	1937	....	....
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League	205 South State Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson (Act. Director)	1899	1927	242
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities	University of Minn. Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	360
Mississippi	Municipal Officers' Association of Mississippi	610 Old Merchants Bank Building Jackson	C. D. Ross (State Manager)	1918**	1936	90
Missouri	Missouri Municipal Association	Guitar Building Columbia	George A. Spencer	1914	1927	183
Montana	*Montana Municipal League	519 Birch St. Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	67
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities	311 Richard Block Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	342
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities	Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	S. S. Kenworthy	1915	1915	344
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League	City Hall Santa Fe	C. R. McIntosh	1915	....	....

Table I.—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
v York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors	City Hall Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	187
th Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities	Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Patrick Healy, Jr.	1909	1922	169
th Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities	City Hall Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	143
o	*Ohio League of Municipalities	City Hall Dayton	E. E. Hagerman (Acting Sec'y.)	1912	....	....
ahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League	Kingkade Hotel Oklahoma City	F. C. Higginbotham	1913	1913	74
gon	League of Oregon Cities	University of Oregon Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	138
nsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs (a)	State College	H. F. Alderfer (a) Secretary	1900	1936	356
nsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities (b)		(b) Director of Publications			45
th Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities	Union Building Vermillion	A. E. Mead	1925	1935	188
nessee	*Tennessee Municipal League	Hermitage Hotel Nashville	John W. Harton	1913	....	..
as	League of Texas Municipalities	2220 Guadalupe Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	296
h	State Municipal League of Utah	Public Safety Building Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	137
ginia	League of Virginia Municipalities	Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Morton L. Wallerstein	1905	1921	131
shington	Assoc. of Washington Cities	University of Wash. Seattle	Chester Biesen (Acting Sec'y.)	1910	1910	150
t Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities	Box 427 Charleston	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	117
consin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities	30 East Johnson St. Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1900	422
oming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities	Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	....

The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a cor-
te basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

† This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

* Approximate date.

Until about July 1, 1939, the headquarters address will be Hotel Senator, Sacramento.

OTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 10 *active* leagues with un-
rrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania,
as, and Virginia.

includes participation in oral interviews as well as the provision of written tests.

Three leagues successfully sponsored legislation empowering municipalities to undertake housing activities. The Virginia act permits cities and counties to create local housing authorities; the same power was secured by the North Carolina league for municipalities of over 5,000 population; while the Michigan legislature adopted legislation, advocated by the league, expanding the state housing enabling act to apply to all municipalities desiring to participate in the federal housing program.

An increasingly large number of reports and publications was released by the leagues during 1938. The subjects of these publications cover too broad a scope to be listed here, but special mention may be made of the greater emphasis on manuals of practice and procedure. In several instances such manuals were prepared in collaboration with national professional organizations, thus combining the best thought of national authorities with special adaptations to meet local conditions in the states.

Among the new or unusual services provided to member cities by the leagues, only a few may be mentioned here. The New Jersey league inaugurated two rather unusual public relations services for cities in the state: (1) it secured publication in about two-thirds of the newspapers in the state of its weekly article, "Municipal Topics," and (2) a weekly radio program entitled "New Jersey Municipal Government" is prepared by the league and broadcast during the spring and fall. In recognition of the local welfare problem the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials operated a welfare field service for member cities. The Minnesota league co-operated with graduate fellows in public administration at the state university on two research projects: a survey of police administration within the state and a study of police and fire civil service commissions in the state. Several leagues used WPA white-collar employees to advantage in the codification of ordinances (Montana, Oregon, and North Carolina) and in municipal government surveys (Kentucky and North Carolina).

Finally, we may point to physical evidences of the growth of the municipal league movement. Nearly every one of the leagues reported an increase in membership, the net gain for all leagues during the year totalling 463 cities. Thus the services of the leagues were not only expanded and diversified but were also extended to a materially larger number of municipalities. As a corollary of this membership growth there was a marked increase in the number of local and regional meetings sponsored by the leagues.

These, in brief, are the highlights of municipal league activities in 1938; the details are provided by the individual league reports which follow. The state leagues of municipalities in nine states operated on a part-time basis. A limited informational service, and in some instances a legislative program, is the chief activity of the part-time leagues in Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wyoming. Municipalities in Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wyoming have not been authorized to pay dues to a municipal league, but a bill giving Ohio cities this power has been introduced in the 1939 legislature. The limited activities of the part-time leagues in the seven states given above are not covered in the state reports. Brief statements, however, are presented on the work of the part-time leagues in Arizona and Montana.

ALABAMA—140 MEMBERS

The Alabama League of Municipalities co-operated with the public service division of the state department of education in the conduct of 22 fire training schools and 6 police schools, as well as a summer short course at the University of Alabama for police and fire instructors and a short course in Montgomery for instructors in water works operation (the latter also in co-operation with the state board of health). Reports on the following subjects were compiled and published: financial operations of 150 Alabama municipalities; municipal street lighting charges; costs of municipal fire hydrant service, statistics of municipal water plants in Alabama, statistics of special aid to school systems by municipalities, municipal liquor and beer license statistics in the 24 wet counties of Alabama, administration of municipal gasoline taxes in Alabama. Special bulletins on the revised PWA and WPA programs were distributed. At the annual conference (attendance 219) the following subjects were discussed: relation of municipal government to the minimum school program; home rule; utility franchises; equalized freight rates; WPA and PWA programs; traffic safety; reduction of municipal governmental costs. Some 15 regional meetings were held to inform state legislators of municipal needs. Five additional regional meetings were held to assist municipal officials in organizing public works and relief programs under the revised federal procedures.

The legislative program of the League includes proposals to allocate to municipalities 40 per cent of state motor vehicle license fees on vehicles registered within municipal limits; to allocate 75 per cent of proceeds of the financial institutions' excise tax (on net earnings) to municipalities; to allocate to cities and towns on a population basis one-eighth of state sales tax receipts; to increase the municipalities' share of state liquor store profits from 20 per cent to 40 per cent; to establish a minimum school program of eight months; to exempt city and county governments from payment of state gasoline taxes; to require the state highway department to maintain highway connecting links within municipal boundaries; to require the attorney general of Alabama to render official opinions to municipal officials upon request; to provide for establishment of constitutional home rule for towns and cities; to empower cities and towns to contribute to municipal pension funds.

ARIZONA—34 MEMBERS

The Arizona Municipal League is concerned chiefly with legislative matters. Resolutions adopted at spring and fall meetings (total attendance 75) advocated city sharing of state gasoline and sales taxes, slum clearance and low-cost housing, and additional enabling legislation for annexation purposes. A resolution also was adopted urging that highway surveys by the state highway commission and the United States Bureau of Public Roads be extended to connecting links within incorporated cities.

ARKANSAS—141 MEMBERS

The membership of the Arkansas Municipal League increased from 133 to 141 municipalities. Chief emphasis was placed in 1938 on an in-service training program. "Introductory" and "full" fire training programs were maintained on a regional basis by the Arkansas State Fire College, sponsored by the state department of vocational education, the state firemen's association, the University of Arkansas, the Arkansas Fire Prevention Bureau, and the League. The "introductory" training, comprising ten hours of instruction distributed over a period of four days, was given in 1938 in 24 different municipalities to a total of 301 men, of whom 231 satisfactorily completed the training. The "full" training course was given on a regional basis in 11 unit courses, after a sufficient number of firemen within a region completed the "introductory" training course. In general each unit course requires a minimum of six hours of actual demonstration and instruction. Completion of the "introductory" course and of each unit of the "full" course is evidenced by the attachment of seals to a diploma issued by the Arkansas State Fire College and, when all courses have been completed, witnessed by official signatures representing the sponsoring group. The staff of the state department of public service training is composed of representatives of the League and of the state university.

Another type of training was inaugurated in 1938 for elected officials whose terms generally have been short. Instructional material based upon the needs revealed by a series of regional conferences of municipal officials eventually will constitute a section of a manual of procedure for municipal officials, which will be published and distributed jointly by the Arkansas Municipal League and the University of Arkansas. Bulletins on municipal powers, powers and duties of the mayor, municipal taxation, and municipal ordinances have already been prepared for this purpose. Still another type of training program has been started in two of the larger cities where practically the entire police forces are given instruction twice a week in the laws and regulations which they enforce. No charges are made to municipalities or to enrollees for any of the foregoing types of training.

The League published its quarterly magazine *Arkansas Municipalities,* bulletins on training procedure described above, and bulletins on *Fire Training* and on *Fires Outside City Limits.* The annual conference of the League was devoted to a discussion of proposed legislation, principally city sharing of the state-collected gasoline tax. The bill to make this possible failed to pass. Fifteen regional meetings attended by about 300 local officials were held in 1938.

CALIFORNIA—252 MEMBERS

PUBLIC service training programs for police and firemen, carried on for a number of years by the bureau of trade and industrial education of the state department of education, have been greatly enlarged in the last two years. Titles of reports issued by the League of California Municipalities in 1938 were: *Financial Reports of Municipalities; Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances; Suggested Form of Civil Service Ordinance for City Manager Cities; Civil Service Rules and Regulations Supplementing the Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances; Roster of California City Officials.* Approximately three news letters per month and about 24 special bulletins were issued.

At the annual conference (attendance 1,147) some of the subjects discussed were federal and state aids for municipal employee training, co-operative civil service administration, retirement systems, franchise problems, off-street parking, disaster preparedness and control, a state depository for city funds, and planning commissions as co-ordination agencies in city administration. Conventions of the California Sewage Works Association, California Municipal Utilities Association, California Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, California Municipal Libraries, and Pacific Southwest Planning Conference were held at the same time and place as the

League conference, the sessions on a wide variety of appropriate subjects being for the most part available to the delegates to the League conference. Ninety-nine regional meetings were held during 1938, with a total attendance of about 8,500 persons. Discussion at these meetings was devoted principally to such subjects as civil service, retirement systems, and business licenses. Model ordinances published in 1938 were included in reports listed above. In addition a suggested form for a city tax ordinance was prepared.

The 1939 legislative program of the League includes sponsorship of measures: granting cities the option to join the state retirement system upon an actuarially sound basis; providing for a more equitable distribution of gasoline tax proceeds; clarifying the liability of city employees (and of the cities themselves) in the operation of emergency vehicles; validating parking tags issued for automobile parking ordinance violations; conferring upon cities authority to annex uninhabited territory; clarifying the law of eminent domain to authorize definitely the taking by condemnation proceedings for street and highway purposes of fee titles to property, instead of easements for such purposes only.

COLORADO—95 MEMBERS

FIVE new members joined the League during 1938. Fire and police training programs were maintained, with respective joint sponsorships by the Colorado State Firemen's Association and the Colorado Sheriffs' and Police Officers' Association. Police training received aid from federal funds to the extent of about $300. A statewide police training school for instructors was held in Denver for a period of two weeks and regional police schools were operated in 12 zones, with a total attendance of 400. Arrangements were completed for the employment of full-time itinerant fire and police instructors, the fire instructor to be paid from federal funds available under the George-Deen Act. At the annual conference, with an attendance of 100, discussions related mainly to fire and police training schools, police radio, amendments to the state constitution, modification of state law giving municipalities the option to choose the council-manager form of government, proportion of state gasoline tax available for city streets, and civil service. A field service was maintained for the collection of data on general municipal conditions which were summarized in a bulletin entitled *Survey of Civic Conditions in 33 Cities of over 2,000 Population*. Through the same means a systematic campaign for modification of the burdensome old-age pension provisions of the state constitution was carried on. The legislative program of the League for 1939 includes revision of the optional city manager and commission government acts, civil service for firemen and policemen, and revised legal provisions regulating special assessments, revenue financing, and retirement systems for municipal employees.

CONNECTICUT—84 MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP of the Connecticut League of Municipalities increased during 1938 from 68 to 84 municipalities. The League has not yet entered the field of public service training nor does it publish a magazine. A report on *The Financial Relationship of the State and the Towns* was issued, as were periodic bulletins on various subjects, such as cost of legal service in the 20 largest Connecticut cities, and compensation and conditions of employment in certain police and fire departments. The *Connecticut Municipal News Letter* was distributed at approximate monthly intervals to municipal officials. The annual conference, with an attendance of 101, discussed WPA activities and unemployment compensation. At 12 regional meetings (total attendance 350) tax collections, the financial relationship between the state and the towns, welfare legislation, and centralized purchasing were discussed. The League program for 1939 includes abolition of state taxes on towns, development of a handbook of state laws concerning selectmen (who are the chief executive agency in most municipalities), plans for competitive rating of municipal reports, and the development of a school textbook on municipal government. As a result of the great hurricane in September, 1938, the Governor appointed a state rehabilitation commission, the secretary of the League serving as secretary of this commission.

FLORIDA—70 MEMBERS

THE Florida League of Municipalities has not undertaken public service training activities. The 1938 annual conference was attended by about 200 local officials. The League in 1939 will seek legislation to balance municipal revenue losses on account of homestead tax exemption by allocations from state inheritance tax and intangible personal property tax proceeds, to allocate to municipalities a share of state gasoline tax proceeds, to require the state road department to construct and maintain state highways within municipal boundaries, to authorize municipalities to impose license and excise taxes and to charge for special services rendered, to enable cities to license non-resident wholesalers selling merchandise by vehicle within the city limits, to exempt municipalities from the state gasoline tax on fuel used in municipal motor vehicles for governmental purposes, to exempt municipally owned utilities from payment of the state excise tax on gross receipts of utilities.

ILLINOIS—702 MEMBERS

LEGISLATION sponsored by the Illinois Municipal League and enacted at a special legislative session in 1938 raised from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent of assessed valuation the statutory limitation on municipal indebtedness for the construction or purchase of city halls and police and fire department buildings. Training programs for firemen (in co-operation with the Illinois Firemen's Association) and for sewage plant operators (in co-operation with the state department of public health) were sponsored by the League. A single four-day school for firemen at Urbana was completed by 300 firemen. Two-day regional schools for sewage plant operators were held at DuQuoin, Elmhurst, Macomb, and Mount Vernon, a total of 250 operators completing the course. No charge was made to participants in either school, nor was any federal aid received.

In addition to the monthly *Illinois Municipal Review,* the League issued a bulletin on the cost of maintaining municipal legal departments. The annual conference, attended by 482 persons, discussed relief, zoning, recent court decisions, municipal retirement systems, accounting, street and road maintenance revenues, municipally owned utilities, and traffic control. The president of the League was provided with a nominal salary and an allowance for expenses in connection with League business outside of his home city and with authority to employ special counsel and other representatives to assist in presenting League business to federal and state authorities. A new League section for municipal building department officials was authorized.

Twelve regional meetings (total attendance 260) discussed the League's legislative program for 1939 which will include support of legislation (1) authorizing municipalities to amend appropriation and tax levy ordinances to correct insufficient itemization and other technical defects; (2) authorizing municipalities which are co-extensive with townships to assume township duties to avoid governmental duplication; (3) amending road and bridge laws to secure for municipal street purposes all road and bridge taxes paid within their respective limits; (4) limiting municipal liability for fees of justices of the peace and police judges to cases in which the municipality is the moving party; (5) permitting municipalities to acquire sites for sewer and sewage disposal purposes by eminent domain, both inside and outside corporate limits, where reasonably necessary; (6) limiting tort liability of municipalities for defective sidewalks; (7) clarifying municipal powers to regulate second-hand dealers; (8) amending present laws so that under certain conditions the boards of fire and police commissioners shall be discontinued; (9) restoring to municipalities control of the use of streets by public utilities; (10) providing a sound and adequate retirement plan for municipal employees; (11) providing a general grant of local control over local affairs. The League will oppose: (a) state control of municipal budgets and bond issues; (b) auditing of municipal financial records at municipal expense by state agencies; (c) depriving city and village clerks of the power to issue fishing and hunting licenses; (d) abolition of the power of the municipality to impose a wheel tax; (e) proposed regulation of municipal utilities by Illinois Commerce Commission; (f) abolition of municipal power to issue tax anticipation warrants, without provision of compensating sources of revenue; (g) all measures imposing mandatory expenditures on municipalities without their consent.

INDIANA—120 Members

The program of the Indiana Municipal League continued to be centered on the three objectives of municipal home rule, increased municipal sharing in state-collected revenues, and revision of the state laws relating to municipalities. In pursuance of these objectives during 1938, the League collected and published in its monthly magazine, *Hoosier Municipalities,* extensive information on assessed valuation of municipalities, state and local tax rates, state tax collections and allocations to local governments of state-collected tax proceeds. The League has not entered the field of public service training.

IOWA—810 Members

Membership of the League of Iowa Municipalities increased during 1938 from 790 to 810. The League co-operated with the University of Iowa and Iowa State College in the conduct of training schools for firemen, policemen (five-day) and sewage disposal plant operators. The matters of chief interest at the annual conference (attendance 426) were street improvement financing, milk control, rates of municipally owned electric systems, legal aspects of free electrical service, sales and use taxes, utility accounting and reports, and rural electrification.

KANSAS—556 Members

The membership of the League of Kansas Municipalities increased from 541 to 556. Six district meetings attended by 330 persons were held to discuss the effects of new state laws and new regulations of the state municipal accounting board upon municipal accounting systems and city-owned utilities. The officials also discussed the new state laws regulating traffic on city streets, license and control of the sale of beer, public works programs, and bond refunding programs.

Training work included a three-day water and sewage works operators' laboratory school for 12 registrants under the joint auspices of the University, the Kansas Water and Sewage Works Association, and the League. A two-weeks' police school was conducted under the sponsorship of the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education and with the co-operation of the University of Wichita, the Kansas Peace Officers' Association, the Kansas County Commissioners' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the League. Federal aid to the school amounted to about $1,900. A four-day fire school (Kansas Fire College) attended by 119 firemen was also conducted at the University of Kansas, the sponsor being the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, with the co-operation of the Kansas State Firemen's Association, the University of Kansas, and the League. Federal aid to the school was about $200. No charge to participants was made by any of these schools.

In addition to the monthly *Kansas Government Journal,* the League issued several reports: *City-Owned Utilities, Water, Gas, and Electric; General Election Supplement to Kansas Directory of Public Officials; Tax Rate Book for 1938; County Social Welfare Statistics; State Social Welfare Statistics; Schedule of City Elections in Kansas; County and Township Road and Bridge Budgets; City Telephone Rates.* Two model ordinances regulating moving of buildings along streets were developed. The annual conference (attendance 223) discussed the following subjects: inter-organizational relationships, state regulation of municipal accounting, WPA developments, state supervision of city traffic, police service, city budgets, appraisal of municipally owned utilities and maintenance of physical valuation records of such utilities, sales taxes, purchasing, water plant and other city-owned utility management, sewage treatment and disposal, operation of park recreational facilities, outside fire service by contract, house trailers, truck routing and parking, weed control, city planning and zoning, rural electrification, public utility statistics. The principal item of the League's 1939 program is the promotion of a merit system for the selection of appointive city officials and employees.

KENTUCKY—187 MEMBERS

The membership of the Kentucky Municipal League held at 187 of the 271 incorporated places in Kentucky. Successful League-sponsored legislation included planning and zoning enabling acts for cities of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes; an act enabling cities of the fifth class to organize police departments; an act enabling cities of the second class to erect municipal hospitals through the issuance of revenue bonds; legislation providing for street, gutter, and sidewalk construction with WPA co-operation. Two important measures which were not passed sought an allocation of a portion of the gasoline tax to cities and the exemption of cities from a tax on gasoline used in municipally owned motor vehicles. The League co-operated with the city of Madisonville in a two-day school for firemen of western Kentucky cities and sponsored a one day school for city attorneys. The League expects to renew its three-day school for firemen, three-day school for police, and several sessions for city attorneys during 1939.

The League continued the monthly publication of *The Kentucky City,* but in the future it will be published quarterly, augmented by mimeographed bulletins when necessary. Reports were issued in 1938 on planning and zoning, on the necessity of more home rule, and on codification of ordinances in fifth class cities. The annual conference of the League was attended by 200 officials, representing almost 50 cities. Planning and zoning, home rule for cities, federal taxation of municipal bonds and revenues, merit systems, and traffic problems were the most important subjects discussed. The League prepared model ordinances on the procedure in street construction with WPA assistance and on putting into effect the new legislation for planning and zoning, as well as a suggested code for fifth class cities. The League with the aid of WPA conducted a governmental survey in cities of the second, third, and fourth classes (61 cities), which covered all phases of city government in these cities. These data have not been issued because of lack of funds.

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana State Conference of Mayors established in 1937 has a part-time secretary. The membership in the spring of 1938 included one-third of the 195 incorporated places in the state. A convention is to be held in the spring of 1939, and steps are being taken to initiate a series of surveys of municipal problems and to set up a training course for city clerks, with the co-operation of Louisiana State University.

MAINE—176 MEMBERS

The number of member cities in the Maine Municipal Association increased during 1938 from 103 to 176. A news bulletin issued monthly in 1938 became a monthly magazine entitled *The New England Townsman* in January, 1939. Four special reports were issued: (1) one containing convention addresses on allocation and disbursement of highway funds to municipalities, on local, state, and federal government relations, and on improving assessments in small municipalities; (2) *Liability of Maine Municipalities for Injuries to Persons and Property;* (3) a bulletin on the organization and services of the Association; and (4) the annual report of the secretary. Manuals issued included the *Town Meeting Handbook* and the *Maine Assessors' Manual.* Some of the subjects discussed at the annual convention (attendance 575) were: licensing, assessment records, municipal credit, municipal retirement systems, traffic ordinances, relief problems, state-collected locally shared taxes, and municipal personnel problems. Five regional meetings, attended by 598 persons representing 193 municipalities, were held. A two-page model ordinance regulating peddlers' licenses was prepared.

The legislative program of the Association for 1939 includes proposals to void contracts to remit or abate taxes, to extend the time for collectors to report tax sales, to rebate a portion of the state tax on gasoline used by municipalities for municipal purposes, and other measures relating to the collection of unpaid personal property taxes. The Association advocates that if a state income tax law is passed, the revenue therefrom, less costs of administration only, be returned to the respective municipalities according to the proportion in which each pays state tax, in order to balance the probable abolition of the property tax on intangibles at present collected by cities and towns. The Association opposes further encroachments upon the licensing powers of municipalities, unless balanced by return of proceeds of state-administered license taxes; and also disapproves in general legislation expanding state control of municipalities and in particular state control of municipal budgets as well as constitutional amendments providing overall tax limitation or homestead tax exemption. Plans have been made for publication during 1939 of a manual for tax collectors and a handbook for overseers of the poor. It is expected that a central municipal purchasing service will be established in 1939 and that a restricted program of in-service training for municipal officials will be set up by the Association in co-operation with the state director for vocational education.

MICHIGAN—242 Members

As advocated by the Michigan Municipal League during the past four years, the special legislative session of 1938 expanded the state housing enabling act to apply to all municipalities desiring to participate in the federal housing program. Under the auspices of the state board of vocational education training courses for municipal employees were conducted as follows: (1) A three-day short course, sponsored by the Michigan School of Mines for electric plant managers in cities in the Upper Peninsula; attendance 42. (2) A four-day short course sponsored by the state department of health and Michigan State College for sewage plant operators in all Michigan cities; attendance 36. (3) A four-day short course with the same sponsorship as (2) for water plant operators in all Michigan cities; attendance 29. (4) A two-day assessors' institute sponsored by the University of Michigan Extension Division for all Michigan cities; attendance 34. (5) Three one-week courses, two in Detroit and one in Grand Rapids, sponsored by the state board of vocational education, for fire department instructors; attendance 53. No fees were charged nor was any federal aid received by schools 1, 2, and 3. A fee of one dollar was charged by school 5, and on its account, federal aid was received directly by fire departments to the extent of $2,600. In addition six evening school courses, each of 13 two-hour sessions at Wayne University in Detroit, were attended by 188 public employees. Fees varying from $3 to $7 were charged. The courses in abnormal psychology and in government correspondence and report writing received federal aid of $3,100.

A report on *Municipal Participation in State-Collected Gasoline and Weight Taxes* was published. Bulletins on the following subjects were issued: *Status of Finances and Services in Michigan's 15-Mill Limitation Cities; Michigan Villages, Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, Levies and Collections—1937; Advantages of City* vs. *Village Incorporation* (revised); *1938 Directory of Michigan Municipal Officials; Proceedings of Michigan Municipal League Conference, Lansing, March, 1938* (résumé of tax problems created by 1937 legislation); *The First Thirty Years: History of Michigan Municipal League, 1898-1928.*

Some of the subjects discussed at the annual conference (attendance 325) were: revision of delinquent tax legislation, federal taxation of state and municipal securities and salaries, financial aspects of municipal airports, fire service outside corporate limits, fire insurance practices, municipal public health problems, slum clearance and public housing, municipal pensions, making city planning practical. Two regional meetings (total attendance 265) were held, one being a general meeting for officials of cities in the Upper Peninsula and one state-wide meeting, at Lansing, for municipal finance officials. The principal subjects discussed were: welfare reorganization, work relief, local financing of relief costs, problems created by 1937 delinquent tax legislation.

The League continued its municipal personnel service rendered on a cost basis to all Michigan cities requesting this help. In addition to the three cities for which this work was done on an annual basis, a number of cities regularly asked for assistance in solving their civil service problems. The League furnished consulting service to one city in connection with a project involving complete ordinance revision and the compilation of a new code. It also co-operated in two cases with elected charter commissions in drafting of new charters.

MINNESOTA—360 MEMBERS

During the past year the League of Minnesota Municipalities continued a five-day police training course (attendance 60) and three-day courses for firemen (attendance 182) and waterworks superintendents (attendance 55). A new three-day course for sewer operators (attendance 54) was added. Minnesota statutes as of 1938 did not permit taking advantage of federal aid funds for public service training. Plans for schools for councilmen, for plumbing inspectors, and for clerks and finance officers are being discussed. The monthly League magazine *Minnesota Municipalities* continued to be published and a 1938 supplement to the *Minnesota Year Book, 1936-7,* was issued. At the annual conference (attendance 440) the subjects of discussion included election procedure, public utility administration and control, selection of professional consultants, land planning, municipal revenue problems, state relief policies, municipal sponsorship of WPA projects, PWA. Eight regional meetings (total attendance 298) discussed relief, liquor control, municipal finances, and legislation.

The League has established a testing service in the police and fire fields which is available on a cost basis. The service includes participation in oral interviews as well as the provision of written tests. The League co-operated with graduate fellows in public administration at the University of Minnesota in the preparation of a survey of police administration in Minnesota and a study of police and fire civil service commissions in the state. Material on state and local co-operation in traffic regulation enforcement and on the adoption of building codes by reference has been developed. Model zoning ordinance material, an ordinance for the adoption of land subdivision rules and regulations, and other model ordinances are being revised. A model ordinance on city planning was developed.

The 1939 legislative program of the League includes: providing for an interim commission to study pension plans for public employees; authorizing counties to allocate highway funds to municipalities for expenditure on city and village streets; authorizing issuance of revenue bonds by municipalities for the purpose of financing improvement and extension of municipally owned utilities; clarifying existing statutes permitting sewer rentals and revenue bonds for sewerage; providing a mandatory county system of relief administration and financing; restoring to municipalities the power to impose milk license fees; providing for the conveyance by the proper state officers to municipalities of lands within the corporate limits of such municipalities which have been forfeited to the state for non-payment of taxes, upon showing by the city council to the state tax commission of the public uses to which the land is to be put and approval thereof by the commission; proposing changes in the state laws governing special assessments to permit the city council to determine the rate of interest, not exceeding 6 per cent, to be charged property owners on unpaid installments of special assessments; requiring county officers collecting and turning over taxes to municipalities to report distribution of such turnovers in sufficient detail so that municipal records of delinquent and special assessment taxes can be properly kept; relieving municipalities from liability for street and sidewalk injuries caused by deterioration and defects due to general use, ordinary wear and tear, and climatic conditions; providing that public service training may be administered and maintained through other governmental agencies than school districts, upon approval of the state board of education; providing for the adoption by cities of building, plumbing, electric, and other standard codes by reference.

MISSOURI—183 Members

Membership of the Missouri Municipal Association increased during 1938 from 134 to 183. The Association with the co-operation of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association sponsored a short course in municipal accounting for clerks and finance officers which was attended by about 40 persons. No fees were charged and no federal aid was received. The program was under the supervision of the state board of education, working through the local school board. Reports on the enactment of valid municipal ordinances and on licensing peddlers were issued. At the annual conference (attendance 210) the following subjects were discussed: truck regulation; central purchasing; municipal finances; city planning; city liability; delinquent taxes; gasoline taxes; merit systems. Eight regional meetings (total attendance 300) were held.

The program of the Association for 1939 will include a schedule of proposed legislation, the development of a model municipal ordinance code, personnel training, revision of the statutes relating to municipal corporations, a campaign for increasing the membership of the Association, and plans for the preparation of several new reports. The legislative program will include: measures providing uniform four-year terms for mayors and councilmen; authorizing increased municipal liquor license fees; exempting cities from payment of state sales tax; authorizing the destruction of public records not less than ten years old, upon unanimous vote of the city council; authorizing city councils to designate the interest rate on special assessment tax installments at not less than 4 nor more than 8 per cent; authorizing special assessments for the municipalities' share of the cost of federal-aided or state-aided street, sidewalk, and curb construction projects; authorizing special road districts to spend up to one-half of their revenue on municipal streets within the respective districts; requiring of county tax collector monthly returns of corporation tax collection proceeds allocated to municipalities. The Association opposes all bills providing for the elimination of delinquent tax penalties.

MONTANA—67 Members

The Montana Municipal League increased its membership during 1938 from 45 to 67. The annual conference (attendance 125) discussed proposed legislation and details of municipal administration. A WPA project for ordinance codification available to all Montana municipalities has been initiated with the co-operation of the University of Montana. The League in 1939 will sponsor legislative measures to provide a four-year term for all elective municipal officers, to allocate to incorporated cities and towns one-half of automobile license fees collected within their respective corporate limits, to give cities and towns the option to carry their own insurance, to permit deferred installment payment of special sewer construction assessments, to require county treasurers to collect city automobile taxes at the time of selling state automobile or other license plates, and to fix the closing time of beer parlors in and outside of incorporated cities and towns.

NEBRASKA—342 Members

Membership of the League of Nebraska Municipalities increased during 1938 from 318 to 342. In co-operation with the state fire marshal the League sponsored a three-day fire school (attendance 180) open to volunteer firemen of the state. The respective cities paid the expenses of attendance of the participants and no fees were charged. Special bulletins on municipal auto testing stations and on the organization of hydroelectric power districts were issued. At the annual convention (attendance 576) officials heard discussions on the appointment instead of election of water commissioners, allocation of automobile license fees to municipalities, state appropriation in support of League activities, exemption of city gasoline purchases from state gasoline tax, collection of taxes by city treasurers instead of county treasurers, and hydroelectric power districts.

Instead of holding regional meetings, the secretary made 377 visits in 1938 to city officials in many municipalities. The same arrangement will be continued in 1939. The League in 1939 will seek legislation to give cities more control over local salaries, to authorize the purchase and sale of electric plants in whole or in part as between public power and irrigation districts, to require such districts to obtain franchises for operations within municipal corporate limits, to authorize municipalities to construct, purchase, or otherwise acquire water or gas systems and to pay for them out of the proceeds of revenue bonds or debentures, to submit a constitutional amendment limiting the tax exemption of public power or irrigation districts, to authorize second class cities or villages to regulate electric rates within their corporate limits, and to restrict the authority of public power and irrigation districts to acquire municipal or other electric plants.

NEW JERSEY—344 MEMBERS

THE New Jersey State League of Municipalities issued weekly legislative bulletins relating to bills introduced and actions thereon while the legislature was in session but the League sponsored no measures. At the annual conference (attendance 1,600) the principal subjects of discussion were: tax relief for real property, lighting state highways, and unemployment compensation. Three regional meetings (total attendance 500) discussed suggestions of the state tax commission as to new bases for taxation, state budget act amendments, and state relief appropriations reimbursing municipalities for relief expenditures. The 1939 program of the League includes support of measures intended to effect reforms in the matters mentioned as subjects of discussion at various League meetings and a continuation of activities giving general publicity to the various operations of municipal government in New Jersey. The League has secured publication in about two-thirds of the newspapers of the state of its weekly article "Municipal Topics." A weekly radio program entitled "New Jersey Municipal Government" is prepared by the League and broadcast during the spring and fall without cost to the League. Sixty-five high schools have made this broadcast a part of their curriculums and the broadcasting station has adopted it as one of its own special features. This publicity is proving very valuable in developing public opinion in support of measures advocated by the League.

NEW YORK—187 MEMBERS

THIRD and fourth class villages in 1938 were made eligible for membership in the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials; 30 villages are now members. The legislative program of the Conference covered 57 approved bills and 72 not approved, out of 294 studied and acted upon, as affecting municipal interests. Twenty-five bills thus approved, and none of those disapproved, became law. Enacted legislation continued the emergency relief taxation of utilities, permitted borrowing for snow-removal purposes, exempted municipal purchasing contracts under $2,500 from advertising requirements, reduced the proportion of municipal home relief required to be financed by local taxation; extended for one year authority to fund certain tax anticipation loans, made penalties as well as water rents liens on real property.

In co-operation with the Municipal Training Institute of New York State and the New York State Bureau of Public Service Training (which are respectively the state-chartered agency of the Conference for public service training activities and the agency of the state of New York for the same purpose) 41 training schools were operated. These schools were as follows: firemen, 20; policemen, 11; sewage disposal plant operators, 2; water superintendents, 3; assessors, fiscal officers, milk inspectors, city and village clerks, fire chiefs, one each. The total attendance was 14,718, an increase of 88 per cent over the attendance at similar schools held in 1937. These programs are aided by federal funds. Information services on a monthly basis for welfare officials, legal officials, purchasing officials, and clerks have been broadened to provide extension training by keeping officials informed currently of new developments in their respective fields between sessions of the schools. A new information and training extension service has been provided for police chiefs. Eventually, similar services will be available to all groups of municipal officials for which schools are held. Regional schools, operated heretofore only for firemen, are now also conducted for water and sewer officials. This plan has resulted in greatly increased attendance and reduced costs. Its application to other schools is being studied. The Conference has aided cities in the conduct of local police recruit training schools, 11 such schools being operated in 1938 with a total attendance of 1,200 police officers. From a long list of reports on a variety of subjects the following may be mentioned: distribution of excise tax to villages; convicting drunken drivers; organization and administration of water departments; collection of taxes on pension-exempt property. A model building code and (in co-operation with the State Department of Labor) studies of local compensation insurance methods were completed. Monthly bulletins on general and welfare subjects were prepared and distributed.

At the annual conference (attendance 876) the following subjects were considered: personal identification, reducing assessments by court action (certiorari proceedings), developing a long-term capital budget, problems of home relief, city welfare districts, building up free budgetary reserves ("cushions"), parking meters, capital budgets payable by taxation, tax foreclosure procedure, tax limitation, permanent registration, and work relief programs.

Other activities of the Conference during 1938 which will continue during 1939 are: operation of welfare field service, police information service, municipal purchasing information service, legislative service, municipal equipment exchange service, clerks' information and training extension service, conference of officials of large villages on plans of administration, study of real property tax exemption, study of welfare costs, study of city home rule problems and of problems relating to permits for improvements of state highways, operation of actuarial service for local pension funds, information service to municipalities on unemployment relief plans and regulations and new federal laws and rulings.

NORTH CAROLINA—169 MEMBERS

THE membership of the North Carolina League of Municipalities increased from 151 to 169 in 1938. At the special legislative session held in 1938 the League sponsored two measures both of which became law: one permits municipalities to issue revenue bonds for self-liquidating projects and the other authorizes municipalities of over 5,000 population to establish housing authorities. Short courses were given at North Carolina State College under League sponsorship for water plant operators (conducted by the state board of health), metermen and electric plant operators, street superintendents, police identification personnel (photography), gas plant operators, and electrical inspectors. None of these programs received aid from federal funds under the George-Deen Act, although one or two cities conducted local police schools with the assistance of such funds. Courses varied in length from two to six days and 94 officials completed the courses. Fees charged ranged from $2 for street superintendents to $10 for photographers. The League in 1938 inaugurated and sponsored two state-wide WPA projects: a municipal government survey (WPA allocation, $118,000); a municipal ordinance codification project (WPA allocation, $153,000).

Reports issued included a *Zoning Manual for North Carolina Towns and Cities, Insuring Municipal Property in Mutual Insurance Companies, Water Rates in North Carolina Cities and Towns,* and *Comparative Tax Data for North Carolina Cities and Towns.* A bulletin on the problem of local legislation in North Carolina, legislative bulletins during the special session of the General Assembly, and a Washington News Letter supplied through the Washington office of the American Municipal Association were also published. At the annual conference (attendance 200) subjects of discussion were: home rule, retirement systems for public employees, homestead tax exemption and property classification, highway finances, slum clearance, and low-rent housing. At 23 regional meetings, with a total attendance of 450, the legislative program of the League for 1939 was discussed. Legislation proposed by the League includes increased municipal sharing of state-collected highway funds; providing for allocation of all (instead of one-half) of the proceeds of the state-collected tax on intangible personal property to counties and municipalities; providing for a retirement system for municipal employees; a municipal home rule amendment to the state constitution; and opposition to homestead tax exemption.

NORTH DAKOTA—143 MEMBERS

THE League of North Dakota Municipalities was active in defeating the initiated measure submitted at the June, 1938, primary elections which provided for the appointment of local officials by a commission consisting of the governor and other state officials. The League was also probably the most important factor in defeating another initiated measure, submitted at the general election in November, which would have repealed the state liquor control act. This legislation would have deprived the state of all control of the sale of intoxicating liquor and cities and villages of the state would have lost license revenues and profits from municipal liquor stores in an amount exceeding $375,000.

The League published bulletins on a monthly schedule and a *Directory of North Dakota Municipal Officials, 1938-39* was compiled and published. At the annual conference (attendance about 80) subjects discussed included new legislation, the proposed repeal of the state liquor control act, zoning, planning, and federal taxation. A five-page model ordinance, providing for the establishment and operation of municipal liquor stores, was prepared. The League co-operated with the WPA in a state-wide codification of local ordinances and with the state planning board in a survey of the 41 larger municipalities in the state. The League also co-operated with the American Society of Planning Officials in visiting seven North Dakota cities for discussion with local officials of the work of planning commissions. Development of a planning manual is contemplated. The League expects to develop in 1939 a

WPA project for the establishment of uniform accounting by municipalities or alternatively a manual on that subject, and in co-operation with the University of North Dakota another WPA project to study the efficiency of local administration in the ten larger cities of the state.

OKLAHOMA—74 Members

In co-operation with an organization of county officials, the Oklahoma Municipal League sponsored the circulation of an initiative petition seeking a reallocation of the state gasoline tax to allow the cities and towns 10 per cent for local streets. This measure may be submitted to a vote of the people; however, there is a possibility that the 1939 legislature may take statutory action. During 1938 the League acted as original sponsor for police and finance officers' training programs. A full-time instructor is now employed in each of the two fields. Federal funds are being used in this work to the extent of about $6,000. Both programs are under the direction of the state board of education and the University of Oklahoma. Numerous general information bulletins and progress reports were issued to the membership during the year.

The 1939 legislative program includes proposals to allocate to cities and towns five mills of the ad valorem tax levy, to authorize sewer service charges, to authorize cities and towns to license beer sales, to regulate sales of tax-delinquent property, to protect cities and towns from liability on account of outside fire service, to exempt cities and towns from state gasoline taxes on fuel used in city-owned vehicles, to exempt cities and towns from sales taxes on municipally owned utility service, and to provide a fair share of the gasoline tax for municipalities.

OREGON—138 Members

Membership of the League of Oregon Cities increased during 1938 from 125 to 138. Seven peace officers' training schools (total attendance 145) and nine schools for finance officers (total attendance 203) were conducted by the state board for vocational education with the co-operation of the League and with federal aid. The League published reports on *Highway Revenues and City Streets,* and (jointly with the University of Oregon Bureau of Research and Service) a report on *Portland Pension Problems, 1938.* Titles of bulletins compiled and published jointly by the above-mentioned Bureau and the League were: *City Assessed Valuations and Tax Levies, 1938; Domestic and Residential Electric Rates in Oregon, January 1, 1937; State of Oregon Annual Property Tax Levies, 1932 to 1938; Custody, Deposit and Investment of Public Funds.* Among the subjects discussed at the annual conference (attendance 202) were model ordinances, pay-as-you-go municipal financing, state responsibility to local government, local-state-federal government relations, parking meters, state traffic division services available to cities, and curb-cutting problems. Twenty-five regional meetings in 1938 (total attendance 661) discussed zoning, building regulations, regulation of amusement games, regulation of picketing, collection of water rates and delinquent assessments, regulation of dogs and signs, sewage and garbage disposal, length of councilmen's terms, methods of appointment of city marshals and recorders. At 16 of the 25 meetings the allocation of gasoline tax revenues to street maintenance was endorsed. There also was discussion of amendment of the 6 per cent tax limitation to permit cities to secure a more suitable tax base, providing for return of liquor license revenues to cities and counties, as was formerly the case, amending local budget law to permit cities to set up reserves for purchases of equipment and public building construction, making delinquent taxes on fire-damaged property a prior lien on insurance payments on account of such damages. The League project for codification of ordinances will be continued for another 18 months as a result of a recent appropriation of WPA funds. The project staff now consists of 30 workers with three non-relief supervisors with office quarters at Portland, Salem, and Eugene. Work for eight cities has been completed and 34 additional cities have made arrangements for similar work.

PENNSYLVANIA—401 Members

All of the 45 cities of the third class in Pennsylvania are members of the League of Cities of the Third Class. Of the 935 boroughs 356 are members of the Association of Boroughs, but these contain 60 per cent of the total borough population and include most of those boroughs whose problems are of the city type. Organization of the boroughs which are of a non-urban type is being effected by the Association of Boroughs through the development of county borough associations. There are active county borough associations in Allegheny, Berks, Delaware, Erie, and York counties. The only important municipal bill considered by the special session of the General Assembly in 1938 provided for the abatement of penalties and interest on delinquent taxes. It was unsuccessfully opposed by both leagues. The League of Cities of the Third Class publishes monthly general information bulletins. The Association of Boroughs publishes a magazine which appears monthly (except in August). The Association of Boroughs will publish a weekly legislative bulletin during the 1939 session of the General Assembly. At the annual convention of the League of Cities of the Third Class (37 of 45 cities represented) the principal subjects discussed were industrial taxation, city planning, relations of the Pennsylvania Local Government Commission with municipalities of the state, state prohibition of the sale of fireworks, city sharing of state-collected gasoline and motor vehicle taxes, disposition of traffic fines, clarifying enforcement within municipal limits of state highway speed regulations, old-age pensions, milk inspection, allocation of expenses of grade crossing elimination, and taxation of federal and state salaries and securities.

One hundred fifty-four of 356 member boroughs were represented at the annual convention of the Association of Boroughs. Principal subjects considered were allocation of gasoline tax proceeds to municipalities, home rule, public service training, control of stream pollution, sewage disposal, tax collection, municipal retirement systems, state plumbing code, health department administration, municipal utilities, planning. The programs of both leagues for 1939 will be primarily concerned with legislation providing an equitable distribution of motor vehicle fees and gasoline tax proceeds to municipalities and a state-wide municipal pension system. There will also be united opposition to 10-mill tax limitation as provided in the law regulating assessments.

SOUTH DAKOTA—188 Members

At 11 regional meetings held in 1938 it was determined that the League should sponsor legislation to provide for (1) the reallocation to municipalities on a population basis of 25 per cent of motor vehicle fees now distributed to counties and townships; (2) increased sharing of liquor license fees by municipalities; (3) exemption of motor fuel used by municipalities from state motor fuel tax; (4) maintaining the lien of unpaid special assessments as concurrent with that of general property taxes and superior to that of tax deeds; and (5) reducing interest on delinquent special assessment taxes to 8 per cent per annum.

Municipal training schools to be set up in 1939 will be devoted to a study of the municipal aspects of the new South Dakota Code of 1939. Subsequently it is expected that schools for assessors, city auditors, town clerks and other city officials will be established, but detailed plans have not yet been developed. The League publishes a monthly mimeographed bulletin of general information and an outline of a uniform accounting system for South Dakota cities and small towns has been prepared in co-operation with the state department of audits and accounts. The League published three volumes of *Financial Statistics for South Dakota Municipalities* and made a municipal insurance survey to be published in 1939. At the annual meeting (attendance 111) the principal subjects of discussion were local self-government, liquor control, city water works, uniform accounting, and municipal liability. Subjects discussed at the 11 regional meetings (total attendance 700) were liquor control, federal proposals to tax municipal bonds and salaries, and methods of city, town, and county co-operation to obtain increased revenue and more efficient management of revenues already available.

Model ordinances on noise suppression, on regulation of the sale and use of fireworks, and on civil service were issued during the year and furnished without charge to members of the League who requested them.

Principal items of the League program for 1939 are: (1) promotion of the adoption by small towns of a uniform accounting system, (2) legislation to provide municipalities with supplementary revenue from special taxes; (3) completion of an insurance survey of municipal property; (4) development of a co-operative organization of South Dakota municipalities and counties.

TEXAS—296 MEMBERS

SCHOOLS for traffic officers (total attendance 817) were sponsored by the League of Texas Municipalities and conducted by the state department of education. These schools have been open to all police officers in the state free of charge and have received federal aid. A five-day waterworks and sewage plant operators' school at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College was attended by 175. Federal aid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, amounted to $4,000. Schools for water and sewerage employees also are held at centrally located places selected by an itinerant teacher. Classes meet three times per week during a period of four weeks. Several of the larger cities, among them Dallas and San Antonio, conduct their own fire and police schools which are available to the fire and police employees of other cities. The Texas Technological College at Lubbock conducts a three-months' school for city health and sanitation officials. The League published bulletins during 1938 on: *Tax and Other Financial Data in Texas Cities; The Operation of Municipal Auditoriums; Gas Rates in Texas Cities; The Tax Assessment Values of Privately Owned Public Utilities in Texas Cities.* In co-operation with the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the League produced and distributed *An Accounting Manual for Texas Cities and Towns.* At the annual convention (attendance 271) the principal subjects of discussion were municipal financing, state aid for city streets, and utility commission legislation. At eight regional meetings (total attendance 835) discussions included regulation of peddling, WPA paving projects, and the recently developed accounting manual for Texas cities. An ordinance regulating industrial sewage wastes was prepared and issued in 1938.

The League in 1939 will seek legislation to provide for construction and maintenance by the state highway department of highway connecting links within municipal boundaries, to allocate to municipalities 25 per cent of the present share of counties in motor vehicle license fees, to provide for refunding to cities of state taxes paid by them on gasoline used in city-owned equipment, to require submission of evidence of payment of the ad valorem tax on a vehicle as a condition precedent to the issuance of a state license to operate the vehicle.

UTAH—137 MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP of the State Municipal League of Utah increased during 1938 from 100 to 137. The League sponsored, jointly with the University of Utah and the state department of vocational education, a general training school for elective city and town officials. At each of ten such schools (total attendance 450) there were two-hour sessions on each of three consecutive evenings. No fees were charged. Federal aid of $1,000 was received. Reports issued were: *Beer Regulation in Utah; Liquor Sold in Utah; Annual Convention Proceedings; Control of the Sale and Possession of Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Other Forms of Narcotics to Persons Under 21 Years of Age in Utah.* At the annual convention (attendance 365) subjects of discussion were: liquor, roads, taxation, and revenue bonds. The ten schools for elective officials, which in many respects served the purposes of regional meetings, discussed the same subjects and also civil service and water works administration. Model ordinances on elections, on hawkers and peddlers, and on itinerant merchants, were developed during the year. The League has under consideration the establishment of an Institute of Government similar to the one now held annually at the University of Washington in Seattle. The League program for 1939 will include promotion of uniform municipal accounting by holding training schools for financial officers.

VIRGINIA—131 MEMBERS

THE League of Virginia Municipalities successfully sponsored measures in the 1938 regular session providing increased state support of public schools, permitting cities and counties to create local housing authorities, and granting state aid for airports from a new tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline used by certain operators of aircraft. Other legislation adopted included measures: (1) requiring that damage claims against a city must be filed with the city within 60 days after the time the injury is alleged to have accrued; (2) classifying pin ball machines as slot machines; (3) giving municipalities authority to relieve delinquent taxpayers from liability for interest, penalties, and accrued costs; (4) requiring that all marking and traffic lights installed by towns on primary roads must first be approved by the state highway commission; (5) authorizing municipalities to prohibit the sale of wine and beer or either on Sunday.

The in-service training program of the League embraces police instructors, fire instructors, police and firemen, finance officers, weights and measures officials, water works officials, and welfare officials. The police and fire schools and also the water works schools have been on a zone basis with 30 hours of work while the others have been central schools of two days' duration. The police recruit schools inaugurated and placed in operation during the past two years last for two weeks annually. No fees are charged. A new expanded program is now being organized by the state division of trade and industrial education with the co-operation of the League under the George-Deen Act. The director of personnel training of the League is now serving in part-time capacity as assistant state supervisor of trade and industrial education in charge of public service training. One of the first acts under the new program will be the employment of an itinerant fire instructor to supplement the zone system of training. A total of $7,500 annually for each year of the coming biennium has been allocated for public service training in Virginia from state and federal funds.

The official League magazine, *The Virginia Municipal Review,* is privately published. The Municipal Reference Bureau of the League during 1938 issued 17 reports, some of which dealt with such subjects as: motor vehicle license taxes in Virginia cities; street and sidewalk construction; penalties and interest on delinquent taxes and past due electricity bills; provisions for fire service beyond corporate limits; experience of municipalities with parking meters; comparative tax rates in Virginia cities, 1930 to 1938; garbage collection in Virginia cities and towns; payment of public school water bills in Virginia towns; ownership and care of trees in business districts of cities; operation of Virginia electric plants; practices in granting vacations and leaves of absence; extension of water lines; practices in financing water and sewerage improvements; salaries and working conditions of policemen in Virginia cities.

At the annual conference (attendance 293) the principal subjects of discussion were public assistance (relief), parking meters, planning, and jails. Nine regional meetings, attended by over 300 persons, were held. A model ordinance defining licensing and regulating automobile graveyards was developed during the year. As a result of League efforts in co-operation with other interested agencies, a basic co-ordinating police system of private-line teletypewriter communication has been made possible by state appropriations aggregating $194,000. The League gives technical and informational services to members of the League of Virginia Counties and also serves as the secretariat of the Virginia Police Executives' Association, the Building Officials' Conference of Virginia, the State Fire Chiefs' Association, the Virginia Weights and Measures Association, and the Virginia Public Finance Officers' Association. Separate meetings and in some instances training schools devoted to the technical problems of special interest to these groups are held annually.

WASHINGTON—150 MEMBERS

An initiated petition sponsored by the Association of Washington Cities to secure for cities 20 per cent of the state gasoline tax proceeds received approximately 100,000 signatures but was withdrawn upon promise of legislative support for a compromise agreement. A five-day institute was held at Seattle for policemen, traffic officers, finance officers, and recreation, planning, personnel, and public utility officials and employees. The institute was sponsored by the University of Washington with the co-operation of the Association. The total attendance was about 400; no fees were charged.

Reports on selected municipal occupation taxes and license fees, property valuation and tax levies, and salaries of municipal officials in Washington were published. A roster of officials of Washington cities was compiled and published by the secretary of state from material furnished by the Association. A series of general informational bulletins was prepared on public utility franchise fees and occupational tax rates, licensing of skill games and vending machines, analysis of state highway funds and motor vehicle registration by counties, 1930-1937; PWA, WPA and personnel administration. At the annual conference (attendance 216) there were discussions of city finances, highway problems, police training, traffic problems, sewage disposal, city planning, garbage disposal, organizations of municipal employees, and municipal salaries. At eight regional meetings, with a total attendance of 167, the legislative program of the Association was considered in relation to such subjects as municipal home rule, finances, civil service, and gasoline tax apportionment. The Association during 1939 plans to issue research reports on water works administration, develop a municipal budget manual, and make a study of low-rent housing.

WEST VIRGINIA—117 MEMBERS

THE unbalanced distribution of tax revenues, at the expense of the cities and towns, continued to be the major problem of the West Virginia League of Municipalities and to hamper the proper development of the League. Because of the inability of its membership to provide adequate funds, League activities have necessarily been confined to a simple program. A limited number of informational bulletins has been prepared and distributed. Latterly, local and regional conferences of city and town officials with legislators and other state officials have been promoted in anticipation of the 1939 legislative session. Measures correcting the above-described situation are urgently needed and it is hoped that some mutually satisfactory plan can be agreed upon.

WISCONSIN—422 MEMBERS

MEMBERSHIP in the League of Wisconsin Municipalities increased from 409 to 422. A two-day training school for city and village assessors, with an attendance of over 100, was conducted by the League with the co-operation of the Wisconsin Tax Commission. The League also conducted a two-day training school for municipal finance officers, in which 163 persons participated. A four-day short course for sewage plant operators was sponsored by the League, with the co-operation of the state board of health and the University of Wisconsin, with an enrollment of 62 persons. A three-day state fire school was conducted under the joint auspices of the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, and the League. Attendance of more than 300 individuals represented 81 municipalities. No fees were charged by the assessors' and finance officers' training schools. A fee of $25 was charged by the sewage operators' school. At the fire school a registration fee of $1.00 per person but not to exceed $10.00 for any one fire department was charged. Training in both fire and police fields is now provided on a regional basis throughout the state.

Several important reports were published in *The Municipality,* including *Insurance Costs and Practices in Wisconsin Municipalities; Financing City and Village Streets in Wisconsin;* and *Selection of City Officials.* The League also published *A Manual for Justices of the Peace in Wisconsin,* and *A Manual for Volunteer Fire Departments in Wisconsin.* Some of the subjects discussed at the annual conference (attendance 690) were: municipal street lighting rates, ordinance codification, relief housing, municipal golf course, municipal labor relations, installment payment of taxes, minimum housing standards, plywood in prefabricated house construction, permanent tenure of clerks and finance officers, modernizing election laws, municipal insurance practices, financing assessable public improvements, municipal museums, state plumbing code. Ten regional meetings, with a total attendance of over 500 persons, were held during the year. A special planning conference was conducted by the League in co-operation with the Wisconsin County Boards' Association and the Wisconsin State Planning Board. A comprehensive model ordinance for guidance in the conduct of village board meetings was published and a model traffic regulation ordinance developed. Model beer and liquor ordinances were revised and reissued.

The legislative program of the League for 1939 supports the proposal that the relief and social security costs in Wisconsin shall be paid by the state government out of state-collected, locally-shared revenues, other than general property taxes, with local administration. The legislative program also includes proposals to increase state aid for highway purposes, to require the state and counties to assume the same responsibilities for state and county trunk highways within city and village limits as outside them, to exempt from the state gasoline tax motor fuel used by vehicles owned and operated by local governmental units; to share state-collected special truck taxes with municipalities to compensate for damage to local streets; to oppose elimination of council control over school budgets, to provide councils with the same control over vocational school budgets as over all other municipal activities, or, alternatively, that the state fulfil its previous agreement to pay one-half of the teaching costs in local vocational schools, to establish a municipal retirement system, to provide for the installment payment of real estate taxes; to provide for exemption of municipalities from the provisions of the state unemployment compensation act.

Federal-City Relations in 1938

By Earl D. Mallery

Manager, Washington Office, American Municipal Association

IN 1938 reliance of local governments upon the resources of the federal government for assistance in financing welfare, relief, and public works activities continued and in fact increased. Federal assistance in the form of financial contributions was sought by state and local governments in connection with many activities and with reduced resistance to acceptance of federal aid, the inevitable resulting tendency toward imposition of federal pressures in state and local administrative matters frequently manifested itself. Efforts of municipal officials to retain for local governments their essential freedom were in most instances reasonably successful and progress was made in resolving the difficulties inherent in the establishment of satisfactorily functioning co-operative governmental effort.

Pressure on states to require the adoption of policies conforming to ideas of federal representatives is most effectively exerted through the device of attaching conditions to grants to states. It is true that grants cannot well be entirely free of conditions, but it is sometimes difficult to know what constitutes a reasonable "minimum standard." And when grants are so conditioned that no state or local administrative discretion is possible, the grant becomes nothing more than provision of funds for carrying out an activity or policy of a central government. Usually the adoption by states of policies affecting programs for which they accept grants are matters of close concern to local officials. For example, this is true in the federal aid highway program. Compulsory uniformity in state laws has been sought frequently through this and other federal agencies having close relationships with the states.

Federal Aid Highway Funds. When the highway appropriation authorization bill was considered in the 1938 Congress an attempt was made to augment federal authority through a provision requiring the enactment by all states of a uniform licensing law for operators of motor vehicles. The penalty was deprivation of federal allotments. Although this proposal did not meet with acceptance by the House Committee, other restrictive amendments were proposed in the bill presented by that Committee. One of these provided for a penalty in allotment to states unless the proceeds of highway user taxes applied to highway purposes "shall be applied in such manner that the percentage of such proceeds available to the state highway departments shall not be less than the percentage available to the state highway departments under laws in effect on June 18, 1934."

The distribution of state-collected revenues should be determined entirely within and by the state, particularly when such distribution and use does not defeat or even concern, as in this case, the proper and legal use of such grants as are used. This view was taken by the House, and the proposal was rejected when the bill was considered. However, the Senate Committee reinserted the amendment and the Senate passed the bill without debate. The effect of the bill, as passed in the Senate, would have been to make it next to impossible for a state to share highway funds to an effective extent with counties or municipalities, even though the funds were to be expended only for roads and streets. The attention of the members of the conference committee was called by municipal officials to the intent and philosophy of the legislation, and because most experienced members of Congress oppose the use of federal grants as a club to force prescribed patterns on the states, the amendment was eliminated by the committee.

Changes that were made in the federal aid highway bill before it was finally enacted no longer limit the benefits of the funds for grade-crossing elimination work to highways that are on the federal-aid system. Any street or highway is eligible for selection by the state highway commission on the basis of the risk factors involved, such as the density of traffic on the highway and the rail line, conditions affecting visibility, and the number of accidents that have occurred. The bill authorizes an amount of $20,000,000 for highway grade-crossing elimination work in the fiscal year of 1940 and $30,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1941. There is no requirement as to matching, the federal government supplying all of the funds. The right-of-ways must be furnished by the states or localities, however.

A significant activity of the United States Bureau of Public Roads in co-operation with the state highway departments which was carried on in 1938 almost to completion is the highway planning survey. This study will afford for the first time comprehensive factual data on many factors which enter into the problems of equitable apportionment of highway user taxes.

Relief. Demands upon cities for expenditures in connection with relief continued to grow. Financing these costs alone frequently required an outlay equal to that needed for all other municipal operating costs. Testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives early in 1938 showed that state and local expenditures for relief rose from approximately 150 million dollars in 1930 to well over one billion dollars appropriated for such use in 1938. Federal expenditures for relief of all types made under authority of the successive acts of 1935 to 1938 inclusive had reached on December 31, 1938, a total of more than nine and one-half billion dollars.

At the beginning of 1938 the budget message of the President had proposed a curtailment in federal relief and public works expenditures for the then ensuing fiscal year. At that time WPA employment stood at slightly more than 1,600,000, having increased from 1,450,000 in the preceding September, and it was announced that the rolls would be increased to a probable peak employment for 1938 of 1,938,000 persons in February. It was understood that additional funds to the extent of about 250 million dollars would be required to complete the current fiscal year. This additional amount was made available. The estimate carried in the budget of probable need for relief purposes for the 12 months beginning in June, 1938, was one billion dollars. It was pointed out, however, that in the event of continued business decline supplemental appropriations would probably be necessary. Instead of employment in the Works Program decreasing, however, it actually reached 1,900,000 at the end of January, had passed the two million mark in February and by May 21 reached 2,650,000. The 1938 relief appropriation provided $1,425,000,000 for expenditure during the first eight months of the fiscal year beginning in June, 1938.

Additions to the work relief employment rolls continued to be made, in June the totals reaching 2,750,000 and rising successively by months until the first week in November when the figure was 3,245,271. The December 17 report showed 3,083,361 on work relief rolls. At the year's end a proposal was made for appropriation of additional funds in the amount of $875,000,000 to finance the federal program for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Actual works program federal expenditures for the first ten months of 1938 totaled $1,619,000,000. Of this amount, 54 million dollars represented administrative expense. The largest expenditure by type of project was for highway roads and streets, which was 639 million dollars. Public buildings accounted for 123 million dollars, public recreational facilities 143 millions, sewers and other public utilities 140 millions, white-collar projects 246 millions, and sewing and other goods projects 125 millions. Conservation projects received 61 millions, airports and other transportation projects 32 millions, sanitation and health projects 30 millions, and 26 millions was expended on projects classified as miscellaneous.

Sponsors' contributions for the quarter ending September 30, 1938, averaged 17.4 per cent of total expenditures on projects. For airport and other utility projects the average local contribution was 28.5 per cent; for highways, roads, and streets 20.5 per cent; and for projects classified as miscellaneous 21.7 per cent. For sewing and other goods projects the sponsor contribution has averaged just less than 10 per cent.

The WPA program has recently been conducted at an average federal cost of approximately $61 per person per month. Federal contributions for materials have been limited to an average of $7 per month per WPA employee engaged on a project. All additional material and other costs are borne by sponsors.

Direct relief expenditures in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and which in many states are borne out of municipal budgets in varying proportions, are reported by the Works Progress Administration as $419,305,389. This expenditure was made for a total of 1,573,056 cases. When the Senate acted upon the relief sections of the relief and public works bill it provided an appropriation of $125,000,000 to be expended for direct relief at the discretion of the President. This was decided upon after discussion of emergency conditions existing in industrial centers and elsewhere where work relief projects of the WPA type seemed unavailable in time to relieve the situation. It was also felt that even though no time element was involved, local government financial positions in some cases were so serious that it might be impossible to participate in projects on a sufficiently large scale to provide work relief to meet the need. The amount of this authorization was reduced in conference to $25,000,000. The WPA, however, continued to insist that its funds should be used only for work relief and that direct relief should be borne wholly from state and local government funds. Admitting that many eligible employables were not being given work relief and that aid to them was thus being added to the local government load for aid to unemployables, WPA provided no direct relief except that some funds available were expended for the purchase of surplus manufactured clothing for distribution to the needy. WPA state organizations were used as agents for distribution of surplus commodities purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Along with those of all other appropriate federal agencies the resources of WPA were used to provide timely needed assistance in the New England area at the time of the hurricane and flood disasters.

During the political campaign of 1938 charges of politics in relief caused much discussion of the administrative policies and practices of WPA. The Senate Committee which investigated these charges found that in certain instances and to some extent they were substantiated. In December, Harry Hopkins, who had headed WPA since its inception, was appointed to the cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Colonel F. C. Harrington, formerly assistant administrator and chief engineer of WPA, was made administrator.

In his message to Congress asking for additional WPA funds at the beginning of 1939 the President, taking note of criticisms and proposals for changes in relief policies, said: "No one wishes more sincerely than I do that the program for assisting unemployed workers shall be completely free from political manipulation. However, anyone who proposes that this result can be achieved by turning the administration of a work program over to local boards is either insincere or is ignorant of the realities of local American politics." No mention was made of the realities of state and national politics.

In recognition of the need for consideration of the problems of unemployment and relief on other than an emergency basis, a Senate Committee had been set up in June, 1937. This Committee, of which Senator Byrnes of South Carolina was chairman, after exhaustive hearings begun in January, 1938, had reached conclusions and made recommendations at the end of the year upon which Senator Byrnes announced he would base proposals for legislation. The salient features of his plan will be: (1) Discontinuance of the present WPA type of relief and the adoption of a public works program in its place. (2) Establishment of a permanent department of public works which would administer the program. (3) Adoption of a formula based on population and the number of unemployed persons, under which allotments would be made to the states. (4) Limitation of federal contributions or grants to two-thirds of the cost of projects. (5) Transfer of various federal agencies now engaged in public works, such as the Bureau of Public Roads and the public building branch of the Treasury Department, to the new department of public works. (6) Liberalization of the unemployment insurance section of the Social Security Act. (7) Co-ordination of the federal employment service with the social security program.

Physical accomplishments of the work program have been so many and varied that no statement of them can be attempted here. Practically all WPA undertakings are sponsored locally by states, counties, municipalities, and other local subdivisions. Sponsoring agencies initiate projects through the submission of formal project proposals in which it is their responsibility to include detailed plans, specifications, cost estimates, and other information indicated by the operating requirements of the program. These proposals are reviewed in state or local WPA offices to assure conformity with rules governing project eligibility, technical accuracy of cost estimates and specifications, and reasonable pledges of sponsors' funds to aid in financing the proposed work. For proposals meeting these requirements the WPA offices prepare project applications which are subject to further review by technical specialists in the Washington office of the WPA before submission to the President for approval. Notification of final approval is forwarded to the WPA office in the state initiating the project; this constitutes authorization for the operation of the project.

Both the number of workers in need of aid and the types of skills of persons to be employed fluctuate with seasonal variations in the local demands for labor, with changes in general business conditions, and with other factors affecting the employment situation. Thus a much larger number of project approvals is needed than available funds would seem to require, in order to give WPA state administrators a wide range in project selection. The selection of projects for actual operation is made by state WPA officers. Prosecution of work is a function of state WPA administrations with general supervision exercised by the federal WPA through the technical staffs of the operating divisions located in the central and regional offices. WPA sponsors in some cases have been permitted to supply personnel for the immediate supervision of the work.

Practically every type of public activity and service is represented among operations conducted by the WPA. A large proportion of the total (between 75 and 90 per cent) is represented by construction work since the bulk of the workers in most localities can best be utilized on this type of activity. Of the construction work approximately one-half involves new construction and the remainder is for the reconstruction or improvement of existing facilities. The other kind of work—that outside the construction field—is undertaken to provide appropriate jobs for persons whose occupational background is in educational, recreational, professional, clerical, and other nonconstruction work. Many types of projects of this kind, chiefly for white-collar and women's work, have been developed. White-collar and women's projects are handled by the state divisions of education, recreation, and women's and professional projects, and construction work of all types is supervised by the divisions of operations.

The extent to which the works program has contributed to the well-being of municipalities cannot be overestimated. Primarily, it has been commensurate with the capacity of local officials in planning. Municipal authorities cannot be charged with responsibility for WPA policy and administration. Criticisms of total results are applicable to municipal officers only to the extent that worthwhileness of projects is involved. That the quality of municipal projects has steadily improved is the opinion of qualified observers.

Public Works. Continuance of a federal public works program was determined upon in 1937 by Congress even though the President had at the beginning of that year recommended that pump-priming efforts be discontinued. Funds for that program were provided by making available the revolving funds in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans and grants. Relatively, the 1937 PWA appropriation was not large and new project applications were not accepted under that program. Again at the beginning of 1938 the President expressed his belief that federal public works expenditures should be curtailed. He announced that he favored a policy of varying public works activity according to government income, and at that time indicated that he believed the contention that such work should be expanded during periods of economic stress in order to stimulate employment and consequent recovery could not longer properly be made, in the light of experience.

It was early apparent that there was a considerable group in Congress opposing reduction of public works appropriations. Increased spending was urged by persons both in and out of Congress who believed that the falling off in federal spending had been a primary reason for the business decline and who advocated launching a giant public works program. They insisted that their position was substantiated by the findings of the unemployment census. They said that analysis of these figures has shown that distress is most acute in the industrial centers, and that heavy construction work of the sort that is generated by public works projects had been shown to be beneficial in stimulating employment in industrial centers where materials and supplies are produced. Again convinced that positive government action was necessary, the President in April recommended the immediate passage of authorization and appropriation for increased federal spending and lending. The Relief and Recovery Act of 1938 authorized a fund of $965,000,000 for use by the Public Works Administration, together with $400,000,000 from the revolving fund of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Loans and grants, or either, were authorized on the basis of a federal contribution for projects of states, municipalities, or other governmental agencies, of 45 per cent.

To assure immediate expenditure of the funds certain specific time limitations were made. No application could be accepted after September 30, 1938. All projects were required to be under construction by January 1, 1939. The entire program was to be completed prior to July 1, 1940. A restrictive amendment, narrowly averted in the Senate, was intended to prohibit allotments to power projects that would compete with private utilities. Actually it would have been much broader and would have threatened almost any project where the issue of competition could be raised on any grounds. For example, public works advocates made it clear that such projects as terminals, toll bridges, markets, and even waterworks in some cases, would have been affected. Compromise plans for softening the provisions of the amendment were at first considered but on final action the restriction was entirely eliminated.

Requests for projects numbered 12,814. Approximately 8,000 projects were under construction by January 1, 1939. Among these were municipal projects numbering 481 for sewerage systems, 304 for disposal plants, 642 for water system construction and 480 for complete waterworks, 166 for bridges and viaducts. Courthouse and city hall projects numbered 293. The program included the building of 2,798 schools and other educational buildings and 154 electric power plants, 235 hospitals, and 28 municipal auditoriums. Since the initiation of PWA, all programs have resulted in 16,700 allotments to towns and cities. A total of 37,000 applications have been received from states, counties, and municipalities. The leading types of approved PWA projects of the complete program are as follows:

Type	Number	PWA Allotment	Estimated Cost
Secondary schools	6,459	$450,103,313	$933,224,657
Water systems	2,421	169,677,555	310,628,064
Sewer systems	1,525	275,586,647	459,684,385
Hospitals and institutions	677	137,431,420	300,684,638
Colleges and universities	659	110,728,039	197,293,023
Courthouses and city halls	637	59,334,838	127,374,861
Roads and highways	610	131,332,956	293,793,004
Bridges and viaducts	382	129,713,344	222,959,467
Flood control, water power and reclamation	128	155,058,831	197,362,047
Subways and tunnels	13	121,537,791	202,985,348

At the end of 1938 a total of 6,246 applications for projects were in the hands of the Public Works Administration for consideration in the event a further federal public works program is authorized.

Housing. In the Recovery Act of 1938 funds were provided for the United States Housing Authority to increase the total amount of its loans to local housing authorities to 800 million dollars. Although funds had been earmarked for use, no actual construction of local low-rent housing authority projects had been initiated at the beginning of 1938. The first breaking of ground took place in July and at the end of 1938 loan contracts had been signed to extend assistance to local housing authorities in 89 communities. The contracts call for the construction of 70,024 family dwellings in 162 projects designed to rehouse about 280,000 dwellers. Contracts and commitments totaled $649,963,000.

The organization of local housing authorities has been legalized in 33 states. The number of such authorities increased in 1938 from 46 to 221. The management of the PWA housing projects previously constructed had been transferred in 1937 to USHA. It is the policy of the agency to dispose of them to local housing authorities whenever possible. Twenty-seven of the 51 such projects were turned over to local authorities in 1938. Some of the practical construction difficulties encountered in the program of USHA have been partially solved by an agreement recently reached with the American Federation of Labor. The agreement provides that (1) in case jurisdictional disputes arise on any low-rent housing project of

USHA, no stoppage of work shall take place until such time as the building and construction trades department of the A.F. of L. has had full opportunity to adjust the differences between the trades, and that (2) wage rates in effect at the time construction is started on any project shall be maintained during its construction.

Acceptance of the program has not been complete. Uncertainty of local officials as to the effect of tax exemption projects has been one factor which undoubtedly has influenced many local officials. The mortgage insurance program of the Federal Housing Administration was liberalized by the terms of an act adopted by Congress early in the year. Financing terms were made more attractive, modernization loans were revived, and the construction of large multi-family dwellings was encouraged. Refinancing under the terms of the act has made possible the payment of delinquent taxes.

Social Security. The public assistance features of the Social Security Act, while not administered through municipalities, have had the effect of helping to solve municipal problems by extending federal aid for the several purposes the act covers. The public health program should be effective in reducing the future cost of public assistance, and directly affects cities in their health and sanitation programs. Unemployment compensation in operation has hardly been effective in reducing relief burdens to the extent that was expected in some quarters. Unemployment compensation has sharp limitations, and in times of increased unemployment about all it can do is to cushion the first shock. Benefit payments last only for a short period; to that extent they are helpful. Responsibilities imposed on management by reason of the operation of the program, however, tend to stabilize employment and to retard to some extent the adoption of technical changes which might displace large numbers of workers. Payments to insured workers under state unemployment compensation laws during 1938 amounted to the considerable sum of $396,300,000. By the end of the year benefits were being paid in 31 states. Eighteen more jurisdictions were to begin payments in January, 1939, and when Illinois and Montana reach the benefit paying stage in July, 1939, the program will be effective throughout the Union.

Following release of the recommendations of the Social Security Board Advisory Committee, the Board incorporated them in proposals for changes in the Act. In general increases in benefits and expansion of coverage were recommended. Taking the position that constitutional barriers are effective against taxation of states or their instrumentalities, the Board "for the present" took the position that inclusion of the employees of either for coverage for old-age insurance could not be recommended. No report was made as to the attitude of the Board toward a possible voluntary arrangement under which states could elect to have their employees and those of their subdivisions covered.

Intergovernmental Taxation. In April the President urged Congress to enact a short and simple bill which he suggested was the only action necessary to remove all exemptions from taxation on the salaries of public employees and on income derived as interest on securities. The trend of decisions of the Supreme Court then being handed down was apparently interpreted as meaning that constitutional questions need no longer be considered impassable barriers. The Court had sustained the contention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the income of employees of the New York Port Authority was properly taxable. The opinion of the majority of the Court in this case was that the imposition of the tax would not burden or obstruct any function essential to the continued existence of the state government. Another decision concerned the application of federal admissions tax to tickets sold for athletic contests conducted by a state university, in which case the Court held that the tax could be applied.

Even though assumptions that these decisions would be followed by others so broad that all exemptions would be ended were not warranted, the decisions had the effect of raising questions of extreme interest to state and local governmental employees. Under a strict interpretation of the law it would be possible for the Treasury to collect taxes from those affected for all years back to 1926. Realizing that such an extreme interpretation of the law as modified by the Court would impose intolerable conditions, attorney generals of 26 states met with Treasury officials for the purpose of clarifying the situation. Only secondary interest was attached to the matter of how far the new ruling could be applied to employees in other activities conducted by state and local governments. Corrective legislation was decided upon by the attorney generals. The theory in this respect was that proper safeguards would be provided if Congress passed a bill declaring that no retroactive taxes should be imposed by reason of the changed situation brought about by the new ruling. A measure of this sort was drafted and submitted to Senator Lonergan of Connecticut who introduced it in the Senate. Numerous other bills seeking to carry out the recommendations of the President, either in whole or in part, were introduced.

Following the introduction of these measures administration leaders considered the matter and decided that it would be inadvisable to seek action during the few remaining days of the session. As a spokesman on the subject, Senator Harrison of Mississippi, who is the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, explained that the Treasury had assured him that no action would be taken toward imposing retroactive taxes. At the same time Senator Harrison represented the Treasury Department as taking the attitude that the whole subject of tax exemption should be handled in a comprehensive way. In short the view taken by the Treasury was that the program recommended by the President for eliminating all tax exemption, both in respect to the salaries of state and local employees and state and local bonds, should be adopted. It became obvious that the Treasury intended to use the matter of retroactive taxes as a trading point for the purpose of furthering the passage of the administration bill doing away with all tax exemption. The theory seemed to be that the state of uncertainty brought about by the Supreme Court's decision, if allowed to continue for awhile, would tend to crystallize sentiment in favor of clarifying legislation, even though such legislation involved the ending of all tax exemption. Treasury strategists felt that opposition in behalf of state and local governments to the abolishing of tax exemption, to such an extent as it might exist, would be diminished if the matter were tied up with legislation specifically prohibiting back collections.

It is not at all certain that the Treasury is correct in its assumption that the Port Authority case will pave the way for taxing practically all state and local employees. In a discussion of the matter on the floor of the Senate it was brought out that the Supreme Court made it clear in its ruling that it was only sustaining the application of federal income taxes to the salaries of employees whose duties are not essential to the governmental activities of their state. Just before the adjournment of Congress a Senate resolution authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the effect of taxation of state and federal securities income and salaries of state and federal employees and officers.

During the months following the adjournment of Congress the subject received careful consideration by various groups of state and municipal officials. Opinions expressed through resolutions of many state leagues of municipalities and the American Municipal Association with respect to the salary taxation proposal may be summarized briefly as follows: (1) There is practically no opposition to the principle of the proposal that future salaries of public employees in all jurisdictions be taxed. (2) There is unanimous protest against the retroactive imposition of such taxation. (3) All believe that such action as may be taken should be fully reciprocal. (4) Some oppose legislative action on constitutional grounds and propose the submission of a constitutional amendment to accomplish the purpose.

There is little division of municipal opinion with respect to the proposal to eliminate the exemption now enjoyed by local securities. Reciprocity of benefit is not attainable in this field. It is felt that the effects of such a change will be detrimental to municipalities because, it has been pointed out, federal or state taxation of municipal bonds will raise municipal costs with no possibility of compensating revenue. It is contended that municipalities will be compelled to pay more increased interest on their securities than the federal government will receive in taxes, and that this sum, estimated at upward of 100 million dollars annually, will in effect be collected by the federal government at the expense of the real property taxpayers in municipalities. Discussing the attitude of municipal officials, as expressed through the leagues of municipalities, Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association, comments:

> Cities are concerned with possible future interpretations of the phrase of the sixteenth amendment 'from whatever sources derived,' as applied to the power of the federal government to levy income taxes. Does a next step after the taxing of salaries and incomes from securities mean the taxing by the federal government of the income from state and municipal corporations and utility services? Does it mean reciprocally that they must consider at a future time taxation by the states and cities of the federal governmental corporations and properties? Some federal agencies now pay local taxes on real estate holdings; others do not, while still others (the United States Housing Authority, for instance) urge the waiver of local taxes on local housing projects as a subsidy for improved housing.
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> The Association has come to the conclusion that an important point around which the whole argument revolves is the interpretation of the word 'reciprocal.' There is a great difference between the interpretation of the word 'reciprocal' as discussed in connection with the proposals before Congress and as contained in the resolution of the American Municipal Association. From the federal standpoint, reciprocal taxation has been taken to mean that the federal government shall undertake a type of income taxation which shall be open in equal measure to the states. In other words, the federal government is interested primarily in the *power to tax,* but as the American Municipal Association uses the phrase from the municipal standpoint, reciprocal taxation means the provision of offsetting or compensating revenue from whatever source derived. The Association believes that what American cities must have are reciprocal *benefits.*
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> This great variance in the meaning of 'reciprocal' has a simple explanation—namely, that the federal government may levy an income tax, while as a practical proposition a municipality may not. In order to secure revenue sufficient to offset increased costs, therefore, municipalities have got to look to 'local taxation of state and federal property, a municipal share of state or federally collected income taxes,' or to other sources, as the American Municipal Association's resolution puts it. The federal government, on the other hand, needs only to extend the scope of its income taxing power.
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> It should be axiomatic that the basic objective of any change should be more equitable taxation, and not merely the substitution of one set of inequities for another. Any change in the present situation which does not make offsetting revenue as readily available to municipalities as the income tax is to the federal government will neither be 'reciprocal' nor equitable. On the other hand, any change that reduces inequalities as the result of a fair and unbiased examination of the whole problem of intergovernmental tax immunity will be welcomed as a real first step toward more orderly taxation in the United States.
>
> What is needed and what the cities have been urging for many years is a complete revision of the whole tax structure, federal, state and local, looking toward the

> elimination of overlapping and conflicting tax provisions. To attempt piecemeal adjustments of these inequalities but confuses the issue more.
>
> The cities also insist that the establishment of proper machinery for the administration of the tax is one problem, but that it does not follow that that unit of government which is best equipped to administer the tax is therefore necessarily best equipped to spend funds derived therefrom and to render public service financed thereby. Coincident with the readjustment of the tax structure and the elimination of overlapping and conflicting tax problems should and must go the redistribution of revenues and the realignment of governmental functions among the levels of government to the end that those levels which can best administer and collect any certain tax should be charged with that duty and that the funds collected thereby should be distributed to the different levels of government in proportion to their abilities to best render the functions and spend the public funds in support thereof.

In testifying before the Senate Finance Committee on the new tax bill, Undersecretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill deplored tax conflicts between the various layers of government. He disclosed that the Treasury is considering the advisability of calling a conference of taxing authorities, representing the federal government and the states and their local governments, for the purpose of discussing methods of relieving the situation. The Committee had received protests from state officials who have become worried over the extent to which the federal government is monopolizing certain tax fields. Members of the Committee have expressed their willingness to do anything that might be necessary to pave the way for a conference on overlapping taxes.

As Congress reconvened there were indications that legislation might be passed (1) seeking to remove the income tax exemption on salaries, and (2) prohibiting retroactive application. No doubt the constitutionality of this proceeding would be tested thus affording some information as to the legality of similar legislation, if adopted, relative to security taxation. Although it is a live issue no action is expected upon the proposal for securities taxation by the 1939 Congress.

Airports. In 1937 a permanent Airport Advisory Committee was set up in the Bureau of Air Commerce following the National Airport Conference of December of that year. The American Municipal Association had been instrumental since 1936 in bringing the airport problems of municipalities to the attention of the public and official agencies. The importance of airports in a civil airways system had been disregarded by all agencies having to do with the development of aeronautics, probably for the reason that municipalities until recently had made no objection to bearing the full load of financing a facility for which they were not the principal beneficiaries. A national plan for the development of a system was necessary, and municipalities could not readily determine their proper future procedures in airport matters without it. Neither could they prudently continue to spend large sums with the probability of excessive waste. City officials reached the decision that further acceptance of complete financial responsibility for construction and operation of airports was impossible.

In the 1938 Congress a bill was passed creating a Civil Aeronautics Authority consisting of a five-man commission and an administrator, together with an air safety board of three, all to be appointed by the President. The functions of the Bureau of Air Commerce were transferred to the Authority, and it was given control over air transport, air safety, and civil aviation. The control over air transport involves the licensing of airlines and the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity.

As the bills were originally introduced, following the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Advisory Committee which the President had named, they did not except in a negative way provide any means or authority for the new agency to aid in the solution, financially or otherwise, of the airport problem. The House bill specifically excluded municipal airports from assistance under the new legislation. The Airport Advisory Committee appointed a subcommittee which presented the municipal airport problem to committees of both the House and Senate. The bill when finally enacted contained provisions substantially in accord with amendments suggested by this subcommittee. Provision was made for an airport survey to determine the federal interest and responsibility in construction and maintenance of airports. The Civil Aeronautics Authority was directed to make recommendations by February 1, 1939, as to whether and to what extent federal appropriations should be made available for airports. The law was so drawn that airports were included in the facilities for which the CAA Administrator may expend the funds of the agency. WPA airport projects are now subject to the approval of the administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Other Federal Legislation. Endorsed by state regulatory commissions, the Lea Natural Gas Bill was passed in 1938, its purpose being to supplement the power of the states by providing control in a field in which the Supreme Court has held that the states may not act. The bill provides for the regulation of the exportation and importation of natural gas and authorizes the Federal Power Commission to ascertain the cost of property used in rendering service and to fix rates and charges for natural gas sold for resale for ultimate public consumption. In general it clothes the Commission with sufficient authority to permit it to fill in a gap now existing by reason of the inability of state commissions to cope with concerns selling natural gas that is piped across state lines. The Act in no way interferes with the present regulatory authority exercised by states and localities over rates to consumers.

The new Flood Control Bill authorizes an expenditure of $375,000,000, thus making it possible for the Corps of Army Engineers to add a long list of projects to its flood control program. Some opposition was encountered in the Senate in connection with the new provision permitting the federal government to acquire ownership of all flood control reservoirs. By this device the federal government is given complete authority over the disposal of any supplemental hydroelectric power that may be generated. Previously the policy had been to require the states to furnish the land necessary for reservoirs to impound flood waters. It was found difficult, however, to persuade states to make this contribution in view of the fact that in most cases the communities being protected from the flood waters were located farther down the river in other states. The bill provides that localities must furnish the necessary right-of-ways for levies and dikes.

A stream pollution control bill was passed by both Houses of Congress which created a division of water pollution control in the United States Public Health Service, but was vetoed by the President. It provided for a program of federal assistance in the form of loans and grants to municipalities for the construction of sewage treatment works. Any municipality or public agency was made eligible which desired to correct conditions under which untreated or inadequately treated sewage or waste was being discharged into navigable waters and their tributary streams. In a statement explaining his position on the stream pollution control bill, the President pointed out that he fully approved the purpose of the measure. He went on to say, however, that the bill "provides for the direct presentation, through the Secretary of the Treasury, of the recommendations of the Surgeon General for the authorization by Congress of specific projects to be carried on under the loan or grants-in-aid provisions of the bill, without any opportunity for review by the chief executive. Thus the bill provides for the legislative assumption of responsibilities of the executive branch, and, therefore, runs counter to the fundamental concept of our budget system that the planning of work programs of the executive agencies and their presentation to Congress in the form of estimates of appropriations is a duty imposed upon the chief executive and not one for exercise by the legislative branch." The President's criticism of the flood control bill concerns the centralization of control over projects in the hands of the Corps of Army Engineers and in some cases in the Department of Agriculture. In reluctantly approving the bill, he issued a statement in which he made the observation that "co-ordination of all such public works involves a wider survey and the examination of more national problems than any one bureau or department is qualified for." The President also vetoed a bill which would have exempted toll bridges from local taxation.

Authority of the RFC to make loans to state and local governments was revived. The legislation involved was advocated by Chairman Jones of the RFC for the dual purpose of promoting the construction of municipal projects and for making loans available to business and industrial establishments that need capital for plant expansion. This revived lending authority extends only until June 30, 1939. Eligibility is not limited to self-liquidating projects. The Act is sufficiently broad to take in projects that are not self-liquidating, such as schools and other municipal buildings that do not bring in revenue. The legislation did not fix the interest rate. Only a few loans to municipalities have been made under the terms of this Act.

Legislation extending the lending authority of the Disaster Loan Corporation was adopted. This Corporation was established in 1937 as an instrumentality of the RFC to make loans only where flood or other catastrophes had occurred. While the original lending authority was limited to the year 1937, it was later modified so as to include disasters that occurred in the previous year. The new measure extends the lending authority so as to take care of disasters in the year 1938. It is understood that the Corporation has sufficient funds available to make any loans that can be contemplated and that no additional appropriation or authorization is necessary. In the amendments to the FHA Act Congress made additional provision for disaster loans. Authority was given the FHA to insure lending institutions against losses that they may incur in making rehabilitation loans in sections stricken by floods or other disasters. Banks making such loans are indemnified to the extent that any losses that they may incur will be reimbursed by the government up to the point where such losses equalled 20 per cent of the total volume of the loans.

The Maloney bill, amending the Securities Exchange Act, providing for regulation of over-the-counter transactions in securities in a manner comparable to the plan of control of security exchanges became law. Fear that the bill as originally introduced contained provisions which would be detrimental to municipal security prices and sales prompted many municipal officials to investigate the proposals. Although it was the opinion of Senator Maloney and of officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission that the original bill could not have such effects, suggestions for specific amendment covering exempted securities were accepted. It was amended so that transactions in municipal securities or other securities, exempted from the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act, are excluded from the new regulations, except as to fraudulent, deceptive, and manipulative acts.

Court Decisions. The Supreme Court passed upon other questions of interest to municipalities, in addition to the tax matters previously mentioned. The validity of the Municipal Debt Adjustment Act of 1937 was upheld. The opinion held that Congress had corrected errors in the original municipal debt relief act when it passed the new bill. The former act had been invalidated by a 5 to 4 ruling by the Court on the ground that it involved an unwarranted interference with the powers of the states. Concerning the new Act the majority decision states that "the statute is carefully drawn so as not to impinge upon the sovereignty of the state. The state maintains control of its fiscal affairs." The decision was rendered in a case involving the Lindsay Strathmore Irrigation District of California. Becoming insolvent, the Irrigation District presented its petition for the confirmation of a plan of composition that had been accepted by creditors owning 87 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds. Minority bondholders, however, objected to the proceedings and sought to dismiss the petition on the ground that the act is unconstitutional and involves interference with the essential independence of a state. To meet objections raised by the Court in respect to the first act, Congress wrote the new law in such a way as to make it take on the nature of a debt composition plan. In this way the federal courts were not given any direct power over municipal finances in working out a debt adjustment plan, but were merely called upon to approve a plan worked out between the local government involved and its creditors.

Municipal ordinances prohibiting the door-to-door distribution of handbills or other literature of any kind are unconstitutional if they are too sweeping in their character. A ruling to this effect was handed down by the United States Supreme Court in a case involving the distribution of pamphlets by a religious sect in the city of Griffin, Georgia. The city had enacted an ordinance prohibiting the distribution by hand or otherwise of circulars, handbooks, advertising, or literature of any kind without a permit. The religious organization in this case (Jehovah's Witnesses) sought to distribute their material without obtaining a permit. In holding that the ordinance was invalid, the Court pointed out that the prohibition was most inclusive in its scope and violates the first amendment to the Constitution protecting freedom of speech and freedom of the press. On the other hand, the Court indicated that a municipality would be acting more within the spirit of its authority if it limited the application of such ordinances to literature that is unfit for public distribution, as a nuisance.

In a majority opinion the United States Supreme Court ordered a retrial of a case involving the regulation of rates charged by a privately owned water company serving the city of Indianapolis. The Supreme Court did not pass on any of the issues involved, except that it has held that the trial court in rehearing the case should consider economic changes that have occurred. Actually, this was the basic point in the litigation.

The Indianapolis Water Company objected to the valuation arrived at by the state public service commission in fixing the rates, and applied for an injunction in the federal courts. The company's contention was that the valuation did not represent increased commodity values. Although the lower courts ordered increases in the valuation in response to the claims of increased commodity values, the company was still not satisfied. A vigorous defense was filed by Justice Black, who contended that the case should be dismissed and the municipal and state authorities allowed to handle the matter of rate regulation without interference by the courts.

Training. The program for public service training, authorized to be carried out by states with aid from vocational education funds authorized by the George-Deen Act, made slow but certain progress in 1938. The Office of Education issued a bulletin entitled *Training for the Public Service Occupations* the purpose of which is fourfold: to review what has been accomplished to date in the line of training for public service occupations; to interpret the provisions of the George-Deen Act; to set up a procedure which experience has demonstrated may be successfully followed in planning and developing training programs; and to show how the service of federal, state and local trade and industrial education agencies may be secured to aid in the organization of training programs for public service occupations. Another bulletin was issued on police training. In 20 states programs were under way and late in the year a consultant in public service training was added to the staff of the Office of Education. Continuation of the training course provided in the National Police Academy was authorized in the Department of Justice appropriation bill. While the primary purpose is to provide a course of training for new agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the practice was started some years ago of inviting a limited number of cities to send police officers. This privilege is extended to 30 cities, selected so as to take in various sized cities, as well as the states and counties. To date 187 men have been graduated from this training course. It is expected that instructors in the police training field can be drawn from men in this group. One hundred fifty-three communities participated in co-operation with the United States Office of Education in conducting public forums.

Calling attention to glaring inequalities of educational opportunities throughout the country, the Advisory Committee on Education has recommended that the only way in which the proper level can be maintained is for the federal government to come to the aid of the states. The Committee has therefore recommended that federal grants to the states for educational purposes be started a year hence in an amount of $70,000,000 and be increased to $199,000,000 by 1944. New grants are recommended, to be divided among six major funds. The largest is a general aid fund for the current operating and maintenance expenses of public elementary and secondary schools. These amounts would be divided among the states in proportion to their financial need. The Committee points out that the share of the wealthy states must be small if the schools are to be materially improved where they are now most inadequate. The second recommended aid fund would be for the purpose of improving the preparation of teachers. The third fund would be for the construction of school buildings. The fourth fund would be for the improved administration of state departments of education. The fifth fund would be for "civic, general, and vocational part-time adult education activities," and would be allocated among the states on the basis of their adult populations. The sixth fund would be for rural library service.

The Committee recommends continuation of existing grants now made for vocational education, although it believes that the statutes under which this aid is extended should be "thoroughly revised, to make the existing grants available for all desirable types of occupational preparation." Criticizing the present system, the report states that "too much federal control is now exercised over the vocational education funds."

To discover and make available aids to local planning a special committee has been named by the National Resources Committee. The hope has been expressed that this committee may widen the scope of its work to enable it to assist in the implementation of the recommendations of the Urbanism Committee. A municipal reference service is being established in the Bureau of the Census. Services to municipalities by federal agencies are increasing in number and extent, and many federal activities are being better administered through aid from municipal agencies and personnel.

Inter-City Contests

FIRE prevention, health conservation, and traffic safety engaged the attention of hundreds of cities during 1938 in nation-wide contests covering these three fields of municipal administration. The Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, organized in 1923, is conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest was instituted in 1929 by the same organization with the co-operation of the American Public Health Association. The National Traffic Safety Contest was established by the National Safety Council in 1932.

Fire Waste Contest. Fire prevention occupies an important place in the programs of hundreds of chambers of commerce. Two hundred eighty-eight of these filed returns in the 1937 Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest which is sponsored by the National Fire Waste Council, an affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The 288 cities, enrolled through their local chambers of commerce, represent a decrease from 305 in 1936, 326 in 1935, and 388 in 1933.

These cities are graded by a committee on the basis of a schedule submitted at the end of the year. A weight of 40 per cent is assigned to reduction in loss or a consistently good fire loss record: number of fires, number of fires exceeding $1,000 loss, and amount of fire loss. Educational activities have a value of 30 per cent. These include public fire prevention training and education, fire prevention activities in civic organizations, fire department activities—including in-service training, inspections, lectures, and investigations—and fire prevention legislation. The remaining 30 per cent is awarded for permanent structural and protective improvements: fire department, water supply, fire alarm system, construction and protection of public buildings, and automatic sprinklers. Awards are given in each of six population classes.

Memphis, Tennessee, winner among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, was awarded the grand prize in 1937. Intensive campaigns were conducted during fire prevention week and also during clean-up week. A complete survey of school buildings was made with the object of reducing fire hazards. Fire prevention programs were conducted at public playgrounds. A labor committee arranged meetings of local trade unions acquainting 10,000 men with the importance of practicing fire safety.

Winners in four other classes have shown themselves consistent leaders in fire prevention work. For the ninth time Philadelphia captured the award among cities over 500,000 population. Hartford, Connecticut, winner among cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, has led its class on four previous occasions. Lakewood, Ohio, which has had an average per capita fire loss of 28 cents for over five years, was winner in Class IV (50,000 to 100,000) for the tenth consecutive time. Parkersburg, West Virginia, received the award for cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population for the third consecutive time. Lafayette, Louisiana, repeated its victory of 1936 in Class VI. Inspections of business and public buildings were conducted every four months by the fire department, and young men in the CCC Camp co-operated in making inspections of residences. Lafayette's per capita fire loss in 1937 was 29 cents, and the average for five years $1.24.

Through committees of the National Fire Waste Council a number of fire prevention activities are carried on in addition to the annual contest. The fire casualty statistics committee gathers statistics on accidents caused by fire. The fire service extension committee supports the organization of fire colleges and assists them with their programs. Under the auspices of the speakers committee, hundreds of fire prevention addresses are delivered annually before civic and business organizations and in schools and colleges. The information and publications committee has charge of the publication of bulletins and leaflets.—TERRENCE F. CUNNEEN, insurance department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Health Conservation Contest. In recognition of the relationship of public health and economic welfare, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States co-operates with the American Public Health Association in sponsoring the City and Rural Health Conservation Contests. The contests have effectively stimulated the interest of business men in health work in a large number of communities, with impressive accomplishments wherever intelligent programs have been undertaken. As in the fire contest, cities are enrolled through their local chambers of commerce. Seventy-eight cities filed returns in 1937, the same number in 1936, 96 in 1935, and 117 in 1933. Seventy-three counties competed in the rural contest in 1937.

An important feature of the city contest is the field work that is conducted by the American Public Health Association and which is made possible by the contributions of a number of life insurance companies. Numerous communities throughout the country have been visited by health experts who have assisted officials with their health programs and local problems.

The fact-finding schedule which is submitted by the cities covers their health activities quite comprehensively. The items which are scored include: the health committee of the chamber of commerce, water supply, sewage disposal, milk supply, prevention and control of communicable disease, community interest and education, the city's record in reducing death rates for the more preventable causes of death, and expenditures for public health activities. The standards used in scoring are based on those of the American Public Health Association's Appraisal Form. In the 1937 contest special awards were offered to participants having the most complete tuberculosis control and syphilis control programs.

Boston, Massachusetts, placed first among cities over 500,000 population. A community-wide interest in public health, enlisting the co-operation of doctors, dentists, educational institutions, and public and private agencies, is credited with the city's success.

In Group II, which includes cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, there was a tie between Louisville, Kentucky, and Providence, Rhode Island, for first place. Louisville has made remarkable progress in the past two or three years in revamping its personnel and facilities for providing an efficient public health service. Providence has long had an outstanding record in vital statistics, control of disease, and field nursing service.

Reorganization and expansion of the city's health program brought the award in Class III—cities of 100,000 to 250,000—to Hartford, Connecticut. In addition to this broad program of health improvement, special work was undertaken in control of tuberculosis, syphilis, and cancer.

Winning community in Class IV, 50,000 to 100,000 population, was Sacramento, California. A steady improvement in its health program over a period of several years brought the award to this city. In Class V, cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population, Greenwich, Connecticut, received its second consecutive award. An activity particularly deserving of recognition was the organization of a health field day for community public health organization.

Englewood, New Jersey, won first award among the smaller cities because of the completeness of its public health program. It is especially to be commended for the recent construction of a new sewage disposal plant and a new incinerator, and also for its syphilis control program in which the medical society actively participated.

Special awards are given to cities which have in previous years won at least two first place awards and are adjudged to be maintaining currently the high standards they thus set for themselves. Awards for maintaining such high standards in 1937 go to Baltimore, Maryland; Brookline, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Hackensack, New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; New Haven, Connecticut; Pasadena, California; Schenectady, New York; and Syracuse, New York.

The winner in the first tuberculosis control contest was Detroit, Michigan, which has a comprehensive case-finding procedure, well-organized educational and rehabilitation programs, and commendable provision for nursing service and institutional care. Tacoma, Washington, was adjudged to be the city with the most complete syphilis control program, in addition to a good all-round public health program.

Awards in the Fourth Rural Health Contest were given to Columbia County, New York; Fayette County, Kentucky; Pike County, Mississippi; Woodbury County, Iowa; Amarillo-Potter County, Texas; and Clallam County, Washington. Special awards were received by Davidson County, Tennessee; El Paso County, Texas; and Shawnee County, Kansas.—Terrence F. Cunneen, insurance department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

National Traffic Safety Contest. With motor vehicle traffic deaths hitting a new peak of 39,500 in 1937—cities participating in the National Traffic Safety Contest conducted by the National Safety Council, for the sixth straight year, produced evidence that intelligent application of proved methods of traffic control will reduce the traffic toll. The seven cities winning 1937 top honors in the six population groups had a com-

Winners in the Fire, Health, and Traffic Safety Contests, 1934 to 1937

(An asterisk indicates a Grand Prize Winner)

Population Groups	1934	1935	1936	1937
IRE				
Over 500,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.
250,000-500,000	*Providence, R. I.	*Atlanta, Ga.	Providence, R. I.	*Memphis, Tenn.
100,000-250,000	San Antonio, Tex.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.
50,000-100,000	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio.
20,000-50,000	Owensboro, Ky.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Under 20,000	Geneva, N. Y.	Geneva, N. Y.	Lafayette, La.	Lafayette, La.
EALTH[1]				
Over 500,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Boston, Mass.
250,000-500,000	Newark, N. J.	Oakland, Calif.	Dallas, Tex.	(Two cities tied)[2]
100,000-250,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	Syracuse, N. Y.	New Haven, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.
50,000-100,000	Pasadena, Calif.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Pasadena, Calif.	Sacramento, Calif.
20,000-50,000	Hackensack, N. J.	Brookline, Mass.	Greenwich, Conn.	Greenwich, Conn.
Under 20,000	Palo Alto, Calif.	Hibbing, Minn.	Middletown, N. Y.	Englewood, N. J.
RAFFIC SAFETY				
Over 500,000	*Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee, Wis.	*New York, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.
250,000-500,000	Providence, R. I.	Providence, R. I.	Kansas City, Mo.	*Memphis, Tenn.
100,000-250,000	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.	Hartford, Conn.
50,000-100,000	Schenectady, N. Y.	*Evanston, Ill.	Jackson, Mich.	(Two cities tied)[3]
25,000-50,000	Dubuque, Iowa	Superior, Wis.	West New York, N. J.	Everett, Wash.
10,000-25,000	Massena, N. Y.	Swissvale, Pa.	Wilmette, Ill.	Des Plaines, Ill.

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[1] Special awards for cities having twice previously won the contest and having during the year 1937 maintained eir previous high standards of health achievements were given in the 1937 contest to Baltimore, Maryland; Brookne, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Hackensack, New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; New Haven, Connecticut; asadena, California; Schenectady, New York; and Syracuse, New York.

[2] Louisville, Kentucky, and Providence, Rhode Island.

[3] Beaumont, Texas, and Sacramento, California.

bined reduction in motor traffic deaths of 28.1 per cent under 1936 and a reduction of 29.7 per cent under their average for the three years preceding 1937.

Cities are enrolled in the Contest by the mayor, manager, or president of the board. Participating cities are automatically re-enrolled in the succeeding year's Contest and are classified according to population. The number of cities taking part in the Contest has steadily increased: 287 in 1933, 652 in 1934, 801 in 1935, 1,013 in 1936, 1,101 in 1937, and 1,163 in the 1938 Contest. Included in the 1938 total are 484 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population which are enrolled in a special Contest. These cities are not asked to pursue a definite program of activities or submit the detailed monthly and annual reports required of the larger cities. Cities in this population group completing a year without a motor vehicle fatality within their corporate limits, are placed on a National Honor Roll and receive certificates attesting this fact. The names of 113 cities were placed on this Honor Roll in 1937.

Scoring of the Contest proper, for cities over 10,000, is based on very complete reports submitted by the cities. Fifty points are allowed for low death rate and for reduction of death rate below the average of the preceding three years. Five points are allowed for completeness of accident reporting and maintenance of a permanent accident record file, 10 points for safety planning and construction, 15 points for effective traffic law enforcement, and 10 points each for development of child safety and public education programs.

Grand Award winner and winner among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population in 1937 was Memphis, Tennessee. With a comprehensive safety program built up through 15 years of intensive effort, the city cut its traffic deaths 31.9 per cent under 1936 and 29.3 per cent below the three-year average. Engineering improvements during the year included the elimination of four grade crossings, and the installation of 36.3 miles of new paving, including a by-pass route for north-south traffic skirting the Mississippi. One hundred surveys were conducted to determine view obstruction at danger points, and 40 miles of pavement were marked to direct vehicles into proper lanes. Enforcement was entrusted to 120 police officers, who worked overtime on New Year's Eve to help celebrants stay out of accidents. A standing offer of $100 to anyone who can prove a traffic ticket was fixed remains unclaimed. Memphis requires each motor vehicle in the city to be inspected three times a year and during 1937 checked 95 per cent of its cars. The educational campaign was culminated by a Pedestrian Week with activities designed to warn pedestrians of traffic dangers. All but three of 53 schools have standard school safety patrols and junior safety councils. Newspapers and the radio played an important part in educating adults, with an average of four stories daily and 1,460 radio programs throughout the year.

First place among the nation's largest cities (over 500,000) went to Milwaukee—a consistent winner, for many years one of America's foremost traffic safety cities and still slashing its traffic death totals. Outstanding traffic engineering work was continued by study of high accident intersections, elimination of grade crossings, and installation of pedestrian zones and safety islands. The rising rate of bicycle fatalities was met with a comprehensive registration ordinance. Top position in Group III, cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, was assigned to Hartford, Connecticut, which cut deaths in 1937 to nearly half the 1936 total and pushed its death rate per 100,000 population 46.1 per cent below the three-year average. One hundred billboards urging driving and walking safety, and a contest for vehicle fleets including 1,500 cars and trucks were instrumental in reducing deaths.

Unusual reductions in death totals and excellent programs of safety activities placed Beaumont, Texas, and Sacramento, California, in the first rank of cities from 50,000 to 100,000 population, and they were tied for that award. In Beaumont traffic engineers were exceedingly active, making 160 vehicle counts, 12 parking observations, 10 speed checks, and 131 view-obstruction surveys. All patrolmen in Sacramento received instruction in traffic safety work. A vehicle inspection campaign was tied in with Safety Week.

Everett, Washington, where only one life was lost in a traffic accident in 1937, took top honors among cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group. Establishment of safety zones, certain punishment of traffic offenders, and newspaper publicity were credited with Everett's record. Des Plaines, Illinois, first-place winner among the 10,000 to 25,000 cities, completed 1937 without a single motor vehicle traffic fatality. Outstanding enforcement, with 76 per cent of traffic arrests resulting in convictions, determined the winner in this group.—LLYLE E. BLAND, secretary, National Traffic Safety Contest Committee.

Governmental Data on the 1,809 Cities Over 5,000 Population *

THIS summary of forms of government and other governmental data concerning American cities, like that of the 1938 YEAR BOOK, includes all cities over 5,000 population. The 1,809 cities with more than 5,000 population which are listed in Table II (page 181) were obtained directly from the enumeration made by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1930. Table II does not include 23 unincorporated townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania which were listed in the census enumeration because they "had a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile,"[1] but in two cases the YEAR BOOK table includes a pair of cities each of which is enumerated by the Bureau of the Census as one city —Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texarkana, Texas, and Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia. The YEAR BOOK tabulation also includes Rockingham, Vermont, which is not in the census listing. Four cities included in the census listing in 1930 have since been consolidated with larger places —South Brownsville and Parnassus, Pennsylvania; Greenwich, Connecticut; and Alabama City, Alabama, and these four cities are not included in any of the tables in this summary. Table II, therefore, includes every incorporated municipality in the United States which had a population in 1930 of 5,000 and over—1,809 cities as compared to 1,833 listed in the 1930 census. The population figures for all cities are taken from the 1930 census. In any interpretation of this or other statistical material in the YEAR BOOK, it should be remembered that 1930 census data are now nine years old and that there have been many important changes during these years. The 1930 figures are used for lack of any more recent estimates which are either complete or reliable.

Area. Annexations continued at approximately the same rate as in previous years, with 45 cities over 10,000 population reporting annexations in 1938 as compared with 52 in 1937, 45 in 1936, and 25 in 1935. Phoenix, Arizona, and Charlottesville, Virginia, each annexed more than 1,000 acres, while 11 other cities added more than 100 acres each. Annexations were effected in five cities over 100,000 population: Milwaukee, Wisconsin (3 acres); Dallas, Texas (219 acres); Albany, New York (40 acres); Canton, Ohio (273 acres); and Long Beach, California (360 acres).

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* This article is a summary of the data for the 1,809 cities in Table II beginning on page 181.

[1] Cf. *Fifteenth Census of the United States* (1930), Population Bulletin, first series, United States Summary, p. 1.

The land areas shown for cities over 10,000 population are those reported to the Bureau of the Census in 1933, partially brought up-to-date to the extent of including the annexations reported by these cities since 1935. Areas for cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population were obtained from city officials.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the type of government for all cities over 5,000, reveals that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. The mayor-council group includes 14 cities with bicameral legislative bodies[2] and many places, usually termed towns or villages, which operate under a board of trustees and president, a plan which closely resembles the mayor-council form. The Pennsylvania boroughs operating under an elected burgess and council also are classified as mayor-council cities. The number of council-manager cities over 5,000 population exceeds the number of commission cities. The mayor-council form predominates, especially among the very large cities—all over 500,000 operate under this plan—and the very small cities—almost three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1,808 AMERICAN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
ver 500,000.........	13	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0,000 to 500,000.....	27 *	10	27.0	10	37.0	7	26.0	...	...	...	...
0,000 to 200,000.....	52	31	59.6	11	21.2	10	19.2	...	...	...	...
,000 to 100,000......	217	107	49.3	52	23.9	55	25.4	3	1.4	...	...
,000 to 30,000.......	650	388	59.7	113	17.4	115	17.7	19	2.9	15	2.3
00 to 10,000........	849	605	71.3	88	10.3	107	12.6	5	.6	44	5.2
l Cities over 5,000...	1,808	1,154	63.9	274	15.1	294	16.3	27	1.4	59	3.3

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of ree, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government.

The town meeting functions in 42 cities in Massachusetts, four in Connecticut, four in Rhode Island, three in New Hampshire, two each in Vermont and New Jersey, and one each in Pennsylvania and Maine.

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[2] The 14 cities which have bicameral legislative bodies are: New York City; Brockton, Everett, Malden, Springfield, Worcester, and Newton, Massachusetts; Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Atlanta, Georgia; Danbury and New Britain, Connecticut; and Richmond, Virginia. In 1903, about one-third of all cities over 25,000 population had bicameral councils; in 1917, 24 cities had bicameral legislative bodies; and in 1929, 15 cities had this type of council.

The "representative town meeting" plan, a form in which the "pure democracy" aspects in the traditional town meeting are considerably diluted, is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities.[3]

Four cities over 10,000 population made changes during the year to or from the council-manager plan, and are reported on page 114 of this YEAR BOOK. New Bedford, Massachusetts, scrapped its 90-year-old bicameral city charter and adopted a new mayor-council charter setting up a single-chamber council of 11 members. It is not possible to determine accurately the changes which have taken place in form of government of cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 1,808 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	...	..	..	....	..	..
200,000 to 500,000	7-52	9	10	3-7	5	5	5-9	9	9
100,000 to 200,000	5-41	9	12	3-5	5	5	5-9	8	9
30,000 to 100,000	4-32	9	10	3-7	5	5	3-17	5	7
10,000 to 30,000	3-28	7	7	3-7	3	3	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	2-28	5	7	3-7	3	3	3-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-52	5	7	3-7	5	5	3-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted from this table because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three. In cities with the representative town-meeting or town-meeting plan the range in the number of selectmen is three to eight with most cities having three.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the class, while the median indicates the middle item when the numbers for the various cities are arrayed according to size. The median rather than the arithmetic average was selected as a summarizing figure for this purpose because it gives less weight to the bicameral councils of extreme size in some eastern and southern cities. For example, Providence, Rhode Island, has a council of 52, and Worcester, Massachusetts, 41. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group of cities.

It appears from the data in Table 2 that in all forms of government the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city. This is probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the smaller cities. As would be expected, councils in the commission cities are smaller than those under the other two forms of government. However, the median size of councils in all council-manager cities is the same as the median size for all commission cities and tends to exceed the latter only in cities with more than 30,000 population. The councils of mayor-council cities greatly exceed in size those of the other two forms of government in the larger cities but tend to approach the others in size in the cities from 10,000 to 30,000 population. The number of councilmen carried in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting towns is the number on the board of selectmen, which is the continuing governing body of the town, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only periodically. There is some evidence of a tendency since 1934 to replace the largest councils with legislative bodies of more moderate size. In other respects, there has been only slight change in the size of councils since the first tabulation of this information.

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[3] For a description of the representative town meeting see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1937, pp. 176-77.

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF ELECTING COUNCILMEN IN 1,788 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
	Number of Cities	Per Cent	Number of Cities	Per Cent	Number of Cities	Per Cent
Type of Election:						
Partisan	740	64.9	43	15.6	47	16.1
Nonpartisan	398	35.1	228	84.4	246	83.9
Method of Election:						
At Large	409	35.6	271	100.0	215	73.4
By Wards	461	40.0	...	....	29	9.9
Combination of Wards and At Large	281	24.4	...	....	49	16.7

* Cities governed by a town-meeting or representative town-meeting do not lend themselves to this analysis and have therefore been excluded from this table. Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three.

The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor in mayor-council cities only if he is a voting member of the council. For council-manager and commission cities, the mayor generally is included because he usually acts as presiding officer of the council and is accorded full voting rights.

Type and Method of Council Election. The partisan character of council elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for three forms of government in Table 3. Whereas two-thirds of the mayor-council cities require council candidates to run under a party designation, approximately 85 per cent of both commission and council-manager cities have adopted a nonpartisan ballot. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation. Over three-fifths of the mayor-council cities have councils which in whole or in part represent wards, while the council in all the commission cities and almost three-fourths of the manager cities is elected at large. These two bases of representation have been combined in a sizeable minority of both the mayor-council and council-manager cities.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils show relatively little variation. The choice in most cities as indicated in Table 4 narrows down to the two- or the four-year terms, with mayor-council cities preferring the two-year term, commission cities preferring the four-year term, and council-manager cities being about equally divided between the two. A few of the smaller cities between 10,000 and 30,000 continue to hold annual council elections, most of them having the town-meeting form of government. Three-year terms are in effect in some cities, mostly in the smallest population group, while a few scattered cities prefer five- and six-year terms. The 18 cities which reported changes in terms of councilmen during 1938 were evenly divided between those in which the term was lengthened and those in which it was shortened.

TABLE 4

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 1,803 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

Council Term of Office	All Cities Over 5,000	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town Meet.		Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1 year	49	11	.9	1	.1	2	.7	10	37.0	25	42.4
2 years	836	618	53.7	83	30.4	127	43.3	...	...	8	13.5
3 years	178	72	6.3	33	12.1	32	10.9	17	63.0	24	40.7
4 years	716	445	38.7	144	52.7	125	42.6	...	...	2	3.4
5 years	7	1	.1	5	1.8	1	.3	...	...	...	...
6 years	17	3	.3	8	2.9	6	2.2	...	...	...	...
Total	1,803	1,150	100.0	274	100.0	293	100.0	27	100.0	59	100.0

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three. In addition, there are five cities of less than 10,000 population not reporting on the term of office. Data for the town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities refer to the selectmen.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed summary data on the salaries of councilmen are contained in Table 5. The tendency of commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their additional administrative duties is apparent, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 200,000 population. In only 16 cities are councilmen paid $5,000 or more. This group includes five mayor-council cities over 500,000 population: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Pittsburgh; ten commission cities from 30,000 to

TABLE 5

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 1,777 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town Meeting	Town Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	...	...	...	...	$1,800
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
Median	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
One-Fourth Pay More Than	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Highest	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
200,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	9	7	(None)	(None)	26
Lowest	$ 500	$1,200	$1,040	...	...	500
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	1,000	4,500	1,320	...	...	1,200
Median	1,200	5,000	1,500	...	...	2,200
One-Fourth Pay More Than	2,000	6,000	3,000	...	...	4,500
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	...	...	7,500
100,000 to 200,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	31	11	10	(None)	(None)	52
Lowest	0	3,000	360	...	...	0
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	420	3,600	520	...	...	480
Median	500	4,000	600	...	...	600
One-Fourth Pay More Than	600	4,500	1,200	...	...	2,300
Highest	2,800	4,800	1,800	...	...	4,800
30,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	107	50	55	3	(None)	215
Lowest	0	300	0	500	...	0
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	150	2,250	160	...	...	240
Median	360	3,000	360	600	...	500
One-Fourth Pay More Than	520	4,000	750	...	...	1,800
Highest	4,000	7,000	3,000	1,500	...	7,000
10,000 to 30,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	385	109	115	13	12	634
Lowest	0	0	0	0	0	0
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	0	750	0	300	100	60
Median	150	1,500	144	350	250	200
One-Fourth Pay More Than	300	2,000	300	500	400	600
Highest	3,600	4,500	1,500	1,600	700	4,500
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	598	87	106	4	42	837
Lowest	0	0	0	0	0	0
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	0	300	0	100	150	0
Median	72	500	55	300	275	100
One-Fourth Pay More Than	125	900	150	450	350	200
Highest	2,500	3,000	1,800	500	1,600	3,000
All Cities over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,144	266	293	20	54	1,777
Lowest	0	0	0	0	0	0
One-Fourth Pay Less Than	0	600	0	275	120	35
Median	120	1,500	120	400	275	150
One-Fourth Pay More Than	300	2,600	400	550	350	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,600	1,600	8,000

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* This table shows for each population group and each form of government the lowest, highest, median, first and third quartile salaries paid to councilmen. Twenty-five per cent of the cities in each group pay salaries less than the first quartile, 50 per cent less than the median, and 75 per cent less than the third quartile. Data for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting cities refer to the selectmen.

500,000 population: Birmingham, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, Portland (Oregon), San Antonio, Baton Rouge, Mobile, Shreveport, and Montgomery; and the largest council-manager city: Cincinnati. Washington, D. C., governed by an appointive three-member commission, pays its commissioners the highest salary—$9,000. No salaries are paid to council members in 405, or 23 per cent, of all the reporting cities over 5,000 population.

Elected Officials. The number of cities which elect various municipal officials other than the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. These figures are not strictly comparable with those in the 1938 YEAR BOOK because of changes in the questionnaire used in securing the information. For this reason conclusions cannot be drawn as to trends. It is believed, however, that the present tabulation is quite complete.

TABLE 6

ELECTED OFFICIALS OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 1,742 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION *

Title of Official	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent Reporting						
Assessor	322	18.5	2	2	9	25	126	158
Attorney	239	13.7	4	4	4	22	88	117
Auditor	230	13.2	0	5	4	15	70	136
Bailiff	15	.9	1	0	1	5	8	0
Chief Finance Officer	34	2.0	0	0	0	4	25	5
Clerk	455	26.2	2	1	11	48	153	240
Clerk of Court	70	4.0	3	4	5	17	31	10
Comptroller	100	5.8	8	6	9	25	41	11
Engineer	33	1.9	0	1	0	3	7	22
Judge	697	40.0	10	14	22	97	281	273
Police Chief	262	15.0	0	1	3	15	89	154
Public Welfare Director	28	1.6	0	1	1	3	12	11
Public Works Director	87	5.0	0	0	0	5	31	51
Tax Collector	317	18.4	1	0	6	18	130	162
Treasurer	678	39.0	6	4	16	76	255	321
No Elected Officials	484	27.9	1	6	16	73	181	207
Cities Not Reporting	67	...	0	1	0	3	13	50

* In addition, 77 officials holding two of the positions listed in this table are elected in cities below 100,000, including 45 clerk-treasurers in cities below 30,000.

Judicial officers, treasurers, and clerks are most often subject to direct popular control, being popularly elected in 40 per cent, 39 per cent, and 26 per cent, respectively, of the reporting cities. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. A substantial proportion of the cities reported popular election of attorneys, auditors, police chiefs, and tax collectors. Table 6 shows that direct election of officials is a more common practice in small than in large cities. It is equally significant that almost 30 per cent of these cities report that no officials are elected except the mayor and council.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Of the 1,797 cities over 5,000 reporting on the ownership of utilities as shown in Table 7, 72 per cent reported owning waterworks, 45 per cent sewage disposal plants, 35 per cent cemeteries, and 22 per cent airports. All cities over 200,000 population report ownership of one or more utilities by the city. Of the 1,797 reporting cities, 274, or 15 per cent, own no utilities. The largest cities which report ownership of street railways are Detroit, San Francisco, and Philadelphia. Other cities over 100,000 with street railways include Seattle, Tacoma, and Youngstown, Ohio. Philadelphia, Houston, Indianapolis, Omaha, Long Beach (California), and Richmond report municipal gas works. In Cleveland, Los Angeles, Columbus, Grand Rapids, Jacksonville, Kansas City (Kansas), Tacoma, Fort Wayne, and Seattle part or all of the city is served by a municipal electric plant. Data on electric plants were checked against lists published by the Federal Power Commission. San Francisco, which sells municipally generated power to a private distributor, is excluded from this tabulation. The greatest activity during the year was shown in the provision of sewage facilities—90 more cities than last year reporting such facilities.

TABLE 7

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 1,797 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Type of Utilities	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent of Cities Reporting						
Abattoir	50	2.8	0	1	2	13	19	15
Airport	405	22.5	12	25	35	80	145	108
Cemeteries	634	35.3	2	6	21	86	215	304
Electric Distribution	72	4.0	0	1	1	5	29	36
Electric Light	259	14.4	2	2	5	19	80	151
Gas	52	2.9	1	3	2	2	22	22
Gas Distribution	8	.4	0	0	1	2	3	2
Market	172	9.6	7	16	18	54	49	28
Port	88	4.9	7	9	14	18	21	19
Sewage Disposal	816	45.3	9	16	26	91	292	382
Street Railway	16	.9	3	1	2	2	6	2
Waterworks	1,294	72.1	13	26	44	169	465	577
No Utilities	274	15.2	0	0	5	16	108	145
Not Reporting	12	...	0	0	0	0	1	11

Municipal Services. Nearly one-fifth of the cities over 10,000 population reported that one or more new activities or services were assumed by the city in 1938. In contrast to these 169 cities (nearly 18 per cent of the total) which added services, only 11 cities reported that one or more services had been discontinued during 1938. Among the cities over 10,000 which built sewage disposal or treatment plants were Bucyrus, Columbus, Piqua, and Wooster, Ohio; Buffalo and Ossining, New York; Canton and Sterling, Illinois; Crawfordsville, Marion, Muncie, and Peru, Indiana; Davenport, Iowa; Greensboro, North Carolina; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Lansing, Menominee, and Ypsilanti, Michigan; Leominster, Massachusetts; Pueblo, Colorado; Racine, Wisconsin; and Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Eight cities acquired water works systems: Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Canton, Freeport, and LaGrange, Illinois; Keokuk, Iowa; Marietta, Ohio; and Utica, New York. LaGrange and Utica purchased privately owned water systems. New airports were reported by Norfolk, Virginia; Morgantown, West Virginia; Rapid City, South Dakota; Valdosta, Georgia; and Boise, Idaho.

Eleven cities established swimming pools or bathing beaches and recreation departments were created in seven cities. A number of cities provided supervised recreation for the first time. Four cities built municipal stadiums: Buffalo, New York; Miami, Florida; Superior, Wisconsin; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

The cities of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Hastings, Nebraska, established museums. Public libraries were established in four cities: Burbank, California; Campbell, Ohio; El Dorado, Arkansas; and Endicott, New York.

Health departments were established in the cities of Hopewell, Virginia, and San Angelo and Temple, Texas. Municipal refuse or garbage collection was established in eight cities: Casper, Wyoming; Clairton and North Braddock, Pennsylvania; Central Falls and Warwick, Rhode Island; Parkersburg, West Virginia; Naugatuck, Connecticut; and Marshall, Texas. Flint, Michigan, restored municipal rubbish collection. A number of cities established housing authorities, others installed parking meters, and several adopted the merit system.

Among the 11 services discontinued were an airport by Grand Island, Nebraska; kindergarten in Nashua, New Hampshire; a zoo in Orlando, Florida; and garbage collection in Santa Rosa, California. In Rockville Centre, New York, and San Mateo, California, the health services were transferred to the county.

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 1,809 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1939

This table includes all cities in the United States over 5,000 population (1930 federal census) but not 23 townships classed by the Census Bureau as urban places. Cities are arranged alphabetically within six population groups; population for cities over 100,000 is given in thousands. Data on land areas, reported to the Bureau of the Census by local officials in 1933 (but only for cities over 10,000 population), have been partially brought up-to-date by including annexations reported in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. Under "Form of Government" mayor-council cities are indicated by "MC"; council-manager cities by "Mgr"; commission cities by "Com"; town meeting cities by "TM"; representative town meeting cities by "RTM." The number of councilmen given for mayor-council cities includes the mayor if he is a voting member of the council. In the column "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan (party designation on ballot). In the next column the month and year of the next councilmanic election are given and the number to be elected. In the column "Other Elected Officials" the following symbols are used: auditor "A"; bailiff of municipal court "B"; city clerk or recorder "C"; director of finance, chief finance officer "D"; engineer "E"; justice of peace, judge, police magistrate "J," more than one being indicated by "JJ"; clerk of municipal court "K"; attorney, corporation counsel "L"; police chief, constable, city sergeant, marshal, sheriff "P"; controller "R"; assessor "S"; street commissioner, commissioner of public works, street superintendent "St"; treasurer "T"; director of public welfare "W"; tax collector "X." Two letters separated by a hyphen indicate that one official holds both titles. Utilities owned and operated are indicated as follows: electric light plant "E"; electric distribution system "Ed"; gas plant "G"; gas distribution system "Gd"; sewage disposal plant "S"; water works "W"; port facilities "P"; public market "M"; cemeteries "C"; abattoir "Ab"; airport "A"; and street railway "R." The data in this table were reported early in 1939 by local officials. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Number of Councilmen & Election By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 500,000										
altimore, Md.	805	50,381	MC	1	18	P—4	5-39—19	$2,500*	R	SWPMA
oston, Mass.	781	28,096	MC	..	22	NP—2	11-39—22	2,000	None	SWCA
uffalo, N. Y.	573	24,894	MC	6	9	P—2*	11-39—12	2,500	RJJ	SWPMA
hicago, Ill.	3,376	129,302	MC	..	50	NP—4	2-39—50	5,000*	STCKBJ	SWPA
leveland, Ohio	900	46,774	MC	..	33	NP—2	11-39—33	3,000	KJJ	ESWPMCA
etroit, Mich.	1,569	88,256	MC	9	..	NP—2	11-39—9	5,000	CTJJ	SWMAR
os Angeles, Calif.	1,238	287,594	MC	..	15	NP—2*	4-39—15	4,800	RLJJ	EWPA
ilwaukee, Wis.	578	27,751	MC	..	27	NP—4	4-40—27	2,400	LRTJ	WPM
ew York, N. Y.	6,930	191,360	MC	26*	..	NP—2	11-39—*	5,000	RJJ	SWPMA
hiladelphia, Pa.	1,951	81,920	MC	..	21	P—4	11-39—21	5,000	*	GSWPAR
ittsburgh, Pa.	670	33,365	MC	9	..	P—4	11-39—4	8,000	R	WA
t. Louis, Mo.	822	39,277	MC	29	..	P—4	4-39—14	1,800	*	WMA
an Francisco, Calif.	634	26,880	MC	11	..	NP—4	11-39—6	2,400	*	SWAR
200,000 to 500,000										
kron, Ohio	255	34,444	MC	3	10	P—2	11-39—13	1,000	JJK	SWA
tlanta, Ga.	270	21,933	MC	6	12	NP—3*	12-39—18	2,000	*	WCA
irmingham, Ala.	260	32,128	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-41—3	1,200	None	WA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
200,000 to 500,000—continued										
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	46,024	Mgr	9	..	NP—2	11-39—9	$5,000	JJ	WA
Columbus, Ohio	291	24,677	MC	7	..	NP—4	11-39—4	1,000	ALK	ESWMA
Dallas, Tex.	260	26,504	Mgr	3	6	NP—2	4-39—9	1,040	None	SWA
Dayton, Ohio	201	15,176	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	11-39—2	1,200	JJK	SWMA
Denver, Colo.	288	37,085	MC	..	9	NP—4	5-39—9	1,200	A	SWMA
Houston, Tex.	292	45,963	Com	5	..	P—2	11-40—5	3,600	R	GSWPMA
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	33,624	MC	..	9	P—4	11-42—9	600	C	GSMA
Jersey City, N. J.	317	8,320	Com	5	..	P—4	5-40—5	....	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	400	37,472	Mgr	5	4	NP—4	3-42—8	2,400	JJ	WMA
Louisville, Ky.	308	23,024	MC	12	..	P—2*	11-39—12	1,200	JR	WPCA
Memphis, Tenn.	253	29,228	Com	5	..	NP—4	11-39—5	5,000*	SJJ	EdSWPA
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	35,445	MC	..	26	NP—4	6-39—13	2,400	RTJ	WMA
Newark, N. J.	442	10,927	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-41—5	7,500	None	WPCMA
New Orleans, La.	459	127,808	Com	5	..	NP—4	1-42—5	6,000	*	SWMA
Oakland, Calif.	284	34,023	Mgr	2	7	NP—4*	4-39—5	*	AJ	PA
Omaha, Neb.	214	25,027	Com	7	..	NP—3	5-39—7	4,500	J	GWA
Portland, Ore.	302	40,614	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-40—3	5,000	A	SWA
Providence, R. I.	253	11,462	MC	1	52	P—2	11-40—52	500*	....	SWPC
Rochester, N. Y.	328	21,925	Mgr	5	4	P—4*	11-39—4	1,500	JP	SWPMCAbA
St. Paul, Minn.	272	33,389	Com	7	..	NP—2	5-40—7	4,500	RTJ	SWPMA
San Antonio, Tex.	232	22,860	Com	5	..	NP—2	5-39—5	6,000	None	SWMCA
Seattle, Wash.	366	43,840	MC	9	..	NP—3	3-39—3	3,000	RTL	EWMRA
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	16,220	MC	4	5	P—2*	11-39—7	1,500	AJJW	WMA
Toledo, Ohio	291	23,146	Mgr	9	..	NP—2	11-39—9	3,600	KJJ	SWPMA
Washington, D. C.	487	39,680	*	*	..	*—3	*	9,000	None	SWM
100,000 to 200,000										
Albany, N. Y.	127	12,116	MC	..	19	P—4	11-41—19	750	RTJJ	SWPMA
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	9,370	MC	..	16	P—2	11-39—16	None	TCJJ	AbA
Cambridge, Mass.	114	3,968	MC	4	11	NP—2	11-39—15	500	S	WC
Camden, N. J.	119	5,544	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—5	4,500	None	SWMC
Canton, Ohio	105	8,989	MC	3	11	P—2	11-39—14	450	ALTKJJ	SWM
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	17,549	Com	5	..	NP—4	3-39—5	4,000	JL	SMA
Des Moines, Iowa	143	34,560	Com	5	..	NP—2	3-40—5	3,000	KBJ	SWMCA
Duluth, Minn.	101	39,897	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—3	4,500	None	GdSWA
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	6,232	MC	..	13	P—2	11-39—6	1	S	W
El Paso, Tex.	102	8,640	MC	5	..	P—2	4-39—4	2,400	SXTJ	SWA
Erie, Pa.	116	10,368	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	4,500	RT	SWA
Evansville, Ind.	102	5,577	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	500	CJ	SWMCA
Fall River, Mass.	115	21,056	MC	9	..	NP—2	12-40—9	500	None	WC
Flint, Mich.	156	18,955	Mgr	..	9	NP—2	11-40—9	480*	None	SWMCA
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	11,331	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	600	JC	EWMA
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	26,696	Mgr	9	..	NP—2	4-39—9	520	None	SWA
Gary, Ind.	100	25,811	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	500	STCJJK	None
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	14,735	Mgr	1	6	NP—2	4-39—3	1,200	RJJK	ESWMC
Hartford, Conn.	164	10,163	MC	5	15	P—2	11-39—20	None	CXTRP	SWMCA
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	19,140	MC	5	18	P—2	6-39—23	480	CTSJ	EWPA
Kansas City, Kan.	122	12,937	Com	3	..	NP—4	4-39—3	3,000	None	EWPCA
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	16,896	MC	5	6	NP—2	11-39—11	600	J	EdWMA
Long Beach, Calif.	142	19,334	Mgr	9	..	NP—3	5-39—9	600	AJJL	GSWPMCA
Lowell, Mass.	100	8,576	MC	4	11	P—2	12-39—15	440	None	WC
Lynn, Mass.	102	6,720	MC	4	7	NP—2	9-39—11	500	None	WC
Miami, Fla.	111	19,410	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	5-39—3	1,800	None	WPMA
Nashville, Tenn.	154	16,639	MC	..	27	NP—4	5-39—27	500	J	SWMA
New Bedford, Mass.	113	12,160	MC	5	6	NP—2	12-40—11	500	S	SWPC
New Haven, Conn.	163	11,460	MC	..	33	P—2	11-39—33	None	*	SPA
Norfolk, Va.	130	17,920	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	6-40—2	1,200	T	WPMCAbA*
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	19,504	Mgr	1	8	NP—4	4-39—4	600	None	SWA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				At Large	By Wards					
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Paterson, N. J.	139	5,157	MC	..	11	P—2	11-39—5	$ 400	None	SW
Peoria, Ill.	105	7,859	MC	..	20	P—4	4-39—10	*	STCJ	A
Reading, Pa.	111	6,161	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	4,200	RT	WA
Richmond, Va.	183	15,347	MC	..	32	P—2*	4-40—26	*	*	GWPMCA
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	33,492	Com	5	..	NP—4	11-39—3	3,600	A	SWCA
San Diego, Calif.	148	60,997	Mgr	7	..	NP—4	4-39—4	600*	LJJ	WPCA
Scranton, Pa.	143	12,362	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	2,800	RX	A
Somerville, Mass.	104	2,496	MC	4	7	NP—2	11-39—11	500	None	None
South Bend, Ind.	104	10,793	MC	3	6	P—4	1-42—9	500	CJ	WCA
Spokane, Wash.	116	26,547	Com	5	..	NP—4	3-39—2	3,600	None	WA
Springfield, Mass.	150	20,288	MC	8	18	P—2	11-39—26	None	CT	W
Tacoma, Wash.	107	29,661	Com	5	..	NP—4	3-40—2	4,800	RJW	EWPR*
Tampa, Fla.	101	12,160	MC	..	12	NP—4	11-39—6	600	CSJ	SWPCA
Trenton, N. J.	123	4,630	Mgr	9	..	NP—4	5-39—9	1,200	None	SWPMA
Tulsa, Okla.	141	13,932	Com	5	..	P—2	3-40—5	3,600	A	SWCA
Utica, N. Y.	102	13,569	MC	4	5	P—2	11-39—9	1,000	TRS	WA
Wichita, Kan.	111	13,484	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—3	360	None	SMA
Wilmington, Del.	107	4,784	MC	1	12	P—2	6-39—12	750	TX	SWPA
Worcester, Mass.	195	23,808	MC	1	40	P—2	11-39—41	None	None	SWC
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	12,880	MC*	..	12	P—2	11-39—5*	2,200	RJJ	W
Youngstown, Ohio	170	21,660	MC	..	7	NP—2	11-39—7	600	JJ	WR
30,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	4,149	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	3-39—2	None	A-SXTJ	Ed
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	10,048	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	4,500	RT	SWA
Alton, Ill.	30,151	4,077	MC	..	14	NP—4	4-39—7	240	STCJJK	None
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	5,606	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	4,000	TR	W
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	10,816	Mgr	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	520	None	SWA
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	4,266	MC	..	8	P—2	11-39—8	600	STCJ	W
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	4,171	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	600	TCJ	ESW
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	3,328	RTM	3	..	P—3	3-39—1	600*	TXSC	C
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	11,400	Mgr	7	..	P—2	5-39—7	300	J	WMA
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	7,362	Com	5	..	P—4	5-40—5	5,250	None	WPMA
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	5,430	Mgr	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	750	JJ	SWMC
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	5,995	MC	..	14	NP—3	7-40—7	*	None	WPCA
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	5,133	MC	..	14	NP—4	4-39—7	520	CJJK	W
Austin, Tex.	53,120	19,023	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	None	None	ESWMCAbA
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	2,366	Com	3	..	NP—4	9-40—3	5,000	J	PCAb
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	6,374	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—4	300	JP	SWMA
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	6,317	Mgr	..	9	NP—2	4-39—9	300	None	EdWPMCA
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	2,800	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—5	3,000	None	W
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	6,465	Mgr	..	15	P—2	4-39—6	None	None	WPMAbA
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	11,981	MC	1	6	NP—2	12-39—4	300	RLT	WC
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	6,095	Mgr	9	..	NP—4	5-39—5	*	AJ	None
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	....	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—7	600	CTJ	W
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	11,180	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	3,600	RT	WM
Binghamton, N. Y	76,662	5,945	MC	..	13	P—4	11-39—6	1,000	None	WA
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	3,429	MC	1	6	P—2	11-39—3	300	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	2,980	MC	..	14	P—4*	4-39—7	*	CEStT	ESWCA
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	13,696	MC	..	28	P—2	12-39—11	None	None	SWC
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	4,224	RTM	5	..	NP—3	3-39—2	1,500	SXTC	W
Butte, Mont.	39,532	3,319	MC	..	16	P—2	4-39—16	360	TJ	A
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	17,817	Com	5	..	NP—2	3-40—5	2,500	None	SWMA
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	2,874	MC	13	12	P—4	12-39—25	*	St	SWPMAbA*
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	4,921	MC	5	17	P—4	4-39—22	75	JT	CA
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	12,390	Mgr	11	..	NP—2	5-39—11	200	None	SWCA
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	1,216	MC	4	5	NP—2	11-39—9	500	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Chester, Pa.	59,164	2,869	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	$3,500	TR	S
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	14,656	MC	10	7	NP—2*	12-39—12	None	CT	EdWC
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	3,678	MC	7	..	P—4	4-39—1	520	SXTCJJKB	W
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	5,133	Mgr	7	..	NP—2*	11-39—3	600	JJB	None
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	7,162	Mgr	7	..	NP—4	5-42—7	750	None	W
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	5,744	Mgr	9	..	NP—6*	4-39—3	None	None	EGdSWCA
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	5,763	Com	5	..	P—4	4-40—2	4,000	None	SWM
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	3,800	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	11-39—2	1,200	None	WCA
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	8,765	MC	2	6	P—2	3-40—8	250	ASTLEKBJJ	WA
Covington, Ky.	65,252	4,160	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—5	1,500	None	W
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	18,360	MC	1	20	P—2	11-40—21	250	TW	None
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	5,110	Com	5	..	NP—2	3-40—5	1,200	None	WA
Danville, Ill.	36,765	6,920	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—4	2,400	None	A
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	11,563	MC	2	6	P—2	4-40—8	600	CTSJ	S
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	15,980	MC	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	3,000	TCJJ	SW
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	6,100	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	3,500	STJ	W
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	6,080	Mgr	5	..	NP—3*	3-40—5*	None	None	WPMA
Durham, N. C.	52,037	8,480	Mgr	..	13	NP—4*	5-39—7	250	JJKB	SWC
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	6,885	MC	9	..	P—4	11-42—9	400	CJ	W
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	1,930	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	11-39—2	100	JJP	ESW*
Easton, Pa.	34,468	2,089	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	2,500	RT	SW
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	2,502	MC	..	10	P—2	11-39—5	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	8,562	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	4,000	....	None
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	4,331	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	3,000	None	WC
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	6,130	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	150	CTJJ	WC
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	4,451	Mgr	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	750	JCP	SWMC
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	5,238	MC	..	16	NP—4*	4-39—8	*	TCKJ	W
Everett, Mass.	48,424	2,176	MC	7	18	NP—2	11-39—25	400*	None	C
Everett, Wash.	30,567	4,672	Com	3	..	NP—4	12-39—3	2,000	None	W
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	17,600	MC	5	6	NP—2	11-39—11	400	None	SWC
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	8,530	Com	3	..	NP—4	4-39—1	2,700	J	WCAb
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	5,982	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—2	*	J	SWMA
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	4,986	Com	5	..	NP—2	5-39—5	2,400	SX	WCA
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	12,782	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	4-39—2	720	CT	EdW
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	8,376	MC	..	22	NP—2	4-39—11	420	J	W
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	11,535	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	5-39—7	100	None	SWCAb
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	4,236	MC	..	5	P—4	3-41—5	600	None	ESWMA
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	5,216	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	300	J	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	13,760	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	500	CJ	W
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	1,340	MC	5	..	NP—2	3-40—5	3,500	CTJP	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	3,962	Com	5	..	P—4	9-39—3	4,500	RT	W
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	21,184	Com	5	..	NP—2	12-39—2	1,800	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	3,827	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,200	RT	None
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	1,895	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—2	1,000	RSTCJ	W
High Point, N. C.	36,745	6,240	Mgr	1	8	P—2	5-39—9	*	None	EdSWCAb
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	830	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—5	....	....	None
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	13,568	MC	14	7	NP—2	12-39—21	None	CT	EGWC
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	10,377	MC	3	10	P—2	11-40—13	120	S	MC
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	2,000	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-42—5	2,000	None	None
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	6,560	Mgr	9	..	NP—2	11-39—9	500	TLJ	SWCA
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	10,524	Com	3	..	NP—4	7-40—2	4,800	None	WCA
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	6,077	MC	6	6	NP—2	11-39—12	300	JJ	ESWMA
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	3,489	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	4,000	DRTSt	None
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	3,660	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	3,500	J	WA
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	9,062	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	1,800	JJ	MCA
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	5,600	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	360	JP	EW
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	5,680	MC	1	8	P—2	11-39—5	500	XC	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

30,000 to 100,000—continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	4,836	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	4-39—4	$ 200	JJ	WMA*
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	3,399	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	150	CJ	SC
LaCrosse, Wis.	39,614	6,365	MC	..	21	NP—4	4-39—11	300	TCRJ	SWC
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	3,567	MC	3	4	NP—4	11-39—4	600	JJ	SW
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	2,091	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	3,600	RXTJ	SWMA
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	7,434	MC	..	16	NP—2	11-39—8	400	CSTJP	ESWMC
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	9,161	MC	..	8	P—2	4-40—8	180	....	SMC
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	4,288	Com	5	..	NP—2	12-39—3	2,500	None	WC
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	22,100	MC	..	7	P—1	3-39—7	None	None	WMCA
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	3,420	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—4	1,500	J	SA*
Lima, Ohio	42,287	5,120	MC	1	6	NP—2	11-39—7	300*	ALKJ	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	15,681	Com	7	..	NP—4*	5-39—3	*	J	EWA
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	11,360	MC	..	18	P—2	11-39—9	480	JLCT	SWA
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	6,335	MC	3	7	P—2	11-39—10	150	ALTJK	WC
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	8,320	Mgr	7	..	NP—4*	6-40—3	500	*	WMCA*
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	3,010	MC	4	..	P—4	11-39—2	3,000	RT	W
Macon, Ga.	53,829	5,166	MC	..	12	NP—2	11-39—12	600	None	W
Madison, Wis.	57,899	5,316	MC	..	20	NP—2	4-39—10	300	T	WCA
Malden, Mass.	58,036	3,264	MC	..	28	NP—2	11-39—28	None	None	WC
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	20,519	MC	..	13	P—2	11-39—13	200	W	SWCA
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	3,897	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	250	TWLJ	SWA
Marion, Ohio	31,084	3,545	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	150	ATL	SA
Medford, Mass.	59,714	5,248	MC	7*	14*	NP—2*	11-39—11	300	K	C
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	14,720	MC	..	20	P—2*	12-39—10	None	CTR	SWAbA
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	2,526	Com	3	..	P—4	7-40—3	4,200	None	W
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	9,532	Com	3	..	NP—6	9-39—1	7,000	J	WCA
Moline, Ill.	32,236	4,397	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—7	*	SXTCJJ	WCA
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	3,938	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-40—5	2,000	None	W
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	13,017	Com	3	..	NP—4	3-39—3	5,100	None	WMCA
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	2,644	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,500	RJ*	W
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	6,310	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	250	CJ	SC
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	5,620	Mgr	7	..	NP—4*	11-40—4	360	J	SWMC
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	5,476	Mgr	1	16	NP—4*	4-40—9	None	None	SWCA
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	20,519	MC	6	9	NP—2*	11-39—13	None	S	CA
Newark, Ohio	30,596	3,951	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	150	JATL	WCA*
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	8,519	MC	..	30	P—2	4-39—15	None	RXTC	SWCAb
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	3,478	Com	5	..	P—4	5-39—5	2,250	None	SWP
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	2,348	Mgr	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	750	CJJ	W
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	5,172	MC	4	..	P—4	11-39—2	2,500	RT	S
Newport News, Va.	34,417	2,240	Mgr	5	..	P—4*	6-40—3	1,200	TLDKP	W
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	6,357	Mgr	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	2,000	J	S
Newton, Mass.	65,276	11,456	MC	14	7	NP—2	11-39—21	None	None	WC
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	8,108	Mgr	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	3,000	None	SWMA
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	2,265	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	ASX	SM
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	14,477	MC	..	9	P—2	10-39—9	300	TJJPC	ESW
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	2,031	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	150	ALTJ	W
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	2,880	MC	6	..	NP—4	4-41—6	*	SXCJJP	W
Ogden, Utah	40,272	10,566	Com	3	..	NP—4*	11-39—2	3,600	A	WCA*
Orange, N. J.	35,399	1,414	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-42—5	2,250	None	W
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	4,842	MC	32	..	NP—2	4-39—16	120	RT	SWC
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	5,733	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—5	1,500	J	WMCA
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	12,583	Mgr	7	..	NP—4	4-39—4	*	None	ESW
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	2,002	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—5	2,670	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	5,467	MC	..	24	P—2	11-40—24	200*	None	WC
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	4,960	Mgr	5	5	P—2	6-39—10	60	None	SWPA
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	2,958	Com	5	..	P—4	5-42—5	1,899	None	SW
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	6,682	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	5-39—2	300	None	SWAR

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	26,048	MC	4	7	NP—2	11-39—11	$ 250	C	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	3,784	MC	3	8	P—2	11-39—7	None	JTX	S
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	12,584	Mgr	7	..	NP—3*	4-39—3	*	JP	SWMCA
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	4,147	Mgr	7	..	NP—2*	3-39—3	None	None	WS
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	4,682	Com	5	..	NP—2	11-39—3	1,200	*	WC
Portland, Me.	70,810	13,808	Mgr	5	..	NP—5	12-39—1	500	None	MCA
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	6,918	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	11-39—2	600	J	SWCA
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	3,200	Mgr	1	8	NP—4	6-40—4	600	TKPL	SWMC
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	3,061	MC	1	16	P—2	11-39—17	500	None	W
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	6,800	Com	3	..	NP—4	11-39—1	2,700	T	SWC
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	4,233	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—7	270	STCJ	WCA
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	10,560	MC	3	6	NP—2	12-39—6	500	None	WC
Racine, Wis.	67,542	5,523	MC	..	15	NP—2	4-39—8	600	RSTJJK	SWMC
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	4,622	Com	3	..	NP—2	5-39—3	4,200	J	WMCAbA*
Revere, Mass.	35,680	3,776	MC	4	5	NP—2	12-40—9	500*	TX	None
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	3,707	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	150	CJ	ESM
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	6,400	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	6-40—2	900	TDJKPL	WMA
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	7,598	MC	..	20	NP—4	4-39—10	520	CTSXJ	SWM
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	5,947	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—7	*	CTJ	W
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	44,800	MC	..	7	P—2	11-39—7	300	TCJJ	SW
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	8,771	Mgr	9	..	NP—2*	11-39—9	*	None	SWPCA
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	10,368	Mgr	9	..	NP—4*	4-39—5	*	J	WMCA
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	9,007	MC	5	..	P—4	4-40—2	300	ATJ	MA
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	33,651	Mgr	1	6	NP—4*	5-39—4	None	None	GSWPAR
Salem, Mass.	43,353	5,120	MC	5	6	NP—2	12-39—11	500	None	WMC*
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	11,665	MC	..	5	NP—4	3-39—2	600	TLJJC	SWC
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	6,213	Mgr	7	..	NP—6	5-40—2	300	AJ	None
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	6,730	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	300	LTJCP	W
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	9,852	MC	..	6	NP—2	5-39—6	600	SJL	SWP
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	7,040	Com	3	..	NP—4	12-39—1	3,000	J	SWPCA
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	5,069	MC	13	..	NP—2	1-39—13	*	STCLStP	SWPMCA
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	6,624	Mgr	7	..	P—4	11-39—4	1,000	JJ	SWM
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	3,461	MC	..	16	NP—2	4-39—8	550	CRTLSJJ	SWPC
Shreveport, La.	76,655	11,990	Com	5	..	P—4	9-42—5	5,000	None	SWMCA
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	28,800	Com	5	..	NP—2	3-40—5	3,000	J	WCA
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	7,112	Com	3	..	NP—5	4-39—1	3,600	J	ESW
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	6,679	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	4,000	None	EWCA
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	8,706	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	3,000	J	SMCA
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	7,236	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	11-39—2	500	JK	SWMA*
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	4,464	MC	7	..	P—2	10-40—7	None	None	SW
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	3,360	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	150	ATLJK	W
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	5,823	Mgr	9	..	NP—4*	10-39—5	*	J	SPA*
Superior, Wis.	36,113	23,400	MC	1	10	NP—2	4-39—5	600	JJ	None
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	30,572	MC	..	13	NP—2	12-39—8	500	None	EWC
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	5,973	MC	3	6	P—4	11-42—9	500	CJ	CA
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	7,241	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	3,000	None	SWA
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	5,964	MC	..	17	P—2	11-39—17	500	RTJJ	WPMCA
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	4,996	Mgr	1	6	P—2	4-39—3	600	None	SWA
Union City, N. J.	58,659	830	Com	5	..	P—4	5-42—5	3,000	None	None
Waco, Tex.	52,848	8,000	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—2	None	None	SWCA
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	7,936	MC	4	7	NP—2	11-39—11	500	None	WC
Warren, Ohio	41,062	5,500	MC	3	7	P—2	11-39—10	400	ATLJ	W
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	17,981	MC	15	..	P—2	10-39—15	100	RXTC	WMAb
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	8,337	MC	2	4	NP—2	3-40—6	250	STKBJ	W
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	2,624	RTM	3	..	P—3	3-39—1	500	CTASX	None
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	5,434	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	11-39—3	750	J	WA
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	6,145	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—7	520	CTJ	WC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				At Large	By Wards					
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	2,355	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-40—8	$ 900	SLJ	WM
West New York, N. J.	37,107	694	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—5	1,500	None	None
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	5,760	Mgr	9	..	NP—4	5-39—9	1,200	None	WMC
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	6,400	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	6,886	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	4-39—3	120	None	SWMCA
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	4,447	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	4,500	RT–X	SMCAbA*
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	5,626	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	3,000	RT	A
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	3,534	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-41—3	4,500	None	SWPM
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	9,529	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—8	None	None	SWMCAb
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	5,532	MC	..	20	P—2	11-40—20	200*	None	SW
York, Pa.	55,254	2,632	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	2,500	RDXTStJ	S
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	4,334	MC	7	..	NP—4	11-39—3	150	AJ	SWMCA
10,000 to 30,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	2,140	Com	5	..	NP—5	4-39—1	2,000	J	SWCA
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	5,176	MC	..	12	NP—2	12-39—6	300	RTJ	W
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	5,349	Com	5	..	P—2	4-39—5	900	P	WC
Ada, Okla.	11,261	1,555	Com	3	..	NP—2	3-40—3	2,400	T	SWC
Adams, Mass.	12,697	14,720	RTM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	....	CTXSP	W
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	2,880	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1,800	C–TPJ	SW
Albany, Ga.	14,507	2,500	Mgr	2	5	NP—2	12-39—4	600	None	EdGWCAbA
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	1,371	Mgr	1	6	NP—4*	11-40—3	None	J	W
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	8,616	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	10-39—2	None	None	SWMA
Alexandria, La.	23,025	2,308	Com	3	..	P—4	7-41—3	4,500	None	EGSWPMAbA
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	4,800	Mgr	3	6	P—2*	6-40—9	250	XTKLPJJ	MC
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	4,060	Mgr	1	4	NP—4*	6-39—2	300	CTL	SW
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,116	2,625	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—4	None	XSA	W
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	2,870	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	300	ALJKT	SWC
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	4,900	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	*	None	WC
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	650	Mgr	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	X	W
Ames, Iowa	10,261	3,166	Mgr	3	4	NP—2	3-40—7	*	STJK	ESWC
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	8,128	TM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	312	XTCS	WC
Anaconda, Mont.	12,494	803	MC	..	12	P—2	4-39—12	300	TJ	None
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	2,464	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	600	CT	EdW
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	2,547	MC	1	7	P—2	5-40—7	120	None	SCAbA*
Annapolis, Md.	12,531	685	MC	2	8	P—4	7-42—10	200	L	W
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	3,592	MC	..	15	P—2	4-39—8	10	SCTPJJ	SWMC
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	5,435	MC	1	12	NP—4	9-40—13	250	None	W
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	3,860	MC	..	15	P—2	11-40—15	None	*	None
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	3,758	MC	..	18	NP—2	4-39—18	500	RSTCLE	W
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	2,466	Mgr	1	4	NP—4*	4-39—3	600	J	SW
Arkansas City, Kan.	13,946	2,098	Mgr	3	..	NP—2*	4-39—2	50	KJ	WC
Arnold, Pa.	10,575	150	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AXJP	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,981	921	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	5-41—5	1,200	None	SW
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	4,821	Mgr*	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—18*	1,500	STCLEJ	SW
Ashland, Ohio	11,141	2,980	MC	5	..	NP—2	11-39—5	120	DLJ	SW
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	8,153	MC	..	20	NP—2	4-39—20	*	TJJ	W
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	4,198	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	100	J	R
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	3,465	Mgr	1	4	P—4	11-40—3	400	None	WC
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	1,773	Mgr	3	..	NP—2*	4-39—2	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	18,192	6,083	MC	..	10	P—2	11-39—5	360	LC	SW
Athol, Mass.	10,677	20,672	TM	3	..	NP—3	2-39—1	300*	*	WC
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	17,600	MC	6	5	NP—2	12-39—11	300	CTX	SW
Auburn, Me.	18,571	31,360	Mgr	..	5	NP—2	12-39—5	None	None	WA
Augusta, Me.	17,198	36,160	MC	..	24	P—2	12-40—24	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	12,276	2,044	MC	1	6	NP—2	4-40—7	300	SJJT	EGSWA
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	4,470	Mgr	..	7	NP—2	4-39—7	600	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Bangor, Me.	28,749	20,662	Mgr	9	..	NP–3	12-39–3	None	None	WC
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	3,392	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	$ 90	LATJ	SW
Barre, Vt.	11,307	2,285	MC	1	6	NP–2	3-39–3	*	SXC–T	WCA
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,763	1,384	Mgr	..	5	NP–2	4-39–5	*	None	SWC
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	3,683	MC	..	6	P–2	11-39–6	500	LTJJ	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	11,933	3,113	Com	5	..	P–4	11-40–5	*	*	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	3,359	Com	3	..	NP–2	3-40–3	1,500	TJJW	EdSW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	1,411	MC	4	..	P–4	11-39–2	720	DRXT	S
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	1,753	MC	7	..	P–4	11-42–7	125	C–T	WC
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	1,240	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	96	ATL	W
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	3,900	MC	..	14	P–4	4-39–7	150	CTJ	SC
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	2,115	Com	5	..	NP–4	5-42–5	2,250	None	None
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	640	MC	..	9	P–4	11-40–3	None	AXJ	None
Belmont, Mass.	21,748	2,944	RTM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	1,600	STC	ESWC
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	3,066	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	200	None	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	1,835	Mgr	5	4	NP–2*	4-39–7	*	JJP	WMCA
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	30,975	MC	..	12	P–3	3-39–4	75	None	WCA
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	1,700	MC	..	8	P–4	11-39–4	None	ASXPJ	None
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	2,940	MC	1	10	P–4	9-40–11	300	None	C
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	9,664	MC	3	6	NP–2	12-40–9	None	None	WA
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	3,336	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	None	T	W
Biddeford, Me.	17,633	18,800	MC	4	7	P–1	12-39–11	None	None	CA
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	3,000	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–2	120	None	SWCA
Billings, Mont.	16,380	1,866	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–8	480	TJ	WA
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	3,837	Com	3	..	P–4	8-42–3	3,600	SXCSt	WC
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	5,400	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–2	900	JJ	SWA
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	2,349	MC	2	5	P–4	11-42–7	125	C–T	W
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	3,680	Mgr	..	5	NP–4	7-41–5	*	None	SM
Blue Island, Ill.	16,534	2,230	MC	..	14	NP–4	4-39–7	150	CTJ	W
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	1,000	MC	..	6	NP–2	4-39–3	120	TCLJJ	A
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	5,533	Com	5	..	P–4	9-42–5	600	L	SWCA
Boise, Idaho	21,544	3,288	MC	4	..	NP–4	4-39–2	600	None	CA
Boone, Iowa	11,886	3,350	MC	2	5	P–2	3-39–7	50	TS	W
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	1,750	Mgr	9	..	NP–6*	11-39–3	None	None	SWA
Bowling Green, Ky.	12,348	2,304	MC	..	12	P–2	11-39–12	72	LJ	SWC
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	340	MC	..	12	P–4	11-39–6	None	JAPX	W
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	1,725	Com	5	..	P–4	11-39–3	500	DRT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	4,100	MC	..	10	NP–4	4-39–5	50	TLSJ	EdW
Braintree, Mass.	15,712	8,768	RTM	3	..	P–3	3-39–1	....	SXTC	ESWC
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	1,156	MC	5	..	NP–2	4-40–3	300	CTJ	ESWA*
Bremerton, Wash.	10,170	1,430	Com	3	..	NP–3	12-39–3	1,800	None	WPC
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,699	3,840	MC	7	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	T	SW
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	16,000	MC	..	7	P–2	10-39–7	200	CT	SWC
Bristol, Pa.	11,799	855	MC	..	18	P–4	11-39–6	None	ASXJ	SW
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	6,182	MC	5	..	P–2	3-39–5	100	CTS	S
Bristol, Tenn.	12,005	2,249	Com	3	..	NP–4	6-41–3	2,400	None	W
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	1,905	MC	6	..	P–4	4-39–3	72	CJ	W
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	3,640	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	12-39–5	*	None	ESWMCAbA
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	2,662	MC	..	4	NP–2	4-39–2	250	P	GSW
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	5,995	Mgr	1	4	NP–3	12-39–3	240	None	SC
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	1,976	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	120	ATL	SWA
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	10,419	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	4-39–2	*	CTJ	EdW
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	1,489	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	180	C–T	W
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	7,151	Com	5	..	NP–2	4-40–5	1,800	None	SPMA*
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	1,407	MC	..	12	P–3	9-39–4	None	TJ	SW
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	6,890	MC	13	..	P–2	3-39–7	180	None	EWPCA
Butler, Pa.	23,568	1,576	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–2	1,600	AXT	S

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				At Large	By Wards					
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	1,440	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	$ 900	None	None
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	....	MC	..	10	P—4	4-39—5	120	TKJJ	W
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	1,800	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	120	ATL	WC
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	1,690	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	300	ATLJ	W
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,558	770	MC	6	3	P—4	11-39—4	None	XSP	None
Canton, Ill.	11,718	1,020	MC	..	14	NP—4	4-39—7	12	SXTPKBJ	SWC
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	4,594	Com	4	..	NP—2	4-40—4	1,800	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	2,150	Com	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	750	TR	None
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	1,609	Mgr	..	15	P—4	11-39—7	None	AXJ	SWMC
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	582	MC	..	6	P—4	11-39—3	None	AXTJ	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	2,970	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	300	T–XSJ	None
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	2,884	MC	..	6	NP—2	11-39—3	*	None	SWC
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	742	MC	..	16	P—2	11-40—16	150	None	None
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	2,080	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	400	J	SWC
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,788	2,237	MC	..	10	P—4	11-39—5	None	ASXJJ	ESWM
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	2,927	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	2,000	J	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	1,632	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—2	1,200	None	EGSWCA
Charleroi, Pa.	11,260	600	MC	..	7	P—6	11-39—3	None	ASX	None
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	4,160	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	8-40—3	300	TCJJK	GSWC
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	4,629	Com	3	..	NP—2	11-39—3	2,000	None	WCA
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	22,321	3,460	Com	5	..	P—4	3-39—5	1,700	SXJJ	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	2,289	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—4	180	TCStPJ	SWCA
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	2,314	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	ATL	None
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	1,747	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	600	T–XR	None
Claremont, N. H.	12,377	23,900	TM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	....	CTXS*	WCA
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	2,830	Mgr	..	9	P—2	4-39—9	150	None	W
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	1,465	Com	3	..	NP—4	12-40—3	1,800	None	EWA
Cleburne, Tex.	11,539	2,240	MC	..	4	NP—2	4-39—3	None	PS–XL	SW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15,267	596	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	750	SX	S
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	6,165	MC	2	7	P—2	3-40—9	216	TSJKB	None
Clinton, Mass.	12,817	3,456	TM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	*	CXStD*	SWC
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	923	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	600	TRJ	SWM
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	2,208	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1,500	None	ESWCA
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	2,308	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—6	500*	S	W
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	1,257	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-41—3	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	3,721	MC	..	8	P—4*	4-39—4	500	TLSPJX	ESWA
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	945	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	ASXJ	M
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	1,855	MC	..	6	P—2	12-40—6	*	....	WAb
Compton, Calif.	12,516	2,900	Mgr	1	4	NP—4	6-39—3	*	CTLJ	W
Concord, N. H.	25,228	41,001	MC	6	9	NP—2*	11-39—12	75*	S	WC
Concord, N. C.	11,820	2,488	MC	1	5	P—4	5-41—6	100	None	EdSWC
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	1,169	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	750*	RT–X	A
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	1,875	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	EW
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,815	640	MC	..	14	P—4	11-39—7	None	....	None
Coraopolis, Pa.	10,724	1,000	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	AXJ	SW
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	1,792	MC	..	16	P—4	11-39—8	200	XTJJ	SW
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	4,841	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	2,000	None	GdSWA
Corsicana, Tex.	15,202	2,260	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	*	SL	SWC
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	2,525	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—6	200	RSJJ	SW
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	2,240	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	ATL	WC
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	2,308	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	1,217	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-40—8	420	CTLJ	W
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	16,800	MC	5	..	P—2	11-40—5	125	STC	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	5,321	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—8	150	ATLJP	EdWC
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	3,170	MC	1	12	P—2	3-39—7	None	ATCJB	SW
Danvers, Mass.	12,957	8,704	RTM	3	..	NP—3	3-40—3	....	....	EW
Danville, Va.	22,247	3,840	MC	9	..	NP—4	6-40—4	*	STPJK	EGWMCA*

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Number of Councilmen & Election By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	8,282	Mgr	1	4	NP—2	12-39—5	$ 600	None	SWPA
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	4,240	MC	6	..	NP—4	9-40—6	100	None	E
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	2,240	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	12-39—2	*	None	SWC
Dedham, Mass.	15,136	6,720	RTM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	300	SXTC	SC
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	5,740	MC	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	1,200	St	SW
Denison, Tex.	13,850	2,264	MC	3	..	NP—2	4-39—1	1,500	None	SWC
Derby, Conn.	10,788	3,300	MC	..	6	P—2	11-40—6	None	TAP	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12,395	1,920	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	RXPJ	None
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	1,034	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	900	None	SWC
Donora, Pa.	13,905	1,580	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	ASXJJP	None
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	620	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	XJ	None
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	6,040	Com	3	..	NP—3	9-39—1	1,800	None	ESWCA
Dover, N. H.	13,573	16,877	MC	..	25	P—2	12-39—25	None	St	None
Dover, N. J.	10,031	1,680	TM	..	8	P—2	11-39—4	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11,595	1,874	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	300	DRT	W
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	3,000	MC	5	..	P—2	11-39—5	500	*	ESWM
Dunmore, Pa.	22,627	5,218	MC	..	6	P—4	11-40—6	....	XRStE	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	1,260	MC	5	..	P—4	9-39—2	1,125	DRT	W
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	8,512	RTM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	500	XTCSt	None
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	11,547	MC	17	..	P—2	10-39—17	None	*	WC
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	2,086	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	144	ATLKJ	SW
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	2,188	MC	..	10	P—4	4-39—5	*	STCJ	W
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	8,640	MC	5	..	P—2	11-40—5	500	STCJ	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	9,231	Com	3	..	NP—6	4-40—1	3,000	J	WC
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	1,384	MC	6	..	NP—2	3-39—3	500	CTS	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	2,560	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	300	CTJL	None
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	1,280	Mgr	3	..	NP—2*	4-39—2	50	None	SWCA
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	1,440	Mgr	8	..	NP—2	5-39—8	120	None	EdSWCA
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	1,204	Mgr	1	10	P—4	11-39—5	None	ASXPJ	EdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	5,120	MC	..	10	P—4	4-40—5	*	TCJ	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11,270	1,200	MC	..	6	—2*	4-39—3	*	CJ	W
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	1,687	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	None
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	4,467	MC	3	6	P—2	11-39—9	300	ATL	SWC
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	1,679	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	1,200	None	SW
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	1,167	MC	7	..	P—2	3-39—4	600	J	EdA
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	3,190	MC	1	4	P—3	11-39—1	300	C	None
Enid, Okla.	26,399	4,845	MC	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1,500	DTSt	SW
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	5,112	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—3	120	None	EdGSWPMA
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	7,210	MC	4	4	NP—2	11-39—8	150	LTJJPA	SC
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	3,030	MC	..	8	NP—4	11-40—4	None	TC	ESWA
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	3,731	MC	5	..	NP—2	6-39—5	720	*	WR
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	860	MC	11	..	P—4	9-40—11	180	None	None
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,951	7,808	RTM	3	..	NP—3	2-39—1	400	*	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	2,720	Com	4	..	NP—4	5-39—4	2,656	None	W
Fargo, N. D.	28,619	3,203	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—2	1,200	JJ	SWMA
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	5,734	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	600	JJ	WM
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	1,142	MC	4	..	NP—4	11-39—2	450	RTJ	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	3,200	MC	8	..	NP—2	4-39—8	200	None	EdSWPCAbA
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	2,393	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	3-39—3	500	JJP	WM
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	5,170	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	100	LATJ	SWC
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	890	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	567	J	None
Florence, Ala.	11,729	3,640	Com	3	..	NP—3	9-39—1	1,200	None	EdSWC
Florence, S. C.	14,774	2,011	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	4-39—3	600	None	SWA
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	3,800	Com	3	..	NP—6	4-39—1	3,000	JJ	SW
Forest Park, Ill.	14,555	1,600	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	720	J	W
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	1,758	Com	3	..	NP—6	4-40—1	600	None	EWCR
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	3,339	Com	3	..	NP—2	3-39—3	2,000	None	SWM

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 30,000—continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Number of Councilmen & Election By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
Fort Madison, Iowa	13,779	3,844	MC	2	5	P–2	3-39–7	$ 50	ST	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,763	2,576	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-39–3	1,200	None	WA*
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	3,280	MC	6	..	NP–2	11-39–6	*	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	1,938	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	149	DTLJ	SWC
Framingham, Mass.	22,210	15,872	TM	3	..	P–3	3-39–1	700	XTC	SWC
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	1,740	MC	7	..	P–4	11-42–7	125	C–T	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	1,047	MC	..	12	P–2	11-39–12	*	JLP	None
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	1,319	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–2	300	RT	W
Frederick, Md.	14,434	1,760	MC	5	..	P–3	6-40–5	300	C	SWA
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	2,508	MC	..	14	P–4	4-39–9	*	CT	SW
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	2,735	MC	5	..	P–2	3-39–3	600	J	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	1,926	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	200	TCL	EW
Fremont, Ohio	13,422	2,479	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	150	ATL	SW
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	10,613	MC	5	..	NP–4*	4-40–3	120	CT	SWA*
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	2,252	MC	..	6	P–2	11-39–6	500	None	W
Gadsden, Ala.	24,042	8,085	Com	3	..	NP–4	9-42–3	1,800	None	WC
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	3,520	Mgr	5	..	NP–3*	9-39–2	None	None	ESWA
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	5,760	MC	..	14	P–4	4-39–8	*	CTSJ	WC
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	14,080	MC	6	5	NP–2	11-39–11	200	None	SWCA
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	1,298	MC	..	8	P–2	11-39–4	600	None	W
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	4,160	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	150	ATLJ	None
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	2,880	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	5-39–5	200	None	EdSWC
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	2,416	MC	12	..	P–2	11-39–12	120	TJ	SWC
Glen Cove, N. Y.	11,430	4,266	MC	5	..	P–2	11-39–5	2,000	J	S
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,531	2,352	MC	1	5	P–2	11-39–6	600	TJS	SWCA
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	16,768	MC	..	5	NP–1	12-39–5	1,000	None	SWC
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,796	1,974	MC	..	9	P–3	11-39–3	None	J	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	2,737	MC	..	12	P–2	11-39–12	*	JTW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	1,940	Mgr	5	..	P–2	5-39–5	200	None	WCA
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	2,300	MC	7	..	P–4	11-42–7	125	CT	ESW
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	2,313	Com*	5	..	NP–4	4-40–14	480	JJ	SW
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	3,671	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–4	300	CTJ	ESWCA
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	1,211	Mgr	2	5	NP–4	4-39–3	*	None	SWCA
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	2,720	MC	..	14	NP–4	4-39–7	360	SXTCStJJK	None
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	4,958	MC	..	10	P–2	4-39–10	*	JT	WA
Greeley, Colo.	12,203	2,292	MC	..	6	P–2	4-39–6	*	CT	SWC
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	13,760	RTM	3	..	P–1	3-39–3	*	SXTC	SWR
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	1,065	MC	5	..	P–4	9-39–3	750	DRT	None
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	2,070	MC	2	4	NP–4	8-39–3	600	None	SWPCA
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	3,121	MC	6	..	NP–2	8-39–6	600	None	WMCA
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	2,458	Com	3	..	NP–2	2-40–3	2,400	LPCX	ESWMA
Greenwood, Miss.	11,123	1,304	Com	3	..	P–4	11-42–3	750	None	EW
Greenwood, S. C.	11,020	2,350	Mgr	..	6	NP–2	4-39–6	60	None	EdSW
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	2,112	Mgr	3	..	NP–2*	11-39–3	150	None	EdSWCAbA
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	1,408	Com	6	..	NP–2	3-39–3	600	C	None
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	7,680	Com	3	..	NP–4	12-40–3	3,000	None	WPCA
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	2,944	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	5-41–5	500	None	S
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	3,453	MC	..	12	P–4	5-39–6	150	LPJ	EW
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	2,000	Mgr	1	10	P–4	11-39–5	None	None	SWM*
Harlingen, Tex.	12,124	1,246	Com	5	..	NP–2	12-39–3	300	None	SAbA
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	1,360	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	399	PJW	None
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	774	MC	1	8	P–2	11-39–5	300	None	None
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	2,652	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	900	SXJ	W
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	3,763	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–4	200	CTP	ESWA
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18,601	6,834	Com	3	..	NP–4	8-40–3	3,600	None	WCA
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	1,457	Com	3	..	NP–4	5-39–3	1,200	None	SW
Helena, Mont.	11,803	5,707	MC	3	..	NP–2	4-39–1	2,500	St	WA*

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	1,600	MC	4	..	NP—2	3-39—2	$ 600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	11,668	2,227	Com	3	..	P—2*	11-39—2	2,000	JL	EGdWC
Herkimer, N. Y.	10,446	1,300	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	300	J	ESW
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	8,524	MC	3	..	NP—3*	12-39—2	1,800	TJJP	EGSWMCA
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	7,680	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	*	SXJ	W
Holland, Mich.	14,346	1,830	MC	..	12	NP—2	3-39—6	50	TCLJJ*	ESWC
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	348	MC	..	15	P—4	9-39—8	None	RXJ	W
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	2,880	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	6-40—3	480	RLTPK	CA
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	1,400	Com	3	..	P—2*	11-39—2	1,800	JL	SC
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	4,531	MC	..	12	P—2	12-39—6	300	CTJ	WPC
Hornell, N. Y.	16,250	3,760	MC	..	12	P—2	11-39—12	200	JTW	SWA
Hot Springs, Ark.	20,238	3,760	MC	..	16	P—2	4-39—8	42	TCLJJK	S
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	2,240	MC	..	10	P—2	11-39—10	None	JT	WC
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	1,828	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	SWA
Huntington Pk., Calif.	24,591	1,798	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	1,200	TC	W
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	1,280	MC	1	8	NP—4	10-40—9	300	None	WMCAb
Huron, S. D.	10,946	2,708	Mgr	9	..	NP—3*	4-39—3	100	J	SWA
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	5,995	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	600	None	SA
Independence, Kan.	12,782	1,783	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	1,200	J	SWC
Independence, Mo.	15,296	2,140	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	416	SXTLPJ	ESC
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	4,518	MC	..	5	NP—4	4-39—3	600	CT	W
Iowa City, Iowa	15,340	3,391	MC	2	5	P—2	3-39—7	120	TJS	SCA*
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	....	MC	2	2	P—4	11-39—2	1,000	X	S
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	3,800	MC	..	10	P—2	4-39—10	*	CTJK	WMC
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	2,880	Mgr	7	..	NP—4	11-39—3	150	None	WC
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	3,740	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—2	120	J*	GWMC
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	3,470	MC	..	10	P—4	11-39—5	None	J	SWCA
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	2,214	Com	3	..	NP—4	6-39—3	2,500	None	SWCA
Jacksonville, Ill.	27,747	3,598	MC	..	8	P—4	4-39—4	150	CT	ESWC
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	4,215	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	4-39—4	None	J	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	1,446	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,125	RTJ	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	21,596	3,648	MC	..	10	P—2	4-39—5	240	SXTLPJ	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	862	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	13,567	969	MC	4	..	NP—2	3-39—4	500	None	WM
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	4,773	Com	5	..	NP—2	6-39—5	75	J	W
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	2,160	MC	1	4	P—4	11-39—2	450	STJ	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	1,943	MC	..	10	NP—2	4-39—5	60	CLTJ	EWCA
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	2,230	MC	..	14	P—4	4-39—8	*	TJC	S
Keene, N. H.	13,704	23,400	MC	..	20	P—2	11-39—20	None	None	SWC
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	907	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	600	XTJ	None
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	3,520	Com	1	2	NP—2	3-40—3	1,800	J	WMC
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	3,175	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	900	None	ESWC
Key West, Fla.	12,831	2,040	MC	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	400	CPXTJ	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	3,000	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	6-39—3	100	None	WA*
Kingston, N. Y.	28,088	4,748	MC	1	13	P—2	11-39—14	350	JJ	W
Kingston, Pa.	21,600	1,438	MC	..	7	NP—4	11-39—3	None	....	None
Kinston, N. C.	11,362	1,022	MC	5	..	P—2	5-39—5	None	....	ESWC
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	2,950	MC	..	5	NP—2	11-40—5	288	TJ	SCA
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	3,918	MC	..	4	P—2	11-39—4	1,000	TJS	S
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	13,001	MC	..	6	P—1	3-39—6	50	None	C
Lafayette, Ind.	26,240	3,098	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	150	CJ	W
Lafayette, La.	14,635	....	Com	3	..	P—4	1-40—3	3,600	SX–TPJ	ESWPA
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	8,045	MC	7	..	NP—2	12-39—4	25	CJ	EdGSWC
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	1,220	MC	6	..	NP—4	4-39—3	None	None	W
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	3,200	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-41—3	3,000	XTJ	None
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	9,876	Mgr	3	..	NP—3*	11-39—1	*	None	ESWMCA
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	3,096	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	135	ATLJ	GWC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	1,952	MC	2	5	P–4	11-42–7	$ 125	C–T	SW
La Salle, Ill.	13,149	1,370	MC	..	14	NP–4	4-39–7	130	CTJ	W
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	1,005	MC	..	12	P–4	11-39–6	None	AXJ	None
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	3,545	Com	3	..	P–4	8-40–3	3,000	None	WA
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	2,769	MC	..	12	P–2	4-39–6	*	TJ	WC
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	1,403	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	240	STCStPJ	SWCA
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,466	4,800	Com	5	..	P–4	4-39–5	600	....	W
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	2,001	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–4	1,200	DRTJJK	SW
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	18,432	MC	4	5	NP–2	11-39–9	250	None	SWC
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	1,900	MC	..	14	P–4	11-39–7	None	ASXJ	None
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	2,480	MC	..	14	P–4	4-39–7	*	CTJ	SC
Lincoln, R. I.	10,421	12,525	MC	..	5	P–2	6-39–5	100	STC	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	3,791	MC	7	..	NP–2	4-39–7	800	CTPJ	W
Linden, N. J.	21,206	7,930	MC	1	8	P–3	11-39–4	600	C	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	2,446	MC	1	8	P–2	11-39–9	None	STJJ	WC
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	5,052	MC	2	8	P–2	11-39–10	750	TJJP	W
Lodi, N. J.	11,549	1,306	MC	..	6	P–3	11-39–3	None	SXJ	SW
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	2,553	MC	7	..	P–4	11-42–7	120	C–T	EWC
Long Branch, N. J.	18,399	3,780	Com	5	..	NP–4	5-40–5	2,000	None	S
Longview, Wash.	10,652	5,200	MC	1	6	NP–4	12-40–4	None	CTL	None
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	4,020	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	4-40–2	300	None	ESWA
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	1,600	MC	4	..	P–2	3-39–2	600	J	None
McAlester, Okla.	11,804	3,717	Mgr	..	7	P–2	4-40–7	120	J	SWCA
McComb, Miss.	10,057	2,700	Com	3	..	NP–4	7-42–3	3,000	None	SWCAbA
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	705	MC	..	9	P–4	11-39–4	None	RXJ	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	14,784	2,104	MC	..	15	P–4	11-39–7	None	ASXJ	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	1,890	Mgr	5	..	P–2	3-39–1	None	J	W*
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	1,305	Com	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	1,200	....	WC
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	4,700	MC	..	14	NP–2	4-39–7	300	T	EW
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	4,340	MC	5	..	NP–2	4-39–5	600	StJJ	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	984	MC	3	..	NP–2	4-39–3	1,800	DStW	None
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	2,096	MC	4	4	P–2	11-39–8	150	ATLJ	WC
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	3,480	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	150	STJ	SWPCA
Marion, Ind.	24,496	3,092	MC	2	5	P–4	11-42–7	150	ASTC	W
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	13,440	MC	4	7	NP–2	11-39–11	200	None	SWC
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	6,585	Com	5	..	NP–5	12-39–1	*	J	EWC
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	5,750	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	None	None	SWA
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	3,868	MC	2	6	NP–2	3-39–8	250	STKBJ	W
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14,857	1,600	MC	..	7	P–2	6-40–7	300	None	SWMA
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	811	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	144	TLA	ESWC
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	7,835	Mgr	5	..	NP–3*	3-39–3	None	None	SW
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	2,523	MC	5	..	P–2	3-39–3	250	None	W
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	4,162	MC	4	6	P–2	11-39–10	250	ATKJ	S
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	2,682	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-41–5	900	K	WC
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	1,664	MC	4	3	NP–4	4-39–3	*	CJ	W
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	1,451	MC	4	..	P–4	11-39–2	900	DRT	WM
Medford, Ore.	11,007	1,920	MC	..	8	NP–4	11-40–4	None	CT	SWA
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	3,008	MC	4	7	NP–3	12-41–11	None	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	1,487	MC	1	7	P–4	4-39–7	*	CJ	W
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	2,787	MC	..	14	NP–2	4-39–7	150	TSJ	WC
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	14,336	RTM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	400	TCSX*	W
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	4,400	MC	2	5	P–4	11-42–7	150	STCJJ	SWC
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	4,982	Com	3	..	P–2*	11-39–2	900	JL	A
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	25,143	MC	..	9	P–4	10-40–4	None	CT*	SW
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	2,377	MC	1	8	P–2	11-39–9	300*	J	SW
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	3,360	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	11-40–3	500	J	W
Milford, Mass.	14,741	9,472	RTM	3	..	NP–1	3-39–3	250	SXTCStP	SC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 30,000—continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
Millville, N. J.	14,705	34,160	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-41—5	$1,200	None	SW
Milton, Mass.	16,434	8,384	RTM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	....	....	SWC
Minot, N. D.	16,099	2,187	Mgr	1	14	NP—4	4-40—7	*	TJJ	SWC
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	4,303	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	150	TCKJ	EdW
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	2,760	Com	3	..	NP—2	3-39—2	2,500	StP	C
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	1,955	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	200	J	SWCA
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	2,085	MC	1	8	P—2*	4-39—5	120*	PJSLTX	SWC
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	1,983	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-39—3	*	DStW	ESWA*
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	1,300	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,200	RXT	None
Monroe, La.	26,028	3,086	Com	3	..	NP—4	4-39—3	4,500	JP	ESWCRA
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	3,300	Com	7	..	NP—2	12-39—7	400	CTJP	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	5,184	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	None	CT	W
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	1,807	Mgr	..	10	NP—2*	6-39—5	260	None	A
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	1,814	MC	1	8	P—2	11-39—5	None	None	SW
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,411	1,975	MC	..	8	P—2	6-39—4	78	CTLPJK	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,967	640	MC	6	6	P—4	11-39—6	None	DSXJ	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	2,286	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	150	PJ	W
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	2,000	MC	..	10	P—4	4-39—5	180	CTJ	S
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	1,460	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AXPJ	None
Muscatine, Iowa	16,778	4,261	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—4	300	*	EWPCA
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	1,926	Mgr	4	3	NP—2	4-39—4	270	STJ	SWC
Nanticoke, Pa.	26,043	2,080	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	....	TR	None
Natchez, Miss.	13,422	6,578	MC	..	8	NP—2	12-39—4	120	SCJP	WCA*
Natick, Mass.	13,589	9,536	TM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	....	....	....
Naugatuck, Conn.	14,315	10,630	MC	..	6	P—2	5-39—6	None	AXTCJB	None
Needham, Mass.	10,845	8,000	RTM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	150	SXTC	None
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	3,275	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	150	ATCJJ	None
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	960	MC	..	10	P—2	5-39—10	*	CPX	EWC
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	5,312	MC	5	6	NP—2	12-39—5	None	None	WC
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	1,698	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	125	CT	ESWC
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	2,480	MC	4	..	P—2	11-39—2	1,125	DRX	None
New London, Conn.	29,640	3,883	Mgr	7	..	P—2*	9-39—3	300	None	SWP
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	2,108	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	ATL	W
Newport, Ky.	29,744	1,178	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—4	1,500	KJ	W
Newport, R. I.	27,612	4,445	MC	..	20	P—2	11-40—20	None	None	W
Newton, Iowa	11,560	2,127	MC	2	4	NP—2	3-39—6	50	SL	GSWC
Newton, Kan.	11,034	2,535	Mgr	3	..	NP—2*	4-39—2	50	None	SWC
Niles, Mich.	11,326	2,598	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	50	CTJP	EWCA
Niles, Ohio	16,314	3,000	MC	3	4	P—2	8-39—8	150	ATLJ	EdC
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	1,890	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	200	JTC*	WA*
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	13,184	MC	21	..	P—3	12-39—7	None	S	SWC
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	22,144	MC	..	28	P—2	12-39—28	None	CT	WC
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	12,224	TM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	200	ASXTC	ESW
N. Braddock, Pa.	16,782	912	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	XJA	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	2,660	MC	..	10	P—2	2-39—5	600	XTCLJJ	Ed
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	1,520	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	200	TCJ	WCA
N. Providence, R. I.	11,104	3,750	MC	7	3	P—2	2-39—7	150	CTP*	C
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	19,019	6,656	MC	..	7	P—2	11-39—7	600	LTJJP	WM
Norwich, Conn.	23,021	3,500	MC	12	..	P—2	6-39—4	None	CTPX	EGSWC
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	6,720	Mgr	5	..	NP—3	1-40—1	None	DT-XP	EWC
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	2,197	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-40—5	1,500	None	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	2,976	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	J	GWPMCA
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	2,596	Com	5	..	NP—4	11-39—3	900	DRTStW	W
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	1,997	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—3	....	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	12,661	2,560	MC	..	12	P—4	9-39—6	None	RPX	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	3,964	MC	..	11	P—2	11-39—11	200	J	SW
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	4,187	Com	3	..	NP—3	12-40—3	1,800	None	SWA

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Olyphant, Pa.	10,743	3,340	MC	..	4	P—4	11-39—2	None	RXJ	E
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	14,350	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—6	$ 300	SXJJ	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	2,388	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—6	None	SXTJ	SWM
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	7,471	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—4	300	CT	SW
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	6,997	MC	1	4	NP—3	10-39—3	900	None	EWCA
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10,123	2,530	MC	2	5	NP—2	3-39—7	*	TS	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	1,927	Com	5	..	P—2	12-39—2	300	XT	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	4,850	MC	..	8	P—2	11-39—8	250	J	WM
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	2,386	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	900	J	W
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	4,784	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1,800	None	WA
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	2,578	Com	3	..	P—2*	11-39—2	2,200	JL	EWA
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	2,668	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	2,500	StPJ	W
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	3,060	Mgr	7	..	NP—4	11-39—5	50	J	EGdWC
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	2,462	MC	..	3	P—2	4-39—3	500	None	SWCA
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	2,451	MC	15	..	NP—6*	5-39—5	None	None	EGSWPA
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	1,946	Mgr	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	520	None	SW
Paris, Tex.	15,649	3,483	MC	1	4	NP—2	4-40—5	360	AS–XCLPJ	SWAbA
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	3,400	Com	5	..	NP—3	4-41—5	3,000	None	W
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	3,050	MC	..	10	P—4	4-38—5	180	TCJ	W
Parma, Ohio	13,899	12,638	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	ALTJ	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	2,540	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1,500	None	SWC
Peabody, Mass.	21,345	10,496	MC	5	6	NP—2	12-40—11	250	None	EWC
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,125	2,816	MC	..	6	P—3	4-39—2	None	DX	W
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	4,146	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	1,200	J	SC
Peru, Ind.	12,730	1,371	MC	2	5	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	ESWA*
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	3,200	Mgr	5	..	P—4*	6-40—3	400*	TJKPLD	SWPMC
Phenix City, Ala.	13,862	....	Com	3	..	—3	9-39—1	....	....	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	2,070	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-42—5	1,800	J	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	1,467	Mgr	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	ASXJ	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	3,240	MC	8	..	NP—2	4-39—4	*	TCLKJ	SMC
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	2,240	Mgr	1	4	NP—2	11-39—5	60	JK	ESWM
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	3,110	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	1,500	None	SWA
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	1,069	MC	4	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,000	RX	None
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	2,733	MC	1	6	P—2	11-39—7	*	None	SW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,580	3,567	MC	1	6	P—3	11-39—2	None	XJ	S
Plymouth, Mass.	13,042	62,464	TM	5	..	NP—1	3-39—5	120	SXW	SWPC
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	691	MC	..	13	P—4	11-39—6	None	RX	None
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	1,996	MC	4	..	P—4	4-39—2	300	None	WCA
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	8,000	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—3	600	TA–CLJ	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	2,010	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	None	None	EWA
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	3,987	Com	3	..	NP—3	12-39—3	1,800	None	EdWC
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	1,500	MC	6	..	P—3	4-39—2	600	None	S
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	1,420	MC	2	8	P—2	11-39—10	120	TJP	W
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,495	9,680	MC	4	5	P—2	12-40—9	None	None	SWCA
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	3,200	MC	..	20	P—4	11-39—10	None	DAXJ	S
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	2,285	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—2	1,200	RX	None
Provo, Utah	14,766	9,104	Com	3	..	NP—4*	11-39—2	1,500	A	WCA*
Rahway, N. J.	16,011	2,513	MC	1	10	P—2	11-39—5	None	None	SW
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	3,960	Mgr	9	..	NP—3*	4-39—3	None	J	SWCA
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	1,178	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SXJ	SW
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	10,506	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	300	CT	SWC
Reno, Nev.	18,529	2,525	MC	..	6	NP—4	5-39—6	600	XTCLJJ	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	1,954	MC	..	10	P—2	11-39—10	300	JT–C	None
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	6,848	Mgr	9	..	NP—6*	5-39—3	600	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	772	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-40—3	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	12,188	3,968	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-39—3	1,200	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	1,900	Com	7	..	NP—2	4-39—3	250	CTSJJP	W*

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	25,046	MC	..	7	NP—4	11-40—3	*	ACT	EdW
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	3,216	MC	1	6	NP—2	3-39—5	$ 300	TSJ	ESW
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	22,040	MC	..	18	P—3	12-39—6	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	2,500	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	12-39—2	400	None	EdWCA
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	2,263	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	600	J	ESW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	2,150	Mgr	1	12	NP—2	5-39—5	120	JL	EGSWCA
Rome, Ga.	21,843	1,968	Mgr	..	9	NP—4	12-40—9	200	None	WC
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	1,495	MC	1	5	P—3	11-39—2	None	SXJ	None
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	3,475	Mgr	1	10	P—4*	4-40—5	None	None	SWC
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	6,970	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	11-39—7	*	JP	SWMR
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	1,800	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	X	None
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	5,200	MC	11	..	NP—2	3-39—6	None	SXT	W
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	6,400	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	12-39—1	None	None	SWP
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	2,240	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	180	XLJPST	W
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	5,666	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-40—5	None	SLPJ	SWM
Salem, Ohio	10,622	1,690	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	112	ATL	SW
Salem, Ore.	26,266	3,553	MC	..	14	NP—4	5-40—7	None	CT	W
Salina, Kan.	20,155	2,959	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	4-39—3	75	J–CP	WCA
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	2,004	MC	5	..	NP—4*	6-39—3	300	None	S
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	2,326	MC	5	..	P—2	5-39—3	300	None	W
Salisbury, N. C.	16,951	3,281	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	480	None	SWCA*
San Angelo, Tex.	25,308	4,188	Mgr	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	500	None	SC
San Benito, Tex.	10,753	1,220	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—2	420	None	SAbA*
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	4,645	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	11-39—3	400	J	WPCA
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	3,440	Mgr	5	..	NP—3*	11-39—2	*	None	WCA
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	2,560	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—3	None	CT	S
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	6,440	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—2	None	CT	S
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	5,702	Com	5	..	NP—4*	5-39—3	900	None	WPM
Santa Fe, N. M.	11,176	17,361	MC	8	..	P—4	4-40—4	None	T	SA
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	1,402	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	5-40—2	None	A–XT	SWA
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	1,815	Mgr	..	10	NP—2	4-40—10	None	None	WC
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	20,859	Com	5	..	NP—2	11-39—5	500	J	SW
Saugus, Mass.	14,700	6,784	RTM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	350	SXTC	C
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	13,755	13,440	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—1	200	PJ	WCA
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	4,380	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	200	SXTLPJ	SC
Selma, Ala.	18,012	2,500	MC	11	..	NP—4	8-40—11	480	None	WA
Seminole, Okla.	11,459	434	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—8	60	StPC	SWC
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	4,156	MC	7	..	NP—4	11-39—7	300	JP	None
Shamokin, Pa.	20,274	524	MC	20	..	P—4	11-39—10	None	PX	None
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	2,332	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—3	750	DRX–TJ*	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	2,360	Mgr	1	6	NP—4*	4-40—4	None	None	WCA
Shelby, N. C.	10,789	4,524	MC	..	4	NP—2	5-40—4	24	....	EdSWCAb
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,618	986	MC	7	..	P—4	11-42—7	125	C–T	None
Shelton, Conn.	10,113	18,969	MC	..	6	P—2	11-40—6	None	ASXT	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	1,007	MC	..	15	P—4	11-39—7	None	ASXJ	W
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	3,347	Mgr	15	..	NP—2	4-39—8	None	None	SWCA
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	1,002	MC	7	..	NP—2	4-39—3	300	CSTJ	W*
Southbridge, Mass.	14,264	13,056	TM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	450	SXTCStP	SC
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	4,800	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	300	CT	W
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	3,072	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—8	420	D–R–CXTLPJ	SW
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	1,883	MC	7	..	P—2	4-39—4	None	None	W
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	2,010	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	600	CT	W
South Portland, Me.	13,840	7,850	Mgr	5	..	NP—3	12-39—2	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	10,759	1,280	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	XTJ	ESW
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	3,429	MC	7	..	NP—2	4-39—7	50	JJSTCP	SW
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	4,524	Com	5	..	NP—4	5-39—2	2,000	None	W
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	2,048	MC	..	8	NP—2	5-39—8	*	None	EdSWCAb

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Staunton, Va.	11,990	1,920	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	6-40–3	$ 300	TPJKB	SWA
Steelton, Pa.	13,291	1,140	MC	..	10	P–4	11-39–5	None	ASXJ	W
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	1,305	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	JK	S
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	12,660	MC	..	9	NP–2	4-39–5	200	RT	W
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	3,840	TM	3	..	NP–1	3-39–3	100	SXTC	W
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	10,665	Mgr	..	10	NP–2	10-39–10	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	14,728	2,076	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	900	J	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	1,984	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	150	ATL	None
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	1,280	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	6-39–3	None	KLPTD	MC
Summit, N. J.	14,556	3,817	MC	1	6	P–3*	11-39–3	None	C	None
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	2,011	Mgr	3	..	P–4	7-40–2	200	None	SWAbA*
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	1,100	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–2	750	DRT	None
Swampscott, Mass.	10,346	1,984	RTM	3	..	NP–1	2-39–3	....	*	None
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	3,900	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	180	None	SWCAbA
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	867	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	AXPJ	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	2,672	Mgr	3	..	NP–3*	1-39–1	None	None	EGSWCAbA
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	690	MC	..	12	P–4	11-39–6	None	AXJ	W
Taylor, Pa.	10,428	3,281	MC	..	13	P–4	9-39–6	None	AXJ	None
Temple, Tex.	15,345	2,719	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-40–5	180	None	SWAbA
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	1,965	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	120	CTLJK	A
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	1,955	MC	1	4	P–2	4-39–2	150	SXCLPJJKB	SC
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	....	MC	8	..	NP–2	1-41–8	90	CTP	EWCA
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	2,158	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	5-39–5	100	None	SWC
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	3,175	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	120	ATLJ	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	12,681	2,200	MC	..	7	P–2	11-39–7	....	....	W
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	2,327	MC	4	..	P–2	10-39–4	*	*	S
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	3,662	Com	5	..	NP–4*	11-40–3	200	P	ESWCA
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	1,860	MC	10	..	P–2	4-39–10	180	TC	SW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	409	MC	9	..	P–4	11-39–4	None	AXJ	None
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	3,511	Com	3	..	NP–4	9-41–3	1,500	None	WCA
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	1,100	Mgr	9	..	NP–2*	4-39–5	None	J	EdSWMC
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	6,451	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	None	None	SWCA
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	1,356	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–3	750	DRXTJ	S
University City, Mo.	25,809	3,744	MC	..	6	NP–2	4-39–3	1,140	PX	None
Urbana, Ill.	13,060	1,400	MC	..	14	P–4	4-39–7	120	CT	None
Valdosta, Ga.	13,482	3,202	MC	6	..	P–2	12-39–6	480	None	WMCAAb
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	3,255	Com	3	..	NP–4	4-39–2	1,800	A–S	WC
Valley Stream, N. Y.	11,790	2,326	MC	..	4	P–2	3-39–2	600	LJ	None
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	4,249	MC	1	6	P–4*	12-40–4	None	TCLJ	WPC
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	450	MC	..	18	P–4	11-39–9	None	AXJP	None
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	2,451	Mgr	7	..	NP–4*	4-39–3	None	None	SWC
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	4,460	MC	3	..	P–4	11-40–3	3,600	S–X	WCA
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	1,940	MC	..	7	P–4	11-42–7	125	C–T	SWC
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	5,682	MC	3	6	NP–4	2-40–3	*	TJ	EGSWM
Wakefield, Mass.	16,318	4,672	TM	5	..	NP–1	3-39–5	100	CTX	EGSWC
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	2,650	Com	3	..	NP–3	12-41–3	2,000	None	SWCA
Wallingford, Conn.	11,170	2,620	TM	6	..	P–4	11-39–3	100	ASXTCJ	ESWA
Warren, Pa.	14,863	1,715	MC	..	18	P–4	11-39–9	None	ASPJX	A
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	22,525	MC	..	9	P–2	11-40–9	500	None	None
Washington, Pa.	24,545	2,210	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–3	1,112	RXTLESt	None
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	4,790	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	300	J	ESWCA
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	5,536	MC	..	14	NP–2	4-39–7	120	RSTCLEStJ	SW
Waterville, Me.	15,454	7,680	MC	..	21	P–1	3-39–21	None	None	CA*
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	824	Mgr	3	..	P–4	11-39–2	500	J	None
Waukesha, Wis.	17,176	2,667	MC	..	15	NP–2	4-39–9	300	RSTCLJJ	SWC
Wausau, Wis.	23,758	4,668	MC	..	18	NP–2	4-40–18	200	CTSJJ	WMA
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21,194	2,717	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	720	STCLJJ	EdWMA

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	5,460	Mgr	5	..	NP–4*	-39–3	$ 180	J	WC
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	1,646	Mgr	1	6	P–4	11-39–4	None	ASXJ	SWMA
Webster, Mass.	12,992	8,000	TM	3	..	P–1	3-39–3	350	SXTCL	W
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	3,244	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-39–3	1,800	None	W
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	6,400	RTM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	300	*	EdS
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	1,055	Com	3	..	NP–3	11-40–3	1,800	None	WCA
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	11,127	MC	3	10	P–1	12-39–13	None	C	C
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	1,100	MC	7	..	P–4	11-41–3	None	RSXJ	SW
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	19,750	MC	7	..	NP–2	11-39–7	300	SXTCStPW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	30,016	MC	6	5	NP–2	11-39–11	150	None	EdGWA
Westfield, N. J.	15,801	4,174	MC	..	8	P–2	11-40–4	1	None	S
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	2,640	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–4	900	KJ	W
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	13,712	Mgr	..	7	P–2	4-39–7	None	CJJ	C
West Haven, Conn.	25,808	7,204	TM	3	..	P–2	10-39–3	600	CTX	S
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	8,020	Com	5	..	NP–4	5-42–5	1,800	None	None
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	9,000	Mgr	..	5	NP–2	3-39–2	600	PJ	CAb
W. Springfield, Mass.	16,684	10,752	RTM	3	..	NP–3	2-39–1	....	....	W
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	4,480	MC	5	..	P–2	11-40–5	135	STCW	S
Wewoka, Okla.	10,401	600	Com	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	12	None	SWC
Weymouth, Mass.	20,882	10,688	RTM	..	5	P–1	3-39–5	700	SXTC	W
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	1,100	MC	..	7	P–4	11-42–7	125	C–TJ	W
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	2,263	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	300	TCJ	SW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	1,294	MC	..	9	P–4	9-39–4	None	RXJ	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	2,870	MC	3	4	P–2	12-39–7	300	XTCP	SW
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	3,625	Mgr	7	..	NP–4	4-39–3	75	CTJ	W
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	4,000	Mgr	..	5	NP–2	4-39–5	180	LJ	EGWC
Winchester, Mass.	12,719	3,776	RTM	5	..	NP–3	3-39–1	None	*	WC
Winchester, Va.	10,855	2,560	Mgr	1	12	P–4	6-40–7	None	STPK	SWA
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	2,410	Mgr	7	..	NP–2	4-39–3	None	C	EW
Winona, Minn.	20,850	5,262	MC	1	8	NP–4*	4-39–5	200	JST	W
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	1,024	RTM	3	..	NP–1	3-39–3	350	SXTC	None
Woburn, Mass.	19,434	8,256	MC	8	7	P–2	11-39–15	None	None	WC
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	2,250	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	120	A–TL	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	3,520	MC	6	..	NP–2	4-39–3	500	CTSJJP	EW
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	2,295	Mgr	5	..	NP–4*	11-39–2	150	J	W
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	2,710	Com	3	..	NP–3	12-40–3	3,000	St	SWC
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	2,001	MC	..	10	P–2	4-39–5	120	SJP*	GSWM
5,000 to 10,000										
Abilene, Kan.	5,658	1,900	Com	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	500	None	SWP
Abington, Mass.	5,872	6,000	TM	3	..	NP–1	3-39–3	225	*	W
Aiken, S. C.	6,033	....	MC	6	..	NP–2	12-40–6	*	None	SWA
Alabama City, Ala.	8,544	(Consolidated with Gadsden, Alabama, July 14, 1932)								
Alamosa, Colo.	5,107	640	MC	8	..	NP–2	4-40–8	60	ACJLPStT	WCA
Albany, Calif.	8,569	....	MC	5	..	NP–4	....	*	CTJLP	None
Albany, Ore.	5,325	....	MC	1	6	NP–2	11-40–6	*	C–JP	A
Albion, Mich.	8,324	2,240	MC	..	6	NP–4	11-40–3	50	J	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5,255	2,800	Mgr	3	..	NP–6*	6-39–1	1	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6,669	741	Mgr	5	..	NP–4*	4-39–2	180	JSX	ESWCA
Alma, Mich.	6,734	3,040	Mgr	5	..	NP–4*	4-39–3	200	*	SWMC
Altus, Okla.	8,439	....	MC	..	8	P–2	3-39–4	120	CTStP	ESWCA
Alva, Okla.	5,121	....	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–8	50	CTPSt	W
Americus, Ga.	8,760	....	MC	6	..	–2	10-40–3	100	None	WCAb
Amherst, Mass.	5,888	17,280	RTM	3	..	P–3	3-39–1	....	CPSTX	C
Anacortes, Wash.	6,564	5,736	MC	1	6	NP–4	12-40–3	None	CTL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5,036	....	MC	..	10	P–2	5-39–5	15	CTPSt	EWC
Andalusia, Ala.	5,154	2,560	MC	1	4	P–4	10-40–4	*	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Andover, Mass.	9,969	20,408	TM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	$ 800	CSTX	SWC
Antigo, Wis.	8,610	2,580	Com	3	..	NP–6	4-40–1	1,600	None	SWC
Arcadia, Calif.	5,216	6,557	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–2	120	C–ST–X	W
Archbald, Pa.	9,587	....	MC	..	9	P–4	11-39–4	None	....	None
Asheboro, N. C.	5,021	1,961	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	5-39–5	24	None	WC
Ashland, Pa.	7,164	1,044	Mgr	..	15	P–4	11-39–7	None	AJPSX	W
Ashley, Pa.	7,093	640	MC	..	6	P–4	11-39–3	None	AJPX	None
Athens, Ohio	7,252	....	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	150	TAL	WCA
Athens, Tenn.	5,385	....	MC	5	..	–2	7-39–5	120	....	SWC
Atlantic, Iowa	5,585	1,385	MC	2	4	NP–2	3-39–6	50	TS	EW
Auburn, Ind.	5,088	....	MC	5	..	P–4	5-42–5	100	CT	EW
Auburn, Mass.	6,147	....	TM	3	..	NP–1	2-39–3	300	None	None
Audubon, N. J.	8,904	249	Com	3	..	NP–4	5-40–3	650	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	5,940	....	Mgr	..	9	P–4	11-39–4	None	RX	None
Bainbridge, Ga.	6,141	....	MC	6	..	NP–2	1-40–6	96	None	SWC
Baker, Ore.	7,858	4,320	Com	3	..	NP–4	11-40–1	1,800	None	SWCA
Bangor, Pa.	5,824	....	MC	..	12	P–4	11-39–6	None	AJPSX	None
Baraboo, Wis.	5,545	....	MC	..	9	NP–3	4-39–3	72	CJLST	W
Barnstable, Mass.	7,271	256,000	TM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	1,500	*	SCA
Barrington, R. I.	5,162	....	TM	5	..	P–2	11-40–5	....	....	....
Bartow, Fla.	5,269	3,420	Mgr	5	..	NP–3	12-39–1	120	None	ESWCA
Bastrop, La.	5,121	2,400	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-41–5	300	None	SC
Batavia, Ill.	5,045	2,560	MC	..	8	NP–4	4-39–4	*	CT	EdSWC
Bath, Me.	9,110	6,720	MC	28*	..	P–1	3-39–28	None	ACJKPSStTX	WC
Beardstown, Ill.	6,344	....	MC	..	10	P–4	4-39–5	192	CJKSTX	WC
Beaver, Pa.	5,665	....	MC	..	9	P–4	-39–4	None	AJX	W
Beaver Dam, Wis.	9,867	2,637	MC	..	14	NP–2	4-40–14	100	CLSStT	SW
Beckley, W. Va.	9,357	1,280	MC	5	..	P–2	11-39–5	120	C–T	S
Bedford, Ohio	6,814	3,000	Mgr	7	..	NP–4*	11-39–4	60	J	SW*
Bell, Calif.	7,884	1,005	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–2	300	CT	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,543	....	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	100	ALEPT	EGSW
Bellevue, Ky.	8,497	....	MC	..	8	P–2	11-39–8	*	CTJLSP	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6,256	....	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	120	TAL	WC
Belvidere, Ill.	8,123	1,600	MC	..	10	NP–4	4-39–5	120	CT	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	7,202	2,000	Mgr	1	10	NP–2	2-39–6	None	CTJS	SW
Bend, Ore.	8,848	2,445	Mgr	3	..	NP–4*	11-40–2	120	CJKLPStT	WCA
Bennington, Vt.	7,390	1,280	TM	7	..	–3	3-39–4	45	CTLX	WC
Benton, Ill.	8,219	....	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	....	W
Berea, Ohio	5,697	3,000	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	48	TAL	ESWC
Bergenfield, N. J.	8,816	1,653	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	350	SX	S
Berkley, Mich.	5,571	1,536	Com	7	..	NP–2	11-40–7	100	CJST	W
Bexley, Ohio	7,396	....	MC	7	..	NP–4	11-39–4	100	AJ	W
Bicknell, Ind.	5,212	....	MC	1	4	P–4	11-42–5	90	CStT	W
Birmingham, Mich.	9,539	2,765	Mgr	7	..	NP–3	4-39–3	260	JJP	W
Bisbee, Ariz.	8,023	....	MC	1	6	P–2	5-40–6	120	None	C
Blackwell, Okla.	9,521	....	Com	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	600	....	ESWA
Blairsville, Pa.	5,296	600	Mgr	..	3	P–4	11-39–1	None	AX	W
Blakely, Pa.	8,260	....	MC	..	9	P–4	9-39–4	None	JJX	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9,093	....	MC	6	..	P–4	11-39–2	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5,074	640	MC	5	..	P–4	11-42–5	100	C–T	ESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,341	45	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	150	SX	S
Bonham, Tex.	5,655	5,760	MC	1	4	NP–2	4-39–2	60	None	SWA
Boonton, N. J.	6,866	1,984	MC	1	8	P–2	11-39–4	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6,435	960	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	100	CJLPSStTX	WC
Borger, Tex.	6,532	640	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–5	120	....	None
Bound Brook, N. J.	7,372	992	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	SX	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	6,688	....	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	150	TAL	SC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Bozeman, Mont.	6,855	2,560	Mgr	3	..	NP—4	11-39—2	*	CDJLEPSt	WC
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,250	16,000	MC	..	6	P—4	9-39—3	None	JJX	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	5,986	2,000	MC	..	3	NP—2	12-40—2	$ 144	None	WPA
Brattleboro, Vt.	8,709	19,260	TM	5	..	NP—3*	3-39—3	200	*	W
Brazil, Ind.	8,744	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	....	None	SWC
Breckenridge, Tex.	7,569	1,000	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	50	None	SA
Brenham, Tex.	5,974	....	MC	1	4	NP—2	4-40—5	120	None	SW
Brentwood, Pa.	5,381	1,600	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJPX	None
Brewer, Me.	6,329	11,520	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	12-39—3	None	None	None
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,595	....	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJSX	S
Bridgewater, Mass.	9,055	14,906	TM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	250	CSTWX	W
Brigham, Utah	5,093	7,300	MC	5	..	P—2*	11-39—4	150	CJT	ESWC
Bristol, Va.	8,840	1,280	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	6-39—2	100	*	W
Bristow, Okla.	6,619	450	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	60	CTPSt	SWC
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,387	640	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	None	AJKLEPSTX	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6,428	1,000	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	200	JLSPX	SWC
Brookhaven, Miss.	5,288	1,440	MC	1	4	NP—4	12-40—5	420	CPX	SWC
Brunswick, Me.	6,144	25,600	TM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	1,000	CTAXSt	WA
Bryan, Tex.	7,814	....	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	*	None	ESWMCA
Burlington, N. C.	9,737	1,440	MC	..	8	P—2	5-39—8	200	None	SWC
Burrillville, R. I.	7,677	....	TM	7	..	NP—2	11-40—7	75	CTWS	EWC
Cadillac, Mich.	9,570	4,480	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	11-39—3	None	JJP	SMCA
Calais, Me.	5,470	19,392	MC	..	7	P—1	4-39—7	None	None	C
Caldwell, N. J.	5,144	740	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SX	SW
Calexico, Calif.	6,299	....	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	180	CT	WA
Cambridge, Md.	8,544	....	MC	..	5	NP—4	7-40—3	*	None	S
Camden, Ark.	7,273	....	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	72	CTJL	C
Camden, S. C.	5,183	....	MC	1	6	—2	3-40—6	100	....	EW
Canandaigua, N. Y.	7,541	3,005	MC	..	8	P—2	11-39—8	None	TJ	SWC
Canon City, Colo.	5,938	1,640	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—8	180	CT	WC
Canton, Mass.	5,816	12,404	TM	3	..	P—1	3-39—3	500	CSStTWX	WC
Canton, N. C.	5,117	3,000	MC	3	..	P—2	5-39—3	180	AJL	W
Carbondale, Ill.	7,528	700	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	240	J	W
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,425	6,000	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	X	None
Carrollton, Ga.	5,052	2,010	MC	..	4	P—2	10-39—4	100	None	WC
Cartersville, Ga.	5,250	2,010	Mgr	1	4	NP—2	12-39—5	None	None	EdGWCA
Carthage, Mo.	9,736	2,560	MC	..	10	P—2	4-39—5	250	TJLSPX	ESWMA
Catlettsburg, Ky.	5,025	....	MC	..	8	P—2	11-39—8	25	....	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,082	....	MC	5	..	P—3*	3-39—1	25	TJSX	WC
Cedar Falls, Iowa	7,362	2,720	MC	2	5	NP—2	3-39—7	38	JST	EGSWC
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	5,065	640	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	None	J	S
Cedartown, Ga.	8,124	2,027	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	12-39—2	None	None	SWC
Centerville, Iowa	8,147	1,620	MC	2	3	P—2	4-39—5	50	ST	SA
Centerville, Pa.	6,467	....	MC	7	..	—6*	11-39—3	None	APSX	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,058	2,240	Com	3	..	NP—3	12-39—3	1,800	None	EWC
Chariton, Iowa	5,365	602	MC	2	3	NP—2	3-39—5	*	TS	SWC
Charles City, Iowa	8,039	....	MC	2	4	—2	3-39—6	*	....	W
Charleston, Ill.	8,012	....	MC	..	10	P—4	4-39—5	120	CTJ	WC
Charlotte, Mich.	5,307	2,880	MC	..	8	P—2	4-40—4	100	CJST	SW
Cherokee, Iowa	6,443	3,280	MC	2	3	NP—2	3-39—5	50	TS	SWCA
Chester, S. C.	5,528	2,010	MC	1	8	NP—2	5-39—5	None	None	WMC
Cheviot, Ohio	8,046	600	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	TAL	C
Chico, Calif.	7,961	3,705	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—3	None	TJ	SA
Childress, Tex.	7,163	2,560	MC	5	..	P—2	4-39—3	*	None	SW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,177	1,900	MC	1	4	P—2	5-39—5	144	CTJALSP	ESW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9,539	....	MC	..	10	NP—2	4-39—10	150	TS	W
Chisholm, Minn.	8,308	....	MC	..	10	NP—2	12-39—10	300	JJ	WMC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Circleville, Ohio	7,369	....	MC	3	5	−2	11-39−8	$ 108	TAL	S
Cisco, Tex.	6,027	....	Com	5	..	NP−2	4-40−2	150	None	SW
Clarksville, Tenn.	9,242	1,500	MC	12	..	NP−2	12-40−12	60	None	EdWC
Clayton, Mo.	9,613	1,900	MC	..	10	NP−2	4-40−5	240	JPX	None
Clearfield, Pa.	9,221	....	MC	..	12	P−	....	None	A	....
Clearwater, Fla.	7,607	4,588	Mgr	5	..	NP−2	12-40−2	None	None	GSWCA
Cleveland, Tenn.	9,136	....	Com	3	..	NP−6	10-40−1	100	None	SWC
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,839	....	MC	..	12	NP−4	6-40−6	None	*	WC
Clifton Hgts., Pa.	5,057	2,560	MC	..	6	P−4	11-39−3	None	AJSX	None
Clinton, Ill.	5,920	1,000	Com	5	..	NP−4	4-39−5	360	None	WC
Clinton, Ind.	7,936	1,600	MC	1	4	P−2	11-40−5	50	CT	WC
Clinton, Mo.	5,744	1,850	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−4	75	TALPX	SC
Clinton, Okla.	7,512	1,310	MC	1	4	NP−2	4-39−2	240	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	5,643	2,120	MC	1	6	P−2	6-40−7	120	None	EdWCAb
Cloquet, Minn.	6,782	2,120	MC	2	3	NP−2	11-39−5	100	TJJ	W
Clovis, N. M.	8,027	....	Mgr	5	..	NP−2	1-39−5	20	None	S
Coaldale, Pa.	6,921	....	MC	9	..	P−4	11-39−4	None	AP	None
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	8,297	3,200	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−8	120	CTJ	MCA
Coldwater, Mich.	6,735	....	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−4	None	CT	EWCA
Coleman, Tex.	6,078	2,200	Com	3	..	NP−2	4-40−3	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	6,604	5,760	MC	6	..	−2	12-39−3	300	....	ESW
Collingdale, Pa.	7,857	563	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	ACJESStTX	C
Collinsville, Ill.	9,235	....	Com	5	..	NP−4	4-39−5	400	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	8,014	2,586	MC	5	..	NP−4	4-40−3	300	CT	EdSWC
Columbia, Tenn.	7,882	1,000	MC	..	10	NP−2	10-39−10	*	None	None
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	5,613	1,658	Mgr	5	..	NP−4*	6-39−2	None	....	W
Columbus, Ind.	9,935	2,240	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	120	CT	W
Columbus, Neb.	6,898	1,400	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−4	200	*	SWC
Concord, Mass.	7,477	....	TM	3	..	NP−3	2-39−1	150	*	EdSWC
Concordia, Kan.	5,792	1,500	MC	..	8	NP−2	4-39−4	*	TJJ	WC
Conneaut, Ohio	9,691	....	MC	3	4	P−2	11-39−7	144	TALJ	WC
Conway, Ark.	5,534	3,000	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−4	40	CTJL	ESWA
Coral Gables, Fla.	5,697	9,280	Mgr	5	..	NP−4*	6-39−3	600	None	None
Corbin, Ky.	8,036	1,140	Com	3	..	P−2*	11-39−2	1,000	JL	EW
Cordele, Ga.	6,880	1,550	Mgr	..	..	....	....	....	....	WCAbA
Corinth, Miss.	6,220	1,000	MC	..	5	NP−4	4-42−5	250	P	EdSC
Corona, Calif.	7,018	11,520	MC	5	..	NP−4*	4-40−2	150	CJLEPSTX	S
Coronado, Calif.	5,425	1,200	Mgr	5	..	NP−4	4-40−2	None	CT	None
Corry, Pa.	7,152	3,382	Com	5	..	P−4	11-39−2	300	JRT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	7,585	1,600	MC	3	6	P−2*	11-40−6	None	CTJ	W
Covington, Va.	6,538	471	Mgr	5	..	NP−2	6-39−5	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7,004	1,200	MC	..	9	P−4	11-39−4	None	....	None
Creston, Iowa	8,615	3,276	MC	2	5	NP−2	3-39−7	50	None	SWC
Crookston, Minn.	6,321	1,925	MC	1	8	NP−4	11-39−5	50	TJJP	None
Crowley, La.	7,656	1,720	MC	1	8	P−4	4-42−9	*	JP	S
Crystal City, Tex.	6,609	891	MC	2	..	NP−2	4-39−2	60	J	SW
Culver City, Calif.	5,669	2,080	MC	5	..	NP−4	4-42−2	600	CT	None
Cushing, Okla.	9,301	640	Mgr	1	4	NP−3	4-39−1	None	None	ESW
Dalton, Ga.	8,160	....	MC	4	..	NP−2	12-40−2	25	J	EdGWC
Daly City, Calif.	7,838	690	MC	5	..	NP−4*	4-40−2	180	CT	W
Danville, Ky.	6,729	1,050	MC	..	12	P−2	11-39−12	None	None	SWC
Danville, Pa.	7,185	....	MC	..	12	P−4	10-39−6	None	JX	WM
Darby, Pa.	9,899	960	MC	..	9	P−4	11-39−4	None	AJPX	None
Darlington, S. C.	5,556	960	MC	7	..	P−2	1-40−6	120	....	None
Dartmouth, Mass.	8,778	35,149	RTM	3	..	NP−3	3-39−1	500	....	None
Dayton, Ky.	9,071	745	MC	6	..	P−2	11-39−6	72	CTJLSP	None
Decatur, Ind.	5,156	....	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	100	C–TLEPStT	EGdWC

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Defiance, Ohio	8,818	3,200	MC	3	4	P-2	11-39-7	$ 150	TAL	WC
DeKalb, Ill.	8,545	....	MC	10	..	P-4	4-39-5	144	None	W
De Land, Fla.	5,246	2,880	Mgr	1	4	NP-2	5-39-5	400	None	SWA
Delaware, Ohio	8,675	....	MC	3	4	P-2	11-39-7	120	TAL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5,672	....	MC	3	4	P-2	11-39-7	120	TAL	SW
Denton, Tex.	9,587	3,456	MC	5	..	NP-2	4-39-2	None	LP	ESWC
De Pere, Wis.	5,521	2,618	MC	..	8	NP-2	4-39-4	None	CJLTSSt	SW
Depew, N. Y.	6,536	3,134	MC	7	..	P-2	3-39-4	360	None	None
Derry, N. H.	5,131	....	TM	3	..	P-3	3-39-1	500	ACStX	W
De Soto, Mo.	5,069	960	MC	..	4	NP-2	4-40-4	60	TLSPX	SWC
Des Plaines, Ill.	8,798	....	MC	..	10	P-4	4-39-5	180	CTJ	W
Devils Lake, N. D.	5,451	700	Com	5	..	NP-4	4-39-2	240	JJ	SAbA
Dickinson, N. D.	5,025	1,930	Com	5	..	NP-4	4-39-3	360	None	W
Dixon, Ill.	9,908	2,215	Com	5	..	NP-4	4-39-5	400	J	SC
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,741	1,440	MC	7	..	P-2	3-39-4	300	J	None
Douglas, Ariz.	9,828	800	MC	...	6	P-2	5-40-6	300	None	SW
Dover, Ohio	9,716	1,600	MC	3	4	P-2	11-39-7	120	TAL	EWC
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,550	2,440	MC	..	6	P-2	4-39-3	50	CTJ	EWC
Downers Grove, Ill.	8,977	3,172	Com	5	..	NP-4	4-39-5	400	J	W
Dracut, Mass.	6,912	16,000	TM	3	..	P-3	2-39-1	340	*	WC
Dublin, Ga.	6,681	....	MC	3	4	P-2	12-39-4	*	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	5,861	960	MC	7	..	P-3	11-39-2	300	SX	S
Duncan, Okla.	8,363	1,195	Mgr	1	4	P-2	3-39-5	300	None	ESWCA
Dunellen, N. J.	5,148	640	MC	6	..	P-3	11-39-2	None	SX	None
Dupont, Pa.	5,161	....	MC	..	9	P-4	11-39-4	None	....	None
Duquoin, Ill.	7,593	1,280	MC	..	10	NP-4	4-41-10	130	CJJK	SW
Durango, Colo.	5,400	....	Mgr	5	..	NP-2	4-39-5	None	None	WC
Durant, Okla.	7,463	3,920	MC	..	8	P-2	3-39-4	48	CTPSt	SWMCA
Duryea, Pa.	8,503	....	MC	..	10	P-4	11-39-5	None	AP	....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	8,733	....	MC	6	..	NP-2	8-39-6	220	None	EWCA
Eagle Pass, Tex.	5,059	....	Com	3	..	NP-2	4-39-1	60	None	None
East Detroit, Mich.	5,955	3,200	Mgr	5	..	NP-2	4-39-2	300	JJP	W
East Palestine, Ohio	5,215	....	MC	3	4	P-2	11-39-7	100	TA	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	5,027	3,000	MC	4	..	NP-4	4-39-4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,214	....	MC	..	9	P-4	9-39-4	None	JAPX	None
East Point, Ga.	9,512	3,200	MC	..	6	P-2	10-39-3	300	None	ESW
East Rochester, N. Y.	6,627	689	MC	5	..	P-2	3-39-3	300	J	SW
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,080	2,480	MC	6	..	P-3	11-39-2	None	PLX	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,099	18,000	MC	..	6	P-4	11-39-3	None	AJPSX	W
Edwardsville, Ill.	6,235	1,408	MC	..	10	P-4	4-39-5	120	CTJ	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8,847	....	MC	..	14	P-4	11-39-7	None	AP	None
El Centro, Calif.	8,434	2,042	Com	5	..	NP-4	4-40-3	300	CT	W
Electra, Tex.	6,712	862	Com	5	..	NP-2	4-39-2	12	None	ESWC
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8,093	300	Mgr	7	...	P-4*	7-40-7	600	CLEPStTWX	W
Elk City, Okla.	5,666	1,000	Mgr	5	..	NP-4*	4-39-3	None	None	SWC
Elkins, W. Va.	7,345	6,400	MC	1	10	NP-4	3-39-5	100	None	W
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,061	640	MC	4	..	P-2	3-39-2	300	J	None
El Reno, Okla.	9,384	1,125	Mgr	9	..	NP-3	4-39-3	None	T	SWC
Ely, Minn.	6,156	1,684	MC	7	..	NP-2	12-40-3	200	J	ESWC
Emaus, Pa.	6,419	1,656	MC	7	..	P-4	11-39-3	None	AJSX	W
Englewood, Colo.	7,980	....	MC	..	6	NP-2	4-39-6	72	CT	None
Ennis, Tex.	7,069	1,920	Com	3	..	NP-2	4-40-2	300	P	SW
Etna, Pa.	7,493	600	MC	..	9	P-4	11-39-4	None	AJX	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	5,208	....	MC	1	8	P-4	5-40-9	48	None	CAbA
Eveleth, Minn.	6,484	2,944	MC	4	..	NP-2	10-39-4	600	None	SWMCAb
Exeter, Pa.	5,724	....	TM	..	8	P-4	11-39-4	None	*	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6,192	....	MC	..	8	P-2	4-39-4	200	CJT	EW

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Fairfield, Iowa	6,619	220	MC	2	4	NP—2	3-39—6	*	ST	SW
Fair Lawn, N. J.	5,990	....	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	X	W
Fairmont, Minn.	5,521	800	MC	1	6	NP—2	4-39—7	$ 72	None	ESW
Fairview, N. J.	9,067	640	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	X	S
Fall City, Neb.	5,787	....	MC	..	6	P—2	4-39—2	100	CTJ	EW
Fayetteville, Ark.	7,394	1,440	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	156	CTJL	SWA
Fergus Falls, Minn.	9,389	....	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	None	....	EdSW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	6,412	1,240	MC	5	4	NP—2	12-39—5	24	None	ESWCA
Ford City, Pa.	6,127	....	MC	..	6	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJSX	EW
Forest City, Pa.	5,209	640	MC	..	6	P—4	11-39—2	None	JSX	None
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	5,793	1,120	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	200	None	SW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	8,666	19,840	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	10-39—5	1,200	None	SW
Fort Lee, N. J.	8,759	....	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	500	SX	None
Fort Myers, Fla.	9,082	2,560	MC	..	5	NP—2	3-39—5	*	C–TSP	GWCA
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,224	1,250	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	AX	None
Frackville, Pa.	8,034	2,240	MC	..	9	P—4	9-39—3	None	*	None
Franklin, Ind.	5,682	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	None	SC
Franklin, Mass.	7,028	16,887	TM	3	..	NP—1	2-39—3	100	*	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,576	9,200	MC	..	9	P—3	11-39—3	None	None	SW
Fredericksburg, Va.	6,819	800	Mgr	1	12	NP—4	6-40—7	None	TJLKP	GW
Fredonia, N. Y.	5,814	3,840	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	250	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	6,894	960	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SX	SWM
Freeland, Pa.	7,098	....	MC	1	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	AJX	None
Frostburg, Md.	5,588	800	MC	4	..	NP—2	4-40—4	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	6,105	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	120	TJLSPX	EGSW
Gaffney, S. C.	6,827	2,010	MC	1	6	P—2	2-40—7	150	None	EdSWCAb
Gainesville, Ga.	8,624	2,010	Mgr	3	..	NP—3	12-39—1	None	None	SWCA
Gainesville, Tex.	8,915	....	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—2	None	LC	SWC
Galion, Ohio	7,674	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	134	TAL	ESW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,106	200	Mgr	3	..	NP—4	11-41—3	None	....	W
Gallup, N. M.	5,992	1,920	MC	5	..	P—2	4-40—5	None	T	WC
Garden City, Kan.	6,121	2,100	Com	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	500	JP	EdWCA
Garden City, N. Y.	7,180	3,390	MC	7	..	NP—2	3-39—4	None	J	SW
Gardiner, Me.	5,609	9,450	MC	..	6	NP—1	11-39—6	None	None	None
Georgetown, S. C.	5,082	....	MC	5	..	P—2	12-39—4	None	None	ESWPM
Gettysburg, Pa.	5,584	1,280	MC	..	9	NP—4	1-40—3	None	None	S
Gillespie, Ill.	5,111	....	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-39—4	48	CTJ	SW
Girard, Ohio	9,859	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-40—8	150	TAL	WC
Gladstone, Mich.	5,170	....	Mgr	5	..	NP—3	4-39—3	120	None	EdSW
Glasgow, Ky.	5,042	700	MC	6	..	P—2	11-40—6	12	JE	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,390	1,450	MC	..	9	P—4	11-40—3	None	JAX	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,295	2,267	Mgr	6	..	P—4	4-39—3	None	CJPStX	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	7,680	2,500	MC	6	..	P—4	3-39—3	*	CJ	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,365	896	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SX	W
Globe, Ariz.	7,157	720	MC	1	6	P—2	5-40—7	300	None	SWC
Goose Creek, Tex.	5,208	560	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	168	None	SW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,737	1,400	Com	3	..	NP—3	3-41—3	1,500	None	WC
Grand Haven, Mich.	8,345	3,520	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	3-39—3	50	JT	ESWC
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	6,358	768	MC	7	..	NP—4	11-39—3	None	T	None
Gt. Barrington, Mass.	5,934	28,621	TM	3	..	NP—1	2-39—3	300	ACPS	C
Great Bend, Kan.	5,548	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	*	J	C
Greeneville, Tenn.	5,544	2,400	MC	..	4	P—2	6-39—2	24	None	SW
Greensburg, Ind.	5,702	350	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C–T	W
Greenville, N. C.	9,194	1,000	MC	8	..	NP—2	5-39—5	70	None	EGWC
Greenville, Ohio	7,036	640	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	100	TAL	SWC
Greenville, Pa.	8,628	975	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJSX	S
Greenwich, Conn.	5,981	....	(Greenwich Village has been abolished as a governmental unit)							

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Gretna, La.	9,584	....	MC	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	5,173	686	MC	6	..	NP—2	11-39—6	None	CJST	None
Grove City, Pa.	6,156	6,400	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	ACLX	ESW
Guthrie, Okla.	9,582	1,200	Mgr	7	..	NP—2	3-40—7	$ 1	None	WC
Guttenberg, N. J.	6,535	....	MC	5	..	P—2	11-39—3	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	8,857	....	Com	3	..	NP—4	5-41—3	900	None	SW
Haddon Hgts., N. J.	5,394	1,200	MC	..	6	P—3	11-39—2	None	JJ	S
Hammond, La.	6,072	2,560	Com	3	..	NP—4	4-41—3	1,500	J	SW
Hammonton, N. J.	7,656	28,160	MC	7	..	P—2	11-39—4	72	TJJSt	SW
Hampton, Va.	6,382	640	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	6-40—3	100	TD	None
Hancock, Mich.	5,795	....	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—4	50	CT*	W
Hanford, Calif.	7,028	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	200	CT	A
Harrisonburg, Va.	7,232	....	MC	..	9	NP—4	6-40—4	*	TDPJJ	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6,613	1,000	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,067	1,130	MC	7	..	NP—2	1-39—6	None	None	SWCA
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	5,658	960	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	X	None
Hastings, Mich.	5,227	1,280	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	100	CJT	SW
Hastings, Minn.	5,086	....	MC	3	4	NP—2	4-40—7	None	J	W
Hastings-on-Hud., N. Y.	7,097	1,280	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	300	J	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,621	....	MC	4	..	P—2*	3-39—2	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6,372	900	MC	..	6	NP—2	5-39—6	72	TJ	WA
Hawthorne, Calif.	6,596	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	1,500	CT	W
Hayward, Calif.	5,530	1,152	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	None	CJT	W
Hazard, Ky.	7,021	1,280	Mgr	5	..	NP—2*	11-39—4	500	J	W
Helena, Ark.	8,316	1,400	MC	..	8	P—2	4-40—4	240	CTJL	None
Henderson, N. C.	6,345	950	MC	..	8	NP—2	5-39—4	*	None	SWC
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,070	640	MC	4	..	P—4	5-39—2	60	None	SWCA
Henryetta, Okla.	7,694	....	MC	4	..	P—2	5-39—4	120	CTPSt	SWC
Herrin, Ill.	9,708	....	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-39—4	144	C	W
Hickory, N. C.	7,363	30,720	Mgr	..	6	NP—2*	6-39—2	*	None	SWCA
Highland Park, N. J.	8,691	1,166	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	T–X	S
Highland Park, Tex.	8,422	1,500	MC	6	..	NP—2	4-40—6	None	CJ	SW*
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,823	2,560	MC	4	..	NP—2	4-39—2	*	....	SWMC
Hillsdale, Mich.	5,896	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	50	CJPT	EWC
Hingham, Mass.	6,657	14,000	TM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	750	*	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	6,923	2,000	MC	6	..	P—4	4-39—3	None	CJ	EW
Hinton, W. Va.	6,654	3,520	MC	5	..	P—2	5-39—4	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	5,787	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C–T	C
Holdenville, Okla.	7,268	1,200	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—4	*	CTPSt	SWC
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5,969	....	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	AX	W
Homewood, Ala.	6,103	2,400	MC	1	10	NP—4	9-40—11	*	....	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5,490	....	MC	7	..	P—4	11-40—3	None	AX	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,613	760	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-39—4	None	CT	SWC
Hope, Ark.	6,008	1,500	MC	8	..	P—2	4-39—4	180	CJT	ESWC
Houma, La.	6,531	960	MC	1	4	P—4	4-42—5	*	JP	ESWA
Hudson, Mass.	8,469	7,782	TM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	175	*	ESWC
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	6,449	11,020	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	....	None	None
Hugo, Okla.	5,272	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—8	50	C–TPSt	SWC
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,558	640	MC	..	10	P—4	11-39—5	None	JX	WC
Huntsville, Tex.	5,028	960	MC	..	6	P—2	4-39—3	12	TJ	SW
Idaho Falls, Idaho	9,429	1,920	MC	8	..	P—2	4-39—8	480	CT	EWCA
Ilion, N. Y.	9,890	1,536	MC	4	..	P—2	3-39—2	250	TJS	ESW
Indiana, Pa.	9,569	300	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	ACLPStX	S
Inter. Falls, Minn.	5,036	....	MC	1	6	NP—2	4-39—3	52	CJT	WP
Iola, Kan.	7,160	720	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	900	None	EGSWC
Ionia, Mich.	6,562	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-40—4	40	C–T	W
Ipswich, Mass.	5,599	64,000	TM	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	200	*	EWPC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				CITY COUNCIL						
City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Number of Councilmen & Election By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Ishpeming, Mich.	9,238	5,840	MC	..	20	P—2	4-39—10	None	CJT	WC
Jackson, Ohio	5,922	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	*	TAL	EdSC
Jacksonville, Tex.	6,748	1,280	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	$ 120	None	SWCA
Jamestown, N. D.	8,187	4,800	MC	..	12	—4	4-40—6	*	TJJ	SW
Jasper, Ala.	5,313	2,560	MC	6	..	NP—4	9-40—5	200	None	SC
Jenkins, Ky.	8,465	....	MC	5	..	NP—2	11-39—5	120	J	None
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,781	1,280	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	JASPX	None
Johnston, R. I.	9,357	17,920	TM	..	7	P—2	11-40—7	50	*	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5,955	....	MC	..	8	P—4	4-39—4	100	CTJJK	SC
Junction City, Kan.	7,407	1,302	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	900	....	SWC
Kalispell, Mont.	6,094	995	MC	..	6	NP—2	4-39—6	120	TJ	W
Kane, Pa.	6,232	....	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	X	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	6,581	2,080	MC	..	10	NP—2	4-39—5	167	CTJJLS	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	8,575	2,560	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	200	CJT	WC
Kelso, Wash.	6,260	13,080	MC	1	6	P—2	12-39—2	1	ALT	W
Kendallville, Ind.	5,439	960	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C-T	EW
Kent, Ohio	8,375	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	90	TAL	SWC
Kenton, Ohio	7,069	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-40—7	50	TA	WC
Keyser, W. Va.	6,248	....	MC	2	..	NP—2	6-40—2	350	....	W
Kingsford, Mich.	5,526	2,432	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	3-39—4	200	None	W
Kings Mountain, N. C.	5,632	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—2	5-39—5	None	None	EdSWC
Kingsville, Tex.	6,815	960	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	720	None	SW
Kirksville, Mo.	8,293	....	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-40—2	600	None	W
Kirkwood, Mo.	9,169	5,000	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—1	1,500	None	EdSW
Kittanning, Pa.	7,808	....	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	AJSX	None
Kulpmont, Pa.	6,120	800	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJPTX	None
LaGrande, Ore.	8,050	420	Mgr	3	..	NP—2	11-40—3	260	None	SW
La Junta, Colo.	7,193	1,200	MC	..	6	NP—2	4-39—6	120	CT	SWC
Lake Forest, Ill.	6,554	9,600	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	None	JPStT	WC
Lake Worth, Fla.	5,940	3,840	Mgr	1	4	NP—2	4-39—5	120	J	ESWC
Lancaster, N. Y.	7,040	1,000	MC	..	6	P—2	3-39—3	360	J	SC
Lanette, Ala.	5,204	800	MC	5	..	P—4	9-40—5	50	None	ESWCA
Lansdale, Pa.	8,379	2,560	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	A	ES
Lansdowne, Pa.	9,542	800	Mgr	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AX	None
Lansford, Pa.	9,632	900	MC	..	9	P—4	10-39—4	None	....	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5,008	3,040	Mgr	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	120	None	W
Laramie, Wyo.	8,609	....	MC	..	6	P—4	11-40—3	100	None	CA
Larchmont, N. Y.	5,282	640	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—2	None	J	W
Larksville, Pa.	9,322	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-39—5	None	JLEPRSStTX	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	5,811	2,560	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-40—5	None	T	GdSW
Las Vegas, Nev.	5,165	8,960	MC	5	..	NP—4	5-39—3	120	C	SC
Laurens, S. C.	5,443	3,141	MC	1	6	NP—2	2-40—7	60	None	ESWAbA
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,303	....	MC	8	..	P—4	4-39—4	100	CT	C
Lead, S. D.	5,733	733	Com	3	..	NP—5	5-39—1	83	None	C
Lebanon, Ind.	6,445	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C-T	SW
Lebanon, N. H.	7,073	....	TM	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	300	ACPTX	WC
Lehighton, Pa.	6,490	640	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—5	None	None	None
Lenoir, N. C.	6,532	2,560	MC	7	..	NP—2	5-39—7	None	None	WC
Leonia, N. J.	5,350	960	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SX	S
Lewiston, Idaho	9,403	4,160	Com	7	..	NP—2	6-39—4	*	None	WCA
Lewistown, Mont.	5,358	765	MC	..	6	NP—2	4-39—6	72	TJ	SWCA
Lexington, Mass.	9,467	....	RTM	..	5	NP—3	3-39—2	200	CLEPSStTX	C
Lexington, N. C.	9,652	....	Mgr	1	8	NP—2	5-39—9	117	None	EdWC
Liberal, Kan.	5,294	1,440	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	*	TJ	SWCA
Linton, Ind.	5,085	800	MC	..	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	C-T	EGWC
Litchfield, Ill.	6,612	2,560	MC	..	10	P—4	4-39—5	100	CJT	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	5,014	460	MC	1	8	NP—2	3-40—9	100	JJST	WM

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				At Large	By Wards					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Livingston, Mont......	6,391	1,100	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–8	$ 108	T	WC
Lock Haven, Pa........	9,668	....	Com	5	..	P–4	11-39–3	300	ACESTX	W
Lockland, Ohio........	5,703	1,120	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	120	AJLT	W
Lodi, Calif............	6,788	1,424	MC	5	..	NP–4*	4-40–2	600	CT	ESW
Logan, Ohio..........	6,080	821	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–8	48	ALPT	WC
Logan, Utah..........	9,979	3,000	Com	3	..	NP–4*	11-39–2	1,500	AJ	ESWCAbA
Lombard, Ill..........	6,197	....	MC	6	..	P–4	4-39–3	*	CJ	W
Long Beach, N. Y......	5,817	1,408	MC	3	2	P–4	11-41–4	2,500	JST	SW
Longmont, Colo.......	6,029	960	MC	..	6	P–2	4-39–6	240	CT	ESW
Longview, Tex.........	5,036*	823	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	None	None	SWC
Loveland, Colo........	5,506	....	MC	8	..	P–2	4-39–8	120	CLT	ESWC
Ludington, Mich.......	8,898	....	MC	3	5	NP–2*	3-40–4	50	CT	SWMC
Ludlow, Ky...........	6,485	....	MC	..	8	NP–2	11-39–8	*	CTJLSP	SW
Ludlow, Mass.........	8,876	17,280	RTM	..	3	NP–3	3-39–3	None	CSTX	C
Lufkin, Tex...........	7,311	2,560	Mgr	1	4	NP–2	4-39–3	120	None	SWA
Luling, Tex...........	5,970	....	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-40–3	60	None	S
Luzerne, Pa...........	6,950	1,280	MC	8	..	P–4	11-39–4	None	JJX	None
Lynwood, Calif........	7,323	2,106	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	120	CT	W
McAdoo, Pa...........	5,239	640	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	AJPS	None
McAllen, Texas.......	9,074	1,200	Com	5	..	NP–2	4-39–4	120	None	S
McCook, Neb.........	6,688	1,245	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	100	CTJ	SWC
McKinney, Tex........	7,307	1,600	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-39–3	300	None	WM
McPherson, Kan.......	6,147	1,618	Com	3	..	–3	4-39–1	900	None	ESWC
Macomb, Ill...........	8,509	....	MC	..	8	P–2*	4-39–4	240	*	SWC
Madison, Ill...........	7,661	1,600	MC	6	..	P–4	4-39–3	78	CJ	R
Madison, Ind..........	6,530	150	MC	5	..	P–4	11-40–5	100	C–T	WPCA
Madison, N. J.........	7,481	2,880	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	JT–X	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky......	6,908	....	MC	..	6	P–2	8-39–6	*	None	ESW
Malone, N. Y..........	8,657	1,680	MC	5	..	NP–2	3-39–3	200	J	SW
Malvern, Ark..........	5,115	....	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-40–8	24	CLPT	SWC
Mandan, N. D.........	5,037	2,956	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	420	JJ	W
Manistee, Mich........	8,078	1,792	Mgr	7	..	NP–2	4-39–3	50	SJ	WMA
Manistique, Mich......	5,198	2,000	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	50	J	WC
Mansfield, Mass.......	6,364	11,500	Mgr	5	..	NP–3	1-39–2	None	*	ESW
Manville, N. J.........	5,441	2,560	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	JX	SWC
Maple Hgts., Ohio.....	5,950	3,200	MC	..	7	NP–2	11-39–7	100	AJ	None
Marblehead, Mass.....	8,668	3,700	TM	5	..	NP–1	3-39–5	100	CSTWX	ESWC
Marietta, Ga..........	7,638	....	MC	..	6	P–2	11-39–6	50	None	ESWMC
Marion, Ill............	9,033	....	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	None	SC
Marlin, Texas.........	5,338	....	MC	7	..	P–2	2-39–3	90	CTLSP	SWC
Marshall, Mich........	5,019	....	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	50	CJT	ECA
Marshall, Mo..........	8,103	2,240	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	120	TAPX	ESW
Marshfield, Ore........	5,287	900	MC	6	..	NP–4	11-40–3	*	C	None
Marshfield, Wis........	8,778	5,713	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–4	*	CTSSt	ESWC
Martinez, Calif........	6,569	1,000	MC	5	..	NP–4*	4-42–3	None	CT	W
Martinsville, Va.......	7,705	1,450	MC	8	..	NP–2	6-40–8	*	*	ESW
Marysville, Calif.......	5,763	1,600	MC	5	..	NP–4	1-40–3	150	None	CA
Maryville, Mo.........	5,217	....	MC	3	..	NP–2	4-39–3	300	None	WC
Mayfield, Ky..........	8,177	....	MC	..	6	P–2	11-39–6	156	TJLP	SCA
Maynard, Mass........	7,156	3,264	TM	3	..	P–1	2-39–3	175	*	SWC
Maysville, Ky.........	6,557	....	Com	3	..	P–2*	11-39–2	1,000	J	None
Maywood, Calif........	6,794	614	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-42–4	300	C–T	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	5,647	....	MC	..	5	P–4	11-39–2	None	....	None
Mechanicville, N. Y....	7,924	640	Com	5	..	NP–2*	11-39–4	*	J	SW
Media, Pa.............	5,372	480	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	AX	SW
Medina, N. Y..........	6,071	2,400	MC	6	..	NP–2	3-39–3	200	....	W
Menasha, Wis.........	9,062	....	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	170	JST	ESW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Menomonie, Wis.	5,595	7,680	Com	3	..	NP—6	4-40—1	$1,000	None	SW
Merced, Calif.	7,066	1,300	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	240	C	None
Mercedes, Tex.	6,608	640	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—2	120	None	S
Merrill, Wis.	8,458	2,880	MC	..	16	NP—2	4-40—16	*	CTLSSt	None
Metropolis, Ill.	5,573	1,000	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-39—4	*	CTJ	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	5,748	1,600	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,579	2,560	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	1	None	SWC
Mexico, Mo.	8,290	....	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	120	JLPSTX	SCA
Miami, Ariz.	7,693	640	MC	7	..	P—2	5-40—7	None	None	S
Miami, Okla.	8,064	640	Com	1	4	NP—2	4-39—5	100	None	ESWCA
Miami Beach, Fla.	6,494	5,120	Mgr	7	..	NP—4*	6-39—5	1,800	None	W
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,518	3,520	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—8	90	TAL	EW
Middleborough, Mass.	8,608	43,584	Mgr	5	..	NP—3	1-39—2	None	TS	EGW
Middletown, Pa.	6,085	1,280	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	A	E
Midland, Mich.	8,038	6,080	MC	..	8	P—2	3-39—4	100	CPT	WC
Midland, Pa.	6,007	1,032	MC	..	7	P—4	11-39—3	None	JAX	None
Midland, Tex.	5,484	2,560	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	*	CP	SW
Miles City, Mont.	7,175	1,000	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—8	48	TJ	W
Millbury, Mass.	6,957	....	TM	3	..	NP—3	2-39—2	350	*	C
Milledgeville, Ga.	5,534	3,420	MC	6	..	NP—4	12-39—3	None	None	WC
Millvale, Pa.	8,166	....	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	*	W
Milton, Pa.	8,552	2,240	Mgr	..	15	P—4	11-39—7	None	ASX	None
Minden, La.	5,623	....	MC	5	..	P—2	4-40—5	360	P	ESWC
Mineola, N. Y.	8,155	1,180	MC	5	..	NP—2	3-39—3	600	J	SW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	5,986	1,280	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—2	1,500	CLPSStX	W
Minersville, Pa.	9,392	....	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	*	None
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5,030	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	A	WC
Mission, Tex.	5,120	740	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-40—5	240	None	SWCAbA
Monmouth, Ill.	8,666	1,500	MC	..	10	NP—4	4-39—5	168	CTJ	SWCA
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,675	1,133	MC	4	..	P—4	11-39—2	300	TR	None
Monroe, N. C.	6,100	1,500	Mgr	3	..	NP—2	5-39—3	360	None	EdSWC
Monroe, Wis.	5,015	....	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	100	CTSSt	SW
Montague, Mass.	8,081	20,300	TM	3	..	P—3	3-39—1	330	CPSTX	WAR
Montebello, Calif.	5,498	4,634	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—3	300	CT	None
Monterey, Calif.	9,141	1,636	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	5-39—3	None	A	PCA
Monterey Park, Calif.	6,406	3,200	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	300	CT	SW
Montpelier, Vt.	7,837	....	MC	..	6	NP—2	3-39—3	None	ACT	WCA
Mooresville, N. C.	5,619	2,000	MC	..	9	NP—2	5-39—9	24	None	SWC
Moorhead, Minn.	7,651	3,200	MC	..	8	NP—2	2-39—8	None	TJJL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	5,985	....	MC	6	..	P—4	....	....	None	EWPMC
Morganton, N. C.	6,001	2,550	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	4-39—5	24	None	EdWCA
Morris, Ill.	5,568	....	MC	..	8	P—4	4-39—4	*	CT	W
Morristown, Tenn.	7,305	1,738	MC	..	4	NP—2	12-40—4	240	T	EW
Morrisville, Pa.	5,368	1,280	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—4	None	JJPX	WPM
Moultrie, Ga.	8,027	2,240	Mgr	5	..	P—2	10-39—3	120	None	EdWCAb
Mount Airy, N. C.	6,045	1,234	MC	1	4	P—2	5-39—5	100	None	SWC
Mount Carmel, Ill.	7,132	1,500	Com	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	400	None	WC
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,127	....	MC	5	..	NP—2	3-39—3	600	JLEPSStTX	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	7,071	....	MC	1	6	P—4	11-40—3	None	....	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	5,211	1,500	Mgr	5	..	NP—3*	11-39—1	150	JP	WCA
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,869	....	MC	..	9	P—4	11-39—4	None	AJJPX	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,035	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C-T	GW
Mount Vernon, Ohio	9,370	1,236	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	None	TAL	SWC
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	7,993	1,882	Mgr	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	52	None	SWC
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,182	4,000	MC	..	10	P—4	2-39—5	180	CTJ	C
Murray, Utah	5,172	4,200	Com	3	..	NP—4*	11-39—2	720	A	ESWC
Nacogdoches, Tex.	5,687	2,000	Com	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	60	None	SWC

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Nampa, Idaho	8,206	3,125	MC	..	6	NP–2	4-39–6	$ 300	CT	SWCA
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,598	600	MC	..	6	P–4	11-39–4	None	P	W
Napa, Calif.	6,437	992	MC	5	..	NP–5	5-39–1	None	None	SWP
Naperville, Ill.	5,118	....	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	J	EdSW
National City, Calif.	7,301	2,950	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–2	120	C–ST–X	None
Navasota, Tex.	5,128	2,560	MC	5	..	NP–2	4-40–5	60	None	SC
Nazareth, Pa.	5,505	500	MC	..	9	P–4	11-39–5	None	AJS	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,230	....	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-40–3	660	J	C
Neenah, Wis.	9,151	1,647	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	150	TJJS	SWC
Negaunee, Mich.	6,552	8,921	MC	..	10	P–2	4-39–5	None	CT	EWC
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,322	....	MC	4	3	P–2	11-39–7	120	ALT	EW
Nevada, Mo.	7,448	1,920	MC	..	10	P–2	2-39–5	1	CJLPSTX	None
Newark, N. Y.	7,649	1,920	MC	4	..	P–2	3-39–2	300	J	SW
Newberry, S. C.	7,298	2,010	MC	..	5	P–2	10-39–5	....	None	ESWPC
New Boston, Ohio	5,931	....	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–8	120	TAL	S
New Braunfels, Tex.	6,242	2,800	Com	3	..	NP–2	4-40–3	600	None	WC
New Brighton, Pa.	9,950	....	MC	10	..	P–4	11-39–5	None	PX	None
New Iberia, La.	8,003	3,840	MC	2	6	–4	6-40–8	120	JP	S
Newman, Ga.	6,386	2,010	MC	8	..	P–2	12-39–4	100	....	EdSWC
Newport, Vt.	5,094	....	MC	4	..	NP–2	3-39–2	None	CTX	W
Newton, N. J.	5,401	....	TM	3	..	P–3	11-39–1	*	CJ	SW
New Ulm, Minn.	7,308	4,843	MC	..	8	NP–2	4-39–4	250	CJJT	EWCA
Niles Center, Ill.	5,007	7,368	MC	6	..	P–4	4-39–3	*	CJ	None
Nogales, Ariz.	6,006	....	MC	7	..	NP–2	4-39–7	None	None	SW
Normal, Ill.	6,768	2,560	MC	6	..	NP–4	3-40–3	72	C	W
Norman, Okla.	9,603	3,200	Mgr	1	4	P–4*	3-39–3	None	....	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,839	2,000	Mgr	1	12	P–4	11-39–6	None	AJJSX	S
North Andover, Mass.	6,961	17,920	TM	3	..	NP–1	3-39–3	250	CTASX	W
N. Arlington, N. J.	8,263	640	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–3	None	SX	W
Northbridge, Mass.	9,713	10,240	TM	5	..	NP–3	2-39–2	150	*	SWC
North Chicago, Ill.	8,466	1,203	MC	..	10	NP–4	4-39–5	300	CJT	W
N. Plainfield, N. J.	9,760	1,920	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	CLEPSTX	S
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	7,417	1,200	MC	7	..	P–2	3-39–4	600	J	None
Norwalk, Ohio	7,776	2,560	MC	3	4	P–2	11-39–7	85	TAL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,378	1,425	MC	..	6	P–4	11-40–3	300	JS	None
Nyack, N. Y.	5,392	384	MC	5	..	P–2	3-39–3	300	J	W
Oakmont, Pa.	6,027	550	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	None	None
Oakwood, Ohio	6,494	1,760	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	11-39–3	150	J	W
Ocala, Fla.	7,281	2,560	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	12-39–2	180	None	EdWC
Ocean City, N. J.	5,525	5,120	Com	3	..	NP–4	5-39–3	3,000	CJEPSTX	PA
Oconto, Wis.	5,030	3,840	MC	..	10	NP–2	4-39–5	60	ST	None
Oelwein, Iowa	7,794	1,633	MC	2	4	NP–2	3-39–6	50	TJ	SWC
Old Town, Me.	7,266	3,840	MC	10	..	P–1	3-39–10	None	*	C
Olney, Ill.	6,140	2,560	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-41–4	400	None	SWCA
Opelika, Ala.	6,156	2,560	Com	3	..	NP–1*	9-40–3	900	None	EdSWC
Opelousas, La.	6,299	1,000	MC	1	4	P–4	4-42–5	240	....	ESWC
Orange, Calif.	8,066	2,307	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-40–3	300	CT	W
Orange, Mass.	5,365	22,917	TM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	300	CSTWX	SWC
Orange, Tex.	7,913	1,280	Com	1	4	P–2	3-39–2	48	None	P
Orangeburg, S. C.	8,776	2,010	Com	3	..	NP–4	9-41–2	600	None	EWCA
Oregon City, Ore.	5,761	700	Mgr	3	..	NP–6	11-41–1	None	None	WC
Ottawa, Kan.	9,563	1,920	Com	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	1,200	None	ESWMC
Owatonna, Minn.	7,654	4,320	MC	2	5	NP–4*	4-40–2	*	CJT	EGSWM
Oxnard, Calif.	6,285	1,702	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-42–5	300	CT	SW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	5,558	1,215	Mgr	7	..	NP–4*	4-39–3	None	C–ST–X	None
Palatka, Fla.	6,500	2,880	Mgr	5	..	NP–4	12-39–2	240	None	W
Palisades Park, N. J.	7,065	640	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	JSX	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Palmer, Mass.	9,577	20,000	TM	3	..	NP−1	2-39−3	$1,600	*	C
Palmerton, Pa.	7,678	3,200	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	AJSX	None
Pana, Ill.	5,835	160	MC	..	10	P−4	4-39−5	120	CT	SW
Panama City, Fla.	5,402	....	Com	1	4	NP−2	3-40−5	480	None	WCA
Paragould, Ark.	5,966	....	MC	..	6	NP−2	4-39−3	96	CTJL	WCA
Paris, Ill.	8,781	1,800	Com	5	..	NP−4	4-39−5	400	J	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,204	....	Com	5	..	NP−4	11-41−5	600	J	EW
Paris, Tenn.	8,164	....	MC	6	..	NP−2	6-39−6	120	CTP	SMC
Parnassus, Pa.	6,240	(New Kensington and Parnassus merged in 1934 under the name of New Kensington)								
Patchogue, N. Y.	6,860	1,557	MC	6	..	P−2	3-39−3	300	J	S
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,121	1,500	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	X	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,931	960	Mgr	5	..	NP−3*	4-39−1	*	None	EGSWC
Pendleton, Ore.	6,621	....	MC	..	8	P−4	11-40−4	None	T	SWCA
Pennsgrove, N. J.	5,895	....	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	SX	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,329	....	MC	6	..	NP−2	3-39−3	180	J	ESWC
Perry, Iowa	5,881	366	MC	2	3	P−2	3-39−5	50	ST	SWC
Peru, Ill.	9,121	1,517	MC	10	..	NP−4	4-39−5	*	CT	EWC
Petaluma, Calif.	8,245	....	MC	7	..	NP−4	6-39−3	150	CTJSPSt	S
Petoskey, Mich.	5,740	2,560	Mgr	1	4	NP−2*	4-39−3	100	CT	ESWC
Picher, Okla.	7,773	1,280	MC	..	8	P−2	4-39−4	1	C–TP	W
Piedmont, Calif.	9,333	1,153	MC	5	..	P−4	4-40−2	None	None	None
Pitcairn, Pa.	6,317	....	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	JX	E
Pitman, N. J.	5,411	....	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	T–X	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9,610	1,600	Mgr	5	..	NP−4	4-40−2	None	C–STJ	W
Plainview, Tex.	8,834	2,500	MC	5	..	NP−2	4-39−2	240	T	SW
Plant City, Fla.	6,800	1,440	Mgr	5	..	NP−1*	12-39−2	*	None	GSWMCA
Plaquemine, La.	5,124	640	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	10	....	ESW
Plymouth, Ind.	5,290	....	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	100	C–T	WC
Pontiac, Ill.	8,272	....	MC	..	10	P−4	4-39−5	156	....	....
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	7,551	1,200	MC	..	10	P−2	4-39−5	120	TJSP	EWCA
Portage, Wis.	6,308	12,000	MC	..	10	NP−2	4-39−5	200	CJST	SW
Porterville, Calif.	5,303	1,120	Mgr	5	..	NP−4*	4-39−2	60	None	SW
Portland, Ind.	5,276	960	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	100	C	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6,322	2,000	Com	3	..	NP−2	4-39−2	750	J	ESWCA
Prescott, Ariz.	5,517	1,000	MC	5	..	P−4	1-39−2	None	ACJLEPT	SW
Princeton, Ind.	7,505	640	MC	5	..	P−4	11-42−5	120	C–T	S
Princeton, N. J.	6,992	1,109	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	SX	S
Princeton, W. Va.	6,955	2,200	MC	..	3	P−4	6-39−3	100	None	A
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,909	640	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	JSX	None
Pulaski, Va.	7,168	2,000	MC	..	8	NP−2	6-40−8	None	CT	WC
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,266	....	MC	..	12	P−2	11-39−6	None	XJJSP	None
Putnam, Conn.	7,318	2,560	MC	1	8	P−2	12-39−9	None	*	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7,094	3,840	MC	1	6	P−4	3-39−4	None	CLT	WC
Radford, Va.	6,227	8,960	Mgr	5	..	NP−4*	6-40−2	240	KPST	EW
Randolph, Mass.	6,553	5,850	TM	3	..	P−1	3-39−3	400	*	W
Ranger, Tex.	6,208	8,000	MC	5	..	P−2	4-39−5	520	....	SWCA
Rankin, Pa.	7,956	240	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	A	W
Raton, N. M.	6,090	1,632	MC	..	10	P−4	4-40−5	None	None	EWA
Ravenna, Ohio	8,019	1,700	MC	3	4	P−2	11-39−7	100	TAL	SW
Reading, Mass.	9,767	6,200	TM	3	..	NP−3	3-39−1	None	*	EWC
Reading, Ohio	5,723	....	MC	3	4	P−2	11-39−7	150	TAL	EW
Red Oak, Iowa	5,778	2,080	MC	2	3	NP−2	3-39−5	50	TS	WC
Redondo Beach, Calif.	9,347	4,000	MC	..	5	NP−2	4-39−5	120	CTJL	None
Red Wing, Minn.	9,629	4,627	MC	1	8	NP−2	4-39−5	50	TJJP	WC
Redwood City, Calif.	8,962	3,200	Mgr	7	..	NP−4*	4-40−4	240	None	WP
Reidsville, N. C.	6,851	....	MC	5	..	NP−2	5-40−5	175	None	SWC
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,019	16,600	Mgr	5	..	NP−1	4-39−5	100	None	WC

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5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Rice Lake, Wis.	5,177	....	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	*	*	EdWCA
Richmond, Ky.	6,495	....	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—6	36	J	GSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	9,150	2,000	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-40—3	$1,800	None	None
Richwood, W. Va.	5,720	....	MC	1	8	P—2	6-39—4	48	C	None
Ridgway, Pa.	6,313	1,540	MC	..	5	P—4	11-39—2	None	ASX	W
River Forest, Ill.	8,829	1,574	MC	6	..	NP—4	4-39—3	None	CJ	W
River Junction, Fla.	5,624	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—2	9-40—2	12	None	ESW
Riverside, Ill.	6,770	1,200	MC	6	..	P—4	4-39—3	None	CJ	W
Rochester, Pa.	7,726	95	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	JLEPRStT	P
Rockingham, Vt.	5,302	....	Mgr	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	200	*	C
Rockland, Me.	9,075	3,200	MC	..	7	P—2	12-39—7	*	....	....
Rockland, Mass.	7,524	....	TM	3	..	NP—1	3-39—3	300	*	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	8,440	....	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—3	240	None	CA
Rockville, Conn.	7,445	....	MC	4	8	P—2	12-39—6	None	CTASP	S
Rocky River, Ohio	5,632	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	TAJL	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	8,969	....	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	CDLEPSStTX	None
Roseville, Calif.	6,425	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	None	CTP	ESW
Roseville, Mich.	6,836	4,224	Com	5	..	NP—2*	3-39—2	60	CT	None
Rumford Falls, Me.	8,726	40,960	MC	5	..	NP—3	2-39—3	None	C–TSX	None
Rushville, Ind.	5,709	1,280	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	C–T	EW
Russellville, Ark.	5,628	....	MC	..	6	P—2	2-39—3	120	CTJL	SA
Rye, N. Y.	8,712	3,840	MC	7	..	NP—2	3-39—4	None	J	S
Saco, Me.	7,233	....	MC	..	7	P—1	3-39—7	None	....	None
St. Albans, Vt.	8,020	....	MC	..	6	P—3	3-39—2	None	....	SW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,487	960	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	150	TAL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5,377	2,455	MC	..	6	P—4	4-39—3	200	CT	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	7,296	640	MC	..	12	P—4	9-39—6	None	APX	Ed
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	6,745	7,360	Com	5	..	NP—2	11-39—2	60	C	W
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,920	21,076	Mgr	3	..	NP—3	1-39—1	None	....	WA
St. Joseph, Mich.	8,349	1,760	Mgr	5	..	NP—3*	4-39—2	*	JP	WC
St. Marys, Ohio	5,433	1,280	MC	4	4	P—2	11-39—8	75	TAL	ESW
St. Mary's, Pa.	7,433	....	MC	7	..	P—4	11-39—3	None	AJS	None
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,577	3,774	MC	..	5	P—2	11-39—5	None	JS	EW
Salem, N. J.	8,047	....	MC	..	8	P—4	11-39—2	None	CJ	SW
Salida, Colo.	5,065	820	MC	..	6	P—2	4-39—6	120	CT	W
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,674	1,210	Com	3	..	P—2	3-39—3	None	DJLPT	None
San Fernando, Calif.	7,567	1,500	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—2	260	CT	SW
San Gabriel, Calif.	7,224	2,138	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	260	CT	None
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8,276	1,920	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—3	500	C	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	5,134	810	Com	3	..	NP—2	4-39—1	720	None	SWC
San Rafael, Calif.	8,022	3,200	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—3	None	CJLPST-X	S
Santa Clara, Calif.	6,302	1,920	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—3	60	CTP	EdSWC
Santa Maria, Calif.	7,057	1,280	MC	5	..	NP—4	4-40—3	240	CT	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	7,452	3,000	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—2	*	CT	None
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	8,020	1,341	Mgr	1	4	P—2	3-39—3	225	....	SW
Sarasota, Fla.	8,398	6,400	MC	5	..	NP—3	12-39—1	*	None	WPCA
Savanna, Ill.	5,086	300	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-42—4	120	CT	W
Sayre, Pa.	7,902	1,600	MC	..	15	P—4	11-39—5	None	AJLPSTX	None
Sayreville, N. J.	8,658	9,600	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	SX	S
Scarsdale, N. Y.	9,690	4,053	MC	6	..	NP—2	3-39—3	None	None	None
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,514	....	MC	..	12	P—4	11-40—6	None	None	EGW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,437	1,200	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	400	J	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,714	674	MC	..	12	P—4	11-39—6	None	AX	None
Scottsbluff, Neb.	8,465	1,090	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	200	CJ	WCA
Secaucus, N. J.	8,950	....	MC	..	6	P—2	11-39—3	200	None	None
Seguin, Tex.	5,225	1,632	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	120	CLPSTX	ESWC
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,443	2,240	MC	1	4	P—2	3-39—3	200	J	SWC

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Sewickley, Pa.	5,599	640	Mgr	..	9	P−4	11-39−5	None	AJX	W
Seymour, Ind.	7,508	1,200	MC	..	5	P−4	11-42−5	$ 120	C–T	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8,642	320	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	ACJPStTX	EWP
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,194	865	MC	7	..	P−4	11-39−3	None	None	SW
Sheffield, Ala.	6,221	3,000	Com	3	..	NP−3	9-39−1	900	None	EdWPC
Shelby, Ohio	6,198	....	MC	1	4	NP−2	11-39−5	120	TL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	5,010	....	MC	6	..	NP−2	8-39−6	25	None	SC
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,502	1,620	MC	2	3	NP−2	3-39−5	50	JST	WC
Sheridan, Wyo.	8,536	1,560	Com	3	..	NP−2	11-39−3	2,000	None	WCA
Sidney, Ohio	9,301	....	MC	3	4	−2	11-39−8	150	TAL	WC
Sikeston, Mo.	5,676	....	MC	..	8	NP−2	4-39−4	60	JLPX	EWCA
Solvay, N. Y.	7,986	1,500	MC	6	..	P−2	3-39−3	500	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	5,506	1,280	MC	..	6	NP−2	11-39−6	72	JLP	None
Somerset, Mass.	5,398	5,446	TM	3	..	NP−3	3-39−1	500	CTXSA	W
Somersworth, N. H.	5,680	6,615	MC	..	10	P−2	3-39−5	None	None	WC
Somerville, N. J.	8,255	1,143	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	SX	S
South Amboy, N. J.	8,476	640	MC	1	4	P−2	11-39−2	None	C	W
S. Brownsville, Pa.	5,314	(consolidated with Brownsville, 1935)								
S. Charleston, W. Va.	5,904	1,920	MC	1	6	P−4	4-42−7	60	C	None
South Hadley, Mass.	6,773	....	RTM	3	..	NP−3	3-39−1	400	*	E
Southington, Conn.	5,125	24,310	TM	3	..	P−2	10-40−3	300	ACJPSTX	SW
S. Jacksonville, Fla.	5,597	....	MC	5	18	P−2	6-39−23	480	STCJ	SWPA
South Norfolk, Va.	7,857	1,440	MC	5	..	NP−4	6-39−3	240	CJLPSStTW	None
S. Plainfield, N. J.	5,047	2,380	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	SX	None
S. San Francisco, Cal.	6,193	4,499	MC	5	..	NP−4	4-40−2	360	CT	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,058	1,120	MC	..	9	P−4	11-40−4	None	AJSX	None
Spencer, Iowa	5,019	1,600	MC	2	4	NP−2	3-40−6	*	TS	ESWMCA
Spencer, Mass.	6,272	21,594	TM	5	..	NP−1	3-39−5	100	CPSTWX	SWC
Springfield, Tenn.	5,577	....	Com	3	..	NP−2	6-39−3	720	None	ESW
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,270	3,000	MC	..	10	NP−4	4-39−5	*	CTJ	W
Sterling, Colo.	7,195	980	MC	..	6	P−2	4-39−6	160	CT	SWA
Stillwater, Minn.	7,173	....	MC	4	..	NP−4	11-40−2	None	None	W
Stillwater, Okla.	7,016	1,000	Com	5	..	NP−3	4-39−2	*	C	ESWA
Stoughton, Mass.	8,204	10,000	Mgr	5	..	NP−3	2-39−2	None	*	W
Stroudsburg, Pa.	5,961	....	MC	5	..	P−4	11-39−2	None	None	S
Sturgis, Mich.	6,950	....	Mgr	1	8	NP−2	4-39−4	100	....	ESWCA
Sullivan, Ind.	5,306	2,560	MC	1	4	P−4	11-42−5	100	C–T	SCA
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	5,417	2,560	Com	3	..	NP−2	4-39−1	600	CLP	SWM
Summit, Ill.	6,548	....	MC	6	..	P−4	4-39−3	*	CJ	None
Summit Hill, Pa.	5,567	1,871	MC	..	9	P−4	11-39−4	None	JSP	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9,133	....	MC	..	6	P−4	11-40−2	None	A	None
Takoma Park, Md.	6,415	....	MC	6	..	NP−2	5-39−3	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	7,596	2,419	Com	3	..	NP−3	9-39−1	900	None	W
Tarboro, N. C.	6,379	....	MC	..	8	NP−2	5-39−4	*	None	EWCA
Tarentum, Pa.	9,551	....	MC	..	9	P−4	11-39−5	None	....	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,341	....	MC	1	6	NP−4	5-40−7	120	None	None
Tarrytown, N. Y.	6,841	1,800	MC	7	..	P−2	3-39−5	600	J	SW
Taylor, Texas	7,463	2,560	Mgr	5	..	NP−2	4-39−2	48	None	SWCAb
Taylorville, Ill.	7,316	....	MC	..	8	NP−4	4-39−4	150	CTJ	WC
Tenafly, N. J.	5,669	1,778	MC	6	..	P−3	11-39−2	None	JST–X	S
Terrell, Tex.	8,795	....	Mgr	2	3	NP−2	4-39−3	130	CLPX	ESW
The Dalles, Ore.	5,883	1,600	MC	1	4	NP−4	11-40−2	None	T	W
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,863	1,680	Mgr	5	..	NP−2	4-39−3	100	JP	W
Throop, Pa.	8,027	2,500	MC	..	9	P−4	11-39−4	None	R	SC
Titusville, Pa.	8,055	....	MC	4	..	P−4	11-40−2	300	TR	W
Tooele, Utah	5,135	5,760	Mgr	5	..	P−2	11-39−4	120	CT	SWC
Toronto, Ohio	7,044	....	MC	3	4	P−2	11-39−7	84	TAL	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Number of Councilmen & Election By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Torrance, Calif.	7,271	12,082	MC	5	..	NP—4*	4-40—3	$ 600	ACJLT	W
Trenton, Mo.	6,992	2,000	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—4	100	CJLPSTX	EWC
Troy, Ala.	6,814	2,560	MC	1	10	NP—4	9-40—11	60	None	EdGWCAbA
Troy, Ohio	8,675	1,540	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	96	TAL	ESWC
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,138	398	MC	5	..	P—2	3-39—3	600	J	None
Tulare, Calif.	6,207	1,920	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	4-39—5	120	TJA	SW
Tupelo, Miss.	6,361	1,920	MC	1	4	P—4	12-40—5	600	CJPSt	ESWCAbA
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,271	1,260	MC	4	..	P—2	3-39—2	200	J	EW
Twin Falls, Idaho	8,787	1,399	Com	5	..	NP—4*	4-39—2	450	None	W
Tyrone, Pa.	9,042	850	MC	..	14	P—4	11-39—7	None	ASP	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,437	960	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	58	TAL	C
Union, S. C.	7,419	2,560	MC	..	4	P—2	5-40—4	300	None	ESWCAb
Union City, Tenn.	5,865	700	Com	3	..	NP—6	11-39—1	2,400	None	ESWC
Urbana, Ohio	7,742	3,000	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—8	90	TAL	SWC
Uvalde, Tex.	5,286	2,000	MC	5	..	NP—2	12-40—5	24	None	SWCA
Uxbridge, Mass.	6,285	19,093	TM	3	..	NP—3	2-39—1	300	....	W
Valley City, N. D.	5,268	1,230	MC	..	8	NP—4	4-40—4	*	TJ	ESWMA
Valparaiso, Ind.	8,079	....	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	120	C-T	WC
Van Buren, Ark.	5,182	....	MC	..	6	P—2	3-39—3	60	CJLT	W
Van Wert, Ohio	8,472	3,000	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	....	TAL	SWCA
Venice, Ill.	5,362	1,280	MC	..	6	P—4	4-39—3	*	C-TJ	None
Ventnor, N. J.	6,674	680	MC	1	6	P—3*	9-39—2	None	*	SW
Vernon, Tex.	9,137	2,560	MC	1	4	NP—2	4-39—3	300	None	ESWCA
Verona, N. J.	7,161	2,560	MC	6	..	NP—3	11-39—2	450	STX	SW
Victoria, Tex.	7,421	4,000	MC	5	..	NP—2	4-39—4	*	CTLSP	SW
Villa Park, Ill.	6,220	2,237	MC	6	..	*	4-39—3	48	CJ	....
Vineland, N. J.	7,556	700	Com	3	..	P—4	5-41—3	1,100	None	ESW
Visalia, Calif.	7,263	1,707	Mgr	5	..	NP—4	5-39—3	None	None	SCA
Wabash, Ind.	8,840	....	MC	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Wadsworth, Ohio	5,930	1,600	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—7	120	ALEPT	ESWC
Wallington, N. J.	9,063	800	MC	6	..	P—3	11-39—2	None	....	W
Walpole, Mass.	7,273	14,720	TM	5	..	NP—1	1-39—5	250	*	SW
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,503	....	MC	..	8	—2	4-39—8	None	CT	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,378	1,500	MC	3	4	NP—2	11-39—7	125	....	EdSWC
Ware, Mass.	7,385	17,178	TM	3	..	P—1	2-39—3	250	ACLSTX	WC
Warren, R. I.	7,974	....	TM	5	..	P—2	3-39—5	....	....	....
Warrensburg, Mo.	5,146	....	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	60	CEJPSTX	None
Warsaw, Ind.	5,730	....	MC	1	4	P—4	11-42—5	100	C-T	None
Washington, Ind.	9,070	12,800	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	120	C-T	EW
Washington, Mo.	5,918	2,000	MC	..	8	P—2	4-39—4	*	TJLSPX	WC
Washington, N. C.	7,035	560	MC	..	8	NP—2	4-39—8	60	....	ESWPC
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8,426	....	Mgr	5	..	NP—2	11-39—3	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8,344	789	MC	1	8	NP—4	5-39—4	300	CTJ	SW
Waupun, Wis.	5,768	....	MC	..	6	NP—2	4-39—6	100	*	ESWC
Waverly, N. Y.	5,662	500	MC	6	..	P—2	3-39—3	150	None	WC
Waxahachie, Tex.	8,042	4,800	MC	1	6	NP—2	4-39—3	120	SP	SWC
Waynesboro, Va.	6,226	2,560	Mgr	1	4	NP—4*	6-40—3	180	None	WC
Webb City, Mo.	6,876	2,520	MC	..	12	P—2	4-39—6	27	TJLSPX	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,024	2,461	Mgr	3	..	NP—3	3-39—1	None	....	EGSWMC
Welch, W. Va.	5,376	3,000	MC	2	3	P—2	6-40—5	120	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,405	1,700	Com	3	..	NP—3	4-39—1	900	None	ESWC
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6,398	300	MC	..	8	P—2	5-39—4	100	TP	SWC
Wellston, Ohio	5,319	....	MC	3	4	P—2	11-39—8	60	TAL	ESWC
Wellsville, N. Y.	5,674	1,326	MC	4	..	NP—2	3-39—3	300	J	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,956	....	MC	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
W. Hazleton, Pa.	7,310	....	MC	..	6	P—4	11-39—3	None	AX	None
W. Lafayette, Ind.	5,095	900	MC	5	..	P—4	11-42—5	100	CJST	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elected Officials	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	By Wards	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
West Monroe, La.	6,566	....	MC	5	..	P–4	6-42–5	90	JP	SWC
Weston, W. Va.	8,646	17,920	MC	1	4	P–2	3-39–4	240	CLPSt	None
W. Pittston, Pa.	7,940	....	MC	7	..	P–4	11-40–3	None	JAX	None
West View, Pa.	6,028	2,400	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	RPX	None
West York, Pa.	5,381	640	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	AJSX	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7,258	2,880	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	5,362	1,344	MC	7	..	NP–3	4-39–2	60	CJST	W
Whitehall, N. Y.	5,191	3,200	MC	5	..	P–2	3-39–3	150	J	WC
Whitman, Mass.	7,638	4,480	TM	5	..	NP–1	3-39–5	172	*	W
Wildwood, N. J.	5,330	800	Com	3	..	–4	5-40–3	2,400	None	SW
Williamson, W. Va.	9,410	....	MC	..	4	P–3	5-40–4	300	None	W
Williston, N. D.	5,106	....	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–2	480	J	WA
Willmar, Minn.	6,173	....	MC	..	8	NP–4	4-39–4	None	CTJJP	ESW
Wilmerding, Pa.	6,291	....	MC	..	8	P–2	-39–4	None	*	None
Wilmington, Ohio	5,332	1,814	MC	4	4	P–2	11-40–8	120	TAL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,265	1,728	MC	5	..	P–4	11-39–2	600	TR	None
Winchendon, Mass.	6,202	3,840	TM	3	..	NP–3	3-39–1	300	CTSX	SWC
Winchester, Ky.	8,233	....	Com	5	..	NP–4	11-41–5	1,000	J	S
Windber, Pa.	9,205	1,225	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	....	None
Winfield, Kan.	9,398	2,000	Mgr	3	..	NP–2*	4-39–2	50	None	EGSWC
Winooski, Vt.	5,308	795	MC	4	..	NP–2	3-39–2	None	None	W
Winsted, Conn.	7,883	....	TM	5	..	NP–2	10-39–5	400	CAP	WC
Winter Haven, Fla.	7,130	2,560	Mgr	5	..	NP–3	10-39–2	120	None	None
Winton, Pa.	8,508	4,160	MC	..	9	P–4	9-39–3	None	R	None
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	8,726	....	MC	..	16	NP–2	4-39–8	*	CLESStT	EdW
Woodbury, N. J.	8,172	....	MC	..	9	P–3	11-39–3	None	None	W
Woodland, Calif.	5,542	1,280	MC	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	120	CTJLSP	W
Wood Ridge, N. J.	5,159	710	MC	6	..	P–3	11-39–2	None	SX	S
Wood River, Ill.	8,136	....	MC	..	8	NP–4	4-39–4	180	CTJ	W
Woodstock, Ill.	5,471	1,600	MC	..	8	NP–4	4-39–4	*	CTJ	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,056	800	Mgr	3	..	NP–3	4-39–1	300	T	WCA
Yankton, S. D.	6,072	....	Com	5	..	NP–5	4-39–1	500	JJ	SWA
Yazoo City, Miss.	5,579	1,837	MC	5	..	NP–4*	4-39–1	108	None	ESWC
Yeadon, Pa.	5,430	....	MC	7	..	P–4	11-39–3	None	....	....
Yoakum, Tex.	5,656	1,120	Mgr	5	..	NP–2	4-39–3	None	None	ESW
York, Neb.	5,712	774	MC	..	8	P–2	4-39–4	100	JNTC	S
Zion, Ill.	5,991	...	Com	5	..	NP–4	4-39–5	400	None	W
Honolulu, T. H.	138,000	..	MC	7	..	P–2	11-40–7	1,320	ATCP	SW
San Juan, P. R.	115,000		Mgr	..	9	P–4	11-40–5	None	None	WMC

Notes on Directory of Cities Over 10,000

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Notes for cities under 10,000 begin on page 218

Albert Lea, Minnesota: The mayor serves a two-year term.

Alexandria, Virginia: The councilmen elected at large serve three years.

Alhambra, California: The mayor serves two years.

Alpena, Michigan: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting attended.

Ames, Iowa: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting, with a maximum of $50 per year.

Anderson, South Carolina: The city owns a half interest in the airport.

Ansonia, Connecticut: Elected officials are town-city clerk, treasurer, two registrars of voters, four selectmen, and five city sheriffs.

Ardmore, Oklahoma: The mayor is elected by the council from their body and serves for two years.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Commissioners serve two- and four-year terms. The mayor serves one year.

Arlington, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $800.

Ashland, Kentucky: The mayor serves for four years. On January 1, 1940, the form of government will change to the mayor-council plan. There will be 12 councilmen and 6 aldermen.

Ashland, Wisconsin: Councilmen receive $2.50 per meeting.

Atchison, Kansas: The councilmen serve two- and four-year terms.

Athol, Massachusetts: The chairman receives $375. Elected officials are a moderator, assessors, highway surveyor, public welfare director, treasurer, collector of taxes, tree warden, and town clerk.

Atlanta, Georgia: Two councilmen and one alderman elected from each ward, making a total of 18. Councilmen serve three years, aldermen four. Elected also are the building inspector, city electrician, chief of construction, controller, treasurer, city attorney, and municipal judge.

Augusta, Georgia: The first year councilmen receive $25 a month; second and third years, $50 a month.

Baltimore, Maryland: One councilman receives $3,000, 17 receive $2,500, and the president receives $5,000.

Barre, Vermont: Councilmen receive 50 cents per hour.

Bartlesville, Oklahoma: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, not to exceed $20 per month.

Beacon, New York: The salaries of the commissioners vary. One supervisor is elected from each city ward to represent the city on the county board.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: The five commissioners who are elected at large serve two years; those elected by wards serve one year. They are paid $3.00 per meeting.

Berkeley, California: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, limited to four meetings a month.

Bloomington, Illinois: Since the fall of 1937, the terms have changed. Seven aldermen will serve two years, and seven elected in 1941 will serve four years. The aldermen receive $9.50 per meeting.

Bluefield, West Virginia: If the regular weekly meeting is attended, the councilman receives $5.00 a week.

Boulder, Colorado: The mayor serves two years.

Brawley, California: The municipal light plant serves a minority of customers in this community; operates in part of the community only, in competition with the privately owned utility.

Brownsville, Texas: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting, limited to two regular and three special called meetings in any one month.

Buffalo, New York: The nine district councilmen serve two years, and the six who are elected at large serve four-year terms.

Burbank, California: The councilmen receive $10 per meeting, not to exceed six per month.

Burlington, Iowa: The port facilities are owned by the city but operated by the Federal Barge Line (Inland Waterways Corporation). The city is paid for tonnage over the same.

Casper, Wyoming: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Charleston, South Carolina: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, averaging $90 a year. The port facilities are controlled by the state Port Utilities Commission, but the city is responsible for bonded indebtedness.

Charlottesville, Virginia: The mayor serves a two-year term.

Chicago, Illinois: The chairman of the committee on finance receives an additional $3,500.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: Ward councilmen serve one year, at-large councilmen serve two years.

Claremont, New Hampshire: Also elected is the fire chief.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms.

Clinton, Massachusetts: Salaries of the selectmen vary each year. The people also elect the water registrar and the town physician.

Colorado Springs, Colorado: The mayor serves for two years.

Columbia, Missouri: The present term for councilmen is two years. A new state law provides for a four-year term.

Columbus, Mississippi: Councilmen receive $4.00 per meeting.

Compton, California: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting, for not to exceed four meetings per month.

Concord, New Hampshire: Ward aldermen serve two years; at large, four. The ward aldermen receive $75, and at-large aldermen $200 per year.

Connellsville, Pennsylvania: Two councilmen receive $750 and two receive $450.

Corsicana, Texas: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting for each regular commission meeting attended. There are two regular meetings a month.

Covington, Kentucky: The mayor serves for four years.

Danville, Virginia: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting not to exceed two in any month. The city owns an airport but leases it to an operating company.

Decatur, Georgia: Each year the commissioners elect one of their number to be chairman of the board. They are paid $5.00 per meeting or $120 per year.

Dubuque, Iowa: The office of mayor rotates among the councilmen; the term is one year. Two take office on April 1, 1940, and three in April, 1941.

Dunkirk, New York: Elected officials are the treasurer, street commissioner, attorney, engineer, clerk of the board of assessors, assessors, city court judge, city sealer, tax receiver.

Durham, North Carolina: The mayor serves a two-year term.

East Cleveland, Ohio: The mayor, who is elected by the commission, serves one year. The city owns the water distribution system, but purchases bulk water from Cleveland; Cleveland owns the disposal plants, but East Cleveland owns the sewage disposal sewers. The municipal light plant serves less than 5 per cent of the customers in this community; operates in part of the community only, in competition with the privately owned utility.

East Hartford, Connecticut: Elected officials are treasurer, assessors, tax collector, clerk, registrars of voters, selectmen, constables.

East Moline, Illinois: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

El Dorado, Kansas: Two are elected every two years, one receiving highest vote gets the four-year term and is usually elected mayor.

Elmhurst, Illinois: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

Elmwood Park, Illinois: The trustees determine among themselves what three shall serve two years and the three who shall serve four years. They receive $3.00 a meeting.

Escanaba, Michigan: The mayor serves for two years.

Eureka, California: Elected officials are assessor, tax collector, treasurer, clerk, attorney, engineer, director of public works, justice of peace, municipal judge, and a director of public welfare.

Evanston, Illinois: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms. They receive $10 per meeting.

Everett, Massachusetts: The 18 ward councilmen receive $200 each; seven aldermen receive $400 a year.

Fairhaven, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, treasurer, tax collector, assessors, sewer commissioner, tree warden, auditors, and moderator.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor's term is two years.

Flint, Michigan: Commissioners receive $10 for each meeting, not to exceed five meetings per month.

Fort Scott, Kansas: The city operates what is known as the Fort Scott Municipal Airport; however, the city leases it at $250 a year for five years with the privilege of purchasing it at the end of five years and the price for the five years' rental will be deducted from the purchase price.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Frankfort, Kentucky: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Freeport, Illinois: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

Fresno, California: Two commissioners receive $5,000 each, and two receive $1,200 each. The mayor receives $6,000.

Fullerton, California: The mayor's term is two years. The airport is owned but not operated by the city.

Gainesville, Florida: The mayor's term is one year.

Galesburg, Illinois: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

Gloversville, New York: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

Grand Forks, North Dakota: In 1938 electorate decided to go back to mayor-council form effective April, 1940.

Grand Junction, Colorado: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting for two regular meetings each month. They are paid $5.00 each for two special meetings a month.

Great Falls, Montana: Councilmen receive $5.00 per weekly meeting, also $5.00 for each special meeting.

Greeley, Colorado: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting attended.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: Selectmen receive $2,600 which is divided among them. There are fifty elected officials.

Griffin, Georgia: Commissioners serve one, two, and three years.

Hanover, Pennsylvania: The water works is operated under a commission appointed by the county court.

Helena, Montana: The city owns the grounds of the airport only.

Henderson, Kentucky: The mayor serves four years.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The mayor serves one year.

Highland Park, Illinois: The salary of councilmen is provided by statute according to population.

High Point, North Carolina: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Holland, Michigan: Also health officer and two supervisors.

Hopewell, Virginia: The term of the mayor is two years.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky: The term of the mayor is four years.

Huntington Park, California: The mayor serves at the pleasure of the council.

Huron, South Dakota: The mayor serves one year.

Iowa City, Iowa: The airport is owned by the city but operated by the United Air Lines.

Iron Mountain, Michigan: Councilmen receive $2.00 for each regular meeting and $1.00 for special meetings.

Ironwood, Michigan: The mayor serves for two years. Three supervisors are elected to represent the city on the county board.

Kankakee, Illinois: Councilmen receive $7.50 per meeting and are allowed pay for two meetings if absent.

Kenosha, Wisconsin: City rents site of airport; manager is given free rent and receives revenues for his salary.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly by Kingsport, two other cities, and the county. The term of the mayor is two years.

Lakeland, Florida: The mayor serves one year. Commissioners receive $5.00 for each meeting.

Lawrence, Kansas: The councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting, and not over four meetings per month.

Lexington, Kentucky: The mayor's term is four years. The airport is leased to private concerns.

Lima, Ohio: Ward councilmen receive $300; the one who serves at large receives $750.

Lincoln, Illinois: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Lincoln, Nebraska: Administrative services are grouped into three departments, each headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the council. The mayor serves a two-year term. The compensation for councilmen is $10 for each meeting attended.

Los Angeles, California: The mayor's term is four years.

Louisville, Kentucky: The mayor's term is four years.

Lynchburg, Virginia: The mayor serves two years. Elected officials are the treasurer, commissioner of revenue, city sergeant, high constable, commonwealth attorney, and clerk of corporation and circuit courts. The airport is owned but not operated by the city.

MAMARONECK, NEW YORK: The sewage disposal plant is owned by the county. The water works is owned by three municipalities including Mamaroneck.

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN: Councilmen receive $3.00 a meeting if they attend the meetings.

MASON CITY, IOWA: The term of the mayor is one year.

MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS: At next election there will be a change from 21 to 11 aldermen, of whom 4 will be elected at large and 7 by wards.

MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: One commissioner receives $6,000, and three receive $5,000. The mayor receives $8,000.

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT: Ten councilmen are elected for two-year terms and ten for four-year terms.

METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS: Also highway surveyor and tree warden.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Five commissioners in all. Of the three to be elected, one will serve for two years and two for four years.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY: The mayor's term is four years.

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT: Also selectmen, registrars of voters, constables.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK: Aldermen at large receive $500.

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

MOBERLY, MISSOURI: Effective with the 1939 election the mayor will be elected for a four-year term. The mayor receives $400.

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, not to exceed $20 per month. The light plant serves a majority of customers in this community; operates throughout the community in competition with the privately owned utility.

MOLINE, ILLINOIS: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA: The mayor serves two years.

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: The mayor serves one year.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK: Also five supervisors who represent the city on the county board.

MUSCATINE, IOWA: Elected officials are recorder, treasurer, attorney, engineer, street commissioner, weighmaster, assessor, police judge.

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN: The mayor, who is appointed, serves a two-year term.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA: The mayor serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The six councilmen elected at large serve for four years; the ward councilmen serve two years.

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI: The airport is owned and operated jointly with the county.

NEWARK, OHIO: The airport is city owned but maintained by the federal government.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT: Elected officials are tax collector, treasurer, city clerk, five constables, city sheriff, town clerk, two registrars of voters, registrar of vital statistics, and five grand jurors.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT: The mayor's term is one year.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Elected officials are seven assessors, a district attorney, and coroner.

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY: The term of the mayor is four years.

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA: The mayor serves a two-year term.

NEWTON, KANSAS: The term of the mayor is four years.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: The new charter adopted in 1936 went into effect in the fall of 1937; it provides for a board of aldermen whose number, elected from boroughs by proportional representation, depends on the number of votes cast—one for each 75,000 votes cast.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA: Also a water commissioner is elected. The city leases ground and subleases to a private individual who operates the airport.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: The Port Terminal Grain Elevator owned by the city is leased to the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. The city owns and operates a yacht pier and basin.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Also highway commissioner and moderator.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: The mayor's term is two years. Councilmen receive $15 per meeting, with a limit of eight meetings a month.

OAK PARK, ILLINOIS: Trustees receive $3.00 a meeting.

OGDEN, UTAH: The mayor serves a two-year term. The city pays an annual rental fee of $500 for the airport.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting not to exceed $50 per year.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY: The term of the mayor is four years.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: The mayor serves a four-year term.

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor serves for one year.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: Councilmen are paid not to exceed $50 a month.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY: The water works is under the Passaic Valley Water Commission which serves Paterson, Passaic, and Clifton.

PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND: Six aldermen receive $300 each; 18 councilmen, $200.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

PERU, INDIANA: Has leased a tract of ground of approximately 55 acres, and subleases it to Circus City Flying Corporation for operation of the airport.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA: The mayor's term is two years. The mayor's salary is $600.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: The people elect the following officials: register of wills, coroner, city treasurer, controller, sheriff, clerk of court, receiver of taxes, 21 judges of the Common Pleas Court, 11 judges of the municipal court, 3 judges of the orphans' court, a district attorney, and a recorder of deeds. The gas plant is owned but not operated by the city. Subways are owned but not operated.

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS: Councilmen receive $7.50 per meeting.

PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, not exceeding $250 per annum.

POMONA, CALIFORNIA: The mayor serves two years.

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN: The mayor's term is one year. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS: The term of the mayor is one year.

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN: The people elect city supervisors (one in each precinct) of 11 precincts.

Portsmouth, Ohio: The mayor serves two years. The city leases an airport known as Raven Rock Airport.

Providence, Rhode Island: The 13 aldermen receive $750.

Provo, Utah: The mayor's term is two years. The airport is a landing field only.

Raleigh, North Carolina: The airport is leased to private operators.

Rapid City, South Dakota: The term of the mayor is one year.

Revere, Massachusetts: The salary is $500 less 10 per cent.

Richmond, California: The mayor's term is one year.

Richmond, Virginia: There are no other strictly municipal officers elected by the people. There are 12 justices of the peace, a commissioner of the revenue, high constable, sheriff, city sergeant, city treasurer, clerks of the Hustings, Chancery, Circuit, Law, and Equity courts, elected by the people but they are in reality state officers. The 20 common councilmen serve two years and the 12 aldermen serve four years. Each member receives $7.00 per month for transportation.

River Rouge, Michigan: The city purchases water from the city of Detroit and sells to its consumers. River Rouge does not operate any plant.

Riverside, California: Councilmen receive $9.00 per meeting, with a maximum of four meetings per month.

Rochester, New York: The mayor serves two years.

Rock Island, Illinois: The salary of councilmen is $7.50 per meeting.

Roswell, New Mexico: The term of the mayor is two years.

Royal Oak, Michigan: The mayor's term is two years. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting with a maximum of $500 a year.

Sacramento, California: The mayor serves at the pleasure of the council. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting; limited to five per month.

Saginaw, Michigan: Mayor serves two years. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting and not more than $300 a year.

St. Louis, Missouri: Elected officials are the controller, treasurer, license collector, collector of revenue, recorder of deeds, and all justices of peace.

St. Petersburg, Florida: The mayor serves two years.

Salem, Massachusetts: The control of the water works is under a separate board from the city, created by legislature, and is known as the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board. The chairman is appointed by the state. The city engineer of each city is a member of the board.

Salina, Kansas: The mayor's term is one year. Councilmen serve four- and two-year terms.

Salinas, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Salisbury, North Carolina: The airport is owned but leased to private operators.

San Benito, Texas: The city owns the land at the airport but it is operated by the Department of Commerce as an emergency landing field.

San Diego, California: Councilmen are nominated by districts, elected at large. The mayor, who votes as a councilman (has no veto power), is nominated and elected at large. Councilmen receive $10 per meeting, not to exceed $600 per year.

Sanford, Florida: The mayor is elected annually by the board of commissioners. Councilmen receive $4.00 per meeting, not to exceed $250 a year.

San Francisco, California: Elected officials include assessor, district attorney, city attorney, sheriff, treasurer, public defender, municipal court judges.

San Leandro, California: The mayor's term is two years.

San Mateo, California: The mayor serves at the pleasure of the council.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor's term is two years.

Savannah, Georgia: Councilmen receive $10 a meeting.

Sharon, Pennsylvania: The director of public safety is also elected.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: Six councilmen serve for four years, one for two years, and there is no certain period for the mayor.

Shorewood, Wisconsin: Has a water distribution system only.

South Gate, California: The term of the mayor is two years.

South Pasadena, California: The mayor is appointed for an indefinite term.

Springfield, Ohio: The airport is leased to a private individual.

Statesville, North Carolina: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Stockton, California: The mayor serves for one year. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, with a maximum of $300 a year. The port and airport are owned but not operated.

Summit, New Jersey: Councilmen at large serve two years.

Sumter, South Carolina: The abattoir is owned and leased.

Swampscott, Massachusetts: Elected officials are treasurer, clerk, collector of taxes, three assessors, moderator, surveyor of highways, tree warden.

Syracuse, New York: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms.

Tacoma, Washington: The city owns and operates a short street railway line serving the industrial district.

Tallahassee, Florida: The commission elects the mayor, usually for one year.

Torrington, Connecticut: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting. Elected officials include the clerk, treasurer, 3 selectmen, registrars of voters, assessors, 7 constables, and five grand jurors.

Traverse City, Michigan: The mayor serves two years.

Two Rivers, Wisconsin: The term of the president of the council is one year.

Vancouver, Washington: One councilman at large serves for two years; three councilmen by wards serve three years, and three councilmen by wards serve four years.

Ventura, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Virginia, Minnesota: Councilmen receive $50 for committee work and $2.00 per meeting.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years.

Waterville, Maine: The airport is not operated by the city.

Waycross, Georgia: The mayor serves one year.

Wellesley, Massachusetts: Elected officials are the tax collector and treasurer, assessors, tree warden, clerk, moderator.

Wichita, Kansas: The mayor serves one year.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: The airport is owned and operated jointly by the city and county.

Winchester, Massachusetts: Elected officials are assessors, clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, constables, moderator.

Winona, Minnesota: The alderman-at-large serves for two years.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Five aldermen, who are elected for two years, are paid $300 a year.

Xenia, Ohio: The term of the mayor is two years.

Yonkers, New York: Council-manager plan will become effective on January 1, 1940. There will be five or seven councilmen elected depending on the vote cast.

Ypsilanti, Michigan: Also supervisors who represent the city on the county board.

Notes on Directory of Cities Between 5,000 and 10,000

Abington, Massachusetts: Elected officials are the town clerk, treasurer, tree warden, six constables, tax collector, and a town moderator.

Aiken, South Carolina: The salary is $3.00 for each regular meeting and $2.00 for special meetings.

Albany, California: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Albany, Oregon: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Alcoa, Tennessee: The mayor serves two years.

Alliance, Nebraska: The mayor's term is two years.

Alma, Michigan: The mayor's term is two years. Elected officials are judges and supervisors.

Andalusia, Alabama: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Barnstable, Massachusetts: Elected officials are the clerk and treasurer, highway surveyor, tree warden, constables, and tax collector.

Batavia, Illinois: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Bath, Maine: There is a bicameral council of 21 aldermen and 7 councilmen.

Bedford, Ohio: The term of the mayor is two years. The city owns a water distribution system.

Bellevue, Kentucky: The salary of councilmen is $3.00 per meeting.

Bend, Oregon: Councilmen serve two and four years, mayor one year.

Bozeman, Montana: Councilmen receive $5.00 per weekly meeting.

Brattleboro, Vermont: Three councilmen have three-year terms, and two have one-year terms. Elected officials are moderator, clerk, treasurer, overseer of poor, lister, auditor, first and second constables, collector of taxes, two grand jurors, town agent, trustee of public funds, assessors.

Brigham, Utah: Three councilmen serve two-year terms, and two serve four-year terms.

Bristol, Virginia: Elected are the commissioner of revenue, treasurer, clerk of corporation court, sergeant, constable, and three justices of peace.

Bryan, Texas: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting and there is one meeting per month.

Cadillac, Michigan: Term of mayor is two years.

Cambridge, Maryland: Councilmen receive $5.00 for each meeting attended.

Catskill, New York: The mayor serves one year.

Centerville, Pennsylvania: The term of the burgess is four years.

Chariton, Iowa: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting.

Charles City, Iowa: Councilmen receive $1 a meeting.

Chico, California: The term of the mayor is two years.

Childress, Texas: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Clifton Forge, Virginia: Elected officials are the treasurer, clerk of the circuit court, commissioner of revenue, city sergeant, and three justices of the peace.

Columbia, Tennessee: Councilmen receive $2.50 per meeting.

Columbia Heights, Minnesota: The mayor's term is two years.

Columbus, Nebraska: Elected officials are the clerk, treasurer, police judge, and water commissioner.

Concord, Massachusetts: Elected officials include moderator, assessors, auditor, constables, water and sewer commissioner, tree warden, clerk, treasurer, tax collector, street commissioner.

Concordia, Kansas: Councilmen receive $2.00 each meeting, not more than four meetings per month.

Coral Gables, Florida: The mayor's term is two years.

Corbin, Kentucky: The mayor's term is four years.

Corona, California: The mayor serves two years.

Corvallis, Oregon: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms.

Crowley, Louisiana: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Daly City, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Dracut, Massachusetts: Elected officials are clerk, treasurer, tax collector, assessor, highway surveyor, library trustee, cemetery commissioner.

Dublin, Georgia: Councilmen receive $6.00 per meeting.

Elizabethton, Tennessee: The mayor's term is two years.

Elk City, Oklahoma: The mayor's term is two years.

Exeter, Pennsylvania: Elected officials are justices of the peace, ward constables, high constable, tax collector, judge of election, and inspectors of election.

Fairfield, Iowa: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting.

Fort Myers, Florida: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting with a maximum of $15 per month.

Frackville, Pennsylvania: Elected officials are three constables, one high constable, and three squires.

Franklin, Massachusetts: Elected officials include city clerk, auditor, and all other town officers except the police chief and fire chief.

Glen Ellyn, Illinois: Councilmen receive $1.50 per meeting.

Great Bend, Kansas: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting and not to exceed four meetings a month.

Hampton, Virginia: The mayor's term is two years.

Hancock, Michigan: There are four elected supervisors to represent the city on the county board.

Harrisonburg, Virginia: Councilmen receive light and water free as compensation.

Haverstraw, New York: Two councilmen serve two years and two serve four years.

Hayward, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Hazard, Kentucky: The mayor serves four years.

Henderson, North Carolina: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Hickory, North Carolina: The mayor's term is one year. Compensation is $1.00 per meeting attended, not to exceed $60 per year.

Highland Park, Texas: The city uses the Dallas disposal plant but owns the distribution system.

Hillsboro, Texas: The salary of the councilmen is $3.00 for two regular monthly meetings and $1.50 for any special meeting.

Hillsdale, Michigan: Elected officials are city clerk, treasurer, four supervisors, and four constables.

Hingham, Massachusetts: Elected officials are the town clerk, assessors, treasurer, tax collector, tree warden, constables.

Holdenville, Oklahoma: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Homewood, Alabama: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting regularly attended.

Houma, Louisiana: Councilmen's compensation is $15 per meeting.

Hudson, Massachusetts: Elected officials are commissioner of public works, town clerk, moderator, assessor, treasurer, collector of taxes, library trustee, tree warden, constables, and trustee of funds.

Ipswich, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, auditor, assessors, treasurer, water and light commissioner, moderator, constable, and cemetery commissioner.

Jackson, Ohio: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Jamestown, North Dakota: For regular meetings, councilmen receive $4.00; for special meetings, $3.00.

Johnston, Rhode Island: Elected officials are the town sergeant, town clerk, treasurer, assessors, moderator, and moderators and clerks for each of three districts.

Lewiston, Idaho: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting and not to exceed $200 per year.

Liberal, Kansas: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting.

Lodi, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Logan, Utah: The mayor's term is two years.

Lombard, Illinois: The compensation for councilmen is $3.00 per meeting attended.

Longview, Texas: This city reports an estimated population of 20,000 as of 1937.

Ludington, Michigan: The commissioners at large serve three years.

Ludlow, Kentucky: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Macomb, Illinois: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms. Elected officials are city clerk, city treasurer, sexton, police chief, and fire chief.

Madisonville, Kentucky: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Mansfield, Massachusetts: The moderator is elected.

Marshfield, Oregon: Compensation for councilmen is $52 per year plus $2.00 each meeting of council attended.

Marshfield, Wisconsin: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting attended and compensation on the various committees, ranging from $100 to $250 per year.

Martinez, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Martinsville, Virginia: Councilmen receive $5.00 per weekly meeting attended, with a maximum of $300 a year. Elected officials are treasurer, commissioner of revenue, city sergeant, and three justices of peace.

Maynard, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, treasurer, tax collector, and three constables.

Maysville, Kentucky: The mayor's term is four years.

Mechanicville, New York: Two councilmen serve two years and two serve four years. The commissioners' salaries vary, ranging from $500 to $2,200.

Merrill, Wisconsin: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Metropolis, Illinois: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

Miami Beach, Florida: The two councilmen receiving the highest vote serve four years, the others two years. The mayor serves during the pleasure of the council.

Midland, Texas: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Millbury, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, treasurer, auditor, tax collector, assessors, tree warden, moderator, highway surveyor, and six constables.

Millvale, Pennsylvania: Elected officials are tax collector, three auditors, constables, justices of the peace, and voting registrars.

Minersville, Pennsylvania: Elected officials are the high and ward constable, assessors, auditors, treasurer, tax receiver, justice of the peace, and supervisor.

Montebello, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Monterey, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Morris, Illinois: Councilmen receive $4.00 per meeting.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan: The mayor serves for one year.

Murfreesboro, Tennessee: The mayor's term is two years.

Murray, Utah: The mayor's term is two years.

Newton, New Jersey: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting, not exceeding $400 per year.

Niles Center, Illinois: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Norman, Oklahoma: The mayor's term is two years.

Northbridge, Massachusetts: Elected officials are assessor, public welfare director, sewer commissioner, moderator, town clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, tree warden, and commissioner of Riverdale Cemetery.

Old Town, Maine: Elected officials are a warden and a ward clerk for each ward.

Opelika, Alabama: One commissioner serves one year, one for two years, one for three, including the chairman.

Owatonna, Minnesota: The councilmen at large serve four years, the others two. Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting.

Pacific Grove, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Palmer, Massachusetts: Elected officials are three auditors, treasurer, clerk, collector of taxes, tree warden, five constables.

Pawhuska, Oklahoma: The mayor's term is one year. Compensation for councilmen is $5.00 per meeting, not to exceed one meeting per week.

Peru, Illinois: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Petoskey, Michigan: The mayor's term is one year.

Plant City, Florida: Councilmen serve one, two, and three years. The compensation is $5.00 per meeting.

Porterville, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Putnam, Connecticut: Elected officials are treasurer, auditors, tax collector, and registrar of voters.

Radford, Virginia: The term of the mayor is two years.

Randolph, Massachusetts: Elected officials are moderator, assessors, tax collector, highway surveyor, tree warden, clerk, treasurer.

Reading, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, treasurer, tax collector, tree warden, and moderator.

Redwood City, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Rice Lake, Wisconsin: The councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting. Elected officials are the clerk, treasurer, attorney, eight supervisors, street commissioner, assessor.

Rockingham, Vermont: Elected are the moderator, clerk, treasurer, director of public welfare, first and second constable, listers, auditors, town grand jurors, road commissioner, and town agent.

Rockland, Maine: Councilmen receive $3.00 per meeting.

Rockland, Massachusetts: Elected officials are clerk, treasurer, tax collector, moderator, three assessors, three auditors, highway surveyor, tree warden, and five constables.

Roseville, Michigan: The president of the council serves one year.

St. Joseph, Michigan: The mayor's term is one year. Compensation is $2.00 a meeting, but not to exceed $100 per year.

San Luis Obispo, California: The mayor's term is two years.

San Rafael, California: The mayor's term is two years.

Santa Paula, California: The mayor's term is two years. Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Sarasota, Florida: Councilmen receive $10 per meeting.

South Hadley, Massachusetts: Elected officials are moderator, treasurer, assessor, tax collector, tree warden, park and playground commissioner, clerk.

Spencer, Iowa: Councilmen receive $1.00 per meeting.

Spring Valley, Illinois: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Stillwater, Oklahoma: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting attended.

Stoughton, Massachusetts: The moderator is elected.

Summit, Illinois: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Tarboro, North Carolina: Councilmen receive $5.00 for each meeting.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen serve four years and two serve two years.

Twin Falls, Idaho: The mayor's term is two years.

Valley City, North Dakota: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Venice, Illinois: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Ventnor, New Jersey: Councilman at large serves two years. Elected officials are the tax collector, comptroller, and two freeholders (one from each ward).

Victoria, Texas: Councilmen receive $5.00 per meeting.

Villa Park, Illinois: Councilmen serve two- and four-year terms.

Walpole, Massachusetts: Elected officials are assessors, collector, treasurer, moderator.

Washington, Missouri: Councilmen receive $2.00 per meeting.

Waupun, Wisconsin: Elected officials are treasurer, clerk, assessor, street commissioner, and one supervisor from each ward.

Waynesboro, Virginia: The mayor's term is two years.

Whitman, Massachusetts: Elected officials are town clerk, treasurer, collector, highway surveyor, five constables, tree warden, moderator, three assessors.

Wilmerding, Pennsylvania: Elected officials are three auditors, one constable in each ward, two squires, one tax collector, one high constable.

Winfield, Kansas: Commissioners serve two- and four-year terms. The mayor is selected by the commission for one year from the commissioners.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin: Councilmen receive $4.00 per meeting.

Woodstock, Illinois: Councilmen receive $6.00 for each meeting attended.

Yazoo City, Mississippi: The mayor serves two years.

PART THREE

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Municipal Personnel Data
Organizations of Local Government Employees
Educational Preparation for Public Administration
Professionalization of the Municipal Service
The City-Manager Profession and Directory
Directory of City Officials

Municipal Personnel Data

MUNICIPAL government is "big business" as evidenced by an estimated payroll for city employees exceeding one billion dollars in 1938. Expansion of employment during the year resulted in an estimated increase of 20,000 in the number of full-time city employees in all urban places. The personnel data for 834 cities over 10,000 population upon which these estimates are based are presented in Table III, which shows for each city the number of full-time and part-time employees, salary and wage expenditures, and nonresident appointments.

Number of Employees. Officials were asked to report the "number of full-time regular officials and employees (except schools) on December 31, 1938, whose salaries and wages are paid out of city funds," "the approximate number of part-time and seasonal employees hired during 1938," and "the average length of employment of part-time and seasonal employees." The number of part-time employees was then reduced to a "man-year" basis. As in previous years, difficulty was encountered in securing the number of part-time employees, and in most cases this figure is an estimate. It is believed, however, that changes in the wording of the questionnaire have resulted in a more accurate count of the number of these employees than was possible in previous years. As a result of the changed questionnaire, the total number of part-time employees, reduced to a yearly basis, reported in 1938 is only one-half the number in previous years. In spite of the difficulty of obtaining even a close estimate of the number of part-time employees, it was felt necessary to include this figure in order to give the most accurate picture possible of the extent of municipal employment. In a few cases the number of full-time employees is also an estimate. Every attempt was made to clarify returns which appeared inaccurate on their face.

Figures for part-time employees on a yearly basis and full-time employees were combined to give the total employees for each city in 1938. These data are summarized by population groups in Table 1 and indicate a total of 557,131 employees in 834 cities. These 834 cities in 1930 represented 78 per cent of the urban population of the country, and inasmuch as all cities over 500,000 population are included in this compilation it can be assumed that the number of municipal employees of all "urban places"[1] does not exceed 720,000 and is probably considerably less. Comparisons of the number of employees in individual cities are not practicable because such comparisons do not take into account variations in the services performed. When the data are summarized by population groups, according to the number of employees per 1,000 population, there is provided a significant comparison of the extent of employment according to the size of cities. This figure also provides a rough index of the trend in municipal employment from year to year.

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[1] Over 2,500 population as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

The tendency of the number of employees to increase with the size of the city, which has been noted in previous years, is verified in 1938, as the indexes increase from 6.8 in cities between 10,000 to 30,000, to 13.4 in cities over 500,000. In respect to number of employees, whose compensation constitutes a major portion of the budget, this carries out the traditional belief that it takes more municipal employees and a greater municipal expenditure per capita to provide the urban resident with governmental services in the larger than in the smaller city.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT SCHOOLS) IN 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	Part-Time Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total Number Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total No. Employees Per 1,000 Population 1938
Cities over 500,000	13	20,828,542	273,351	2,091	275,442	13.4
200,000 to 500,000	27	8,495,369	83,439	2,566	86,005	10.3
100,000 to 200,000	48	6,088,055	54,008	2,409	56,417	9.3
30,000 to 100,000	188	9,416,465	73,526	4,204	77,730	8.3
10,000 to 30,000	558	9,063,547	56,960	4,577	61,537	6.8
All cities over 10,000	834	53,891,978	541,284	15,847	557,131	10.3

Because of the change mentioned above in the method used in obtaining the number of part-time employees, it is not possible to compare the total number of employees in 1938 with the total for previous years. However, a definite increase is shown in the number of full-time employees per 1,000 population. This index for cities over 10,000 population increased to 10.0 in 1938, from 9.7 in 1937, 9.3 in 1936, and 8.7 in 1935. It should be noted that 1930 population figures, inasmuch as they are now considerably out of date, merely constitute a convenient base for the employment index. The increase, therefore, may not be any larger than the increase in the population of these cities during 1938. The increase, however, definitely shows expansion in municipal employment.

Elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK will be found data on the number of employees and amount of payrolls of police and fire departments in cities over 30,000 population, and summary data on the number of full-time recreation employees and amount of payrolls for recreation services. Since police and fire employees together constitute about one-half of all city employees, these additional data provide a very useful analysis for cities over 30,000, of the composite picture shown in Table III.

Turnover of City Employees. Data gathered for previous YEAR BOOKS on the number of appointments and separations were discontinued this year because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable estimates. Some measure of the turnover among certain city officials can be obtained from the summary accompanying the directory of city officials on page 295 of this YEAR BOOK.

TABLE 2

AVERAGE SALARIES IN 1938 IN 777 CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Total Number of Employees (Yearly Basis)	Total Salaries and Wages in 1938	Average Salary 1938
Over 500,000	12	264,799	$517,259,580	$1,950
200,000 to 500,000	24	68,468	109,182,486	1,595
100,000 to 200,000	47	53,917	86,192,377	1,598
30,000 to 100,000	181	75,049	115,110,485	1,534
10,000 to 30,000	513	56,374	74,757,776	1,326
All cities over 1,000	777	518,607	$902,502,704	$1,740

Nonresident Appointments. City officials were asked to report how many new appointees were nonresidents of the city at the time of appointment. Seventy-five cities, one more than last year, reported 352 such appointments in 1938. Ten cities over 100,000 reported appointments of at least one "outsider" to a municipal position. Cincinnati, as last year, led the list with 125 such appointments in 1938. Other cities making more than one nonresident appointment in 1938 were: Berkeley, California (71); Rochester, New York (15); Peru, Indiana (14); Sacramento, California (8); Denison, Texas (6); Flint, Michigan (5); Wichita, Kansas (5); Glendale, California (5); Dedham, Massachusetts (5); Saginaw, Michigan (4); Hamtramck, Michigan (3); Hopewell, Virginia (3); Winnetka, Illinois (3); Fort Worth, Texas (2); Austin, Texas (2); East Cleveland, Ohio (2); Alhambra, California (2); Ann Arbor, Michigan (2); Atchison, Kansas (2); Bartlesville, Oklahoma (2); Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania (2); Brownsville, Texas (2); Burbank, California (2); Dickson City, Pennsylvania (2); Ferndale, Michigan (2); Gardner, Massachusetts (2); Huntsville, Arkansas (2); Marshalltown, Iowa (2); Piqua, Ohio (2); Saugus, Massachusetts (2); and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin (2). Thirty-six of the 75 cities were council-manager cities, which accounted for 280 of the 352 nonresident appointments. Ten of the 74 cities were in California and eight in Michigan.

In the belief that the extent to which appointments are made across municipal boundary lines is one significant indication of the extent to which a career service is being established in municipal government, nonresident appointments will be reported each year.

Salary and Wage Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report total expenditures for salaries and wages in 1938 for all full- and part-time employees, whose number was reported as indicated above. In computing average salaries for the various population groups, care was taken to include only those cities which reported both the number of full-time employees and the number of part-time employees on a yearly basis. Again, data are not comparable with those of previous years because of changes in the number of part-time employees reported. Table 2 indicates that the average salary for 518,607 employees in 777 cities over 10,000 was $1,740 in 1938. More detailed data on salaries of councilmen, policemen, firemen, and librarians will be found elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

TABLE 3

CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS IN 814 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Classification and Pay Plan		Classification Plan Only		Neither Plan	
		No. of Cities	Per Cent	No. of Cities	Per Cent	No. of Cities	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13	6	46.2	3	23.1	4	30.7
200,000 to 500,000	26	11	42.3	4	15.4	11	42.3
100,000 to 200,000	47	10	21.3	7	14.8	30	63.9
30,000 to 100,000	185	23	12.4	18	9.7	144	77.9
10,000 to 30,000	543	35	6.4	34	6.3	474	87.3
All cities over 10,000	814	85	10.5	66	8.1	663	81.4

Classification and Compensation Plans. Officials were asked whether their cities have adopted "a formal plan for classifying positions by duties and responsibilities" and a "pay plan, standardizing salaries for comparable positions, and based on the classification plan." Only 85, or 10.5 per cent of 814 cities, reported a classification and pay plan. Including these 85 cities, 151, or 18.6 per cent, reported a classification plan. These figures probably represent a maximum rather than a minimum estimate of the number of cities over 10,000 having such plans, since some officials interpreted "pay plan" to mean "salary ordinance."

TABLE III

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938

This table shows the existence or absence of classification and pay plans, the number of employees as of December 31, 1938, salary and wage expenditures for these employees, and number of non-resident original appointments in 1938, as reported by municipal officials early in 1939. Under "Employee Groups Excluded from Total," "U" stands for employees of municipally owned utilities, "L" for library employees, and "P" for park employees. Under "Number of Non-Resident Original Appointments," "N" stands for none. Under "Classification and Pay Plan," "P" indicates that the city has both a classification plan and a pay plan based upon it, "C" that there is a classification but no pay plan, and "N" that the city has neither classification nor pay plan. In using this table, both the summary which immediately precedes it and the article entitled "The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics" on page 417 of this YEAR BOOK should be consulted. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of this table.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
Over 500,000								
Baltimore, Md.	805	12,686	12,586	100	None	$16,441,514	P	....
Boston, Mass.	781	13,116	13,101	15	None	20,011,952	N	N
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	6,791	6,483	308	L*	12,793,048	N	N
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	22,406	22,250	156	P*	56,089,694	P	N
Cleveland, Ohio	900	9,964	9,714	250	L	17,737,425	C	....
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	24,723	24,350	373	None	49,133,844	P	N
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	8,763	8,743	20	U,L,P*	19,004,959	P	N
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	5,771	5,546	225	P	12,265,396	P	1
New York, N. Y.	6,930	121,421	121,060	361	L	245,978,957	C	N
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	19,550	19,500	50	None	33,000,000	N	N
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	5,933	5,800	133	None	10,302,791	N	N
St. Louis, Mo.	822	10,643	10,643	....	L*	14,887,266	P	N
San Francisco, Calif.	634	13,675	13,575	100	None	24,500,000	C	N
200,000 to 500,000								
Akron, Ohio	255	1,547	1,425	122	L	2,183,460	C	1
Atlanta, Ga.	270	2,601	2,558	43	None	3,628,499	N	N
Birmingham, Ala.	260	1,370	1,350	20	None	1,912,631	P	N
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	4,859	4,693	166	L	7,278,323	P	125
Columbus, Ohio	291	2,637	2,504	133	None	3,095,000*	P	N
Dallas, Tex.	260	2,375	2,371	4	None	3,209,456	P	N
Dayton, Ohio	201	1,442	1,386	56	L	2,255,981	N	N
Denver, Colo.	288	3,022	2,675	347	U	4,874,036	N	N
Houston, Tex.	292	2,492	2,486	6	L*	3,767,716	P	N
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	2,950	2,700	250	U,L	4,584,393	N	N
Kansas City, Mo.	400	4,165	4,120	45	L	5,297,923	P	N
Louisville, Ky.	308	1,798	1,779	19	U,L,P*	2,388,331	P	N
Memphis, Tenn.	253	2,213	2,099	114	U,L,P	3,880,365	N	N
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	5,376	5,305	71	U*	9,075,235	C	....
Newark, N. J.	442	6,236	6,236	None	*	11,749,767	N	N
New Orleans, La.	459	5,450	5,450	....	None	7,759,105	N	N
Oakland, Calif.	284	2,073	1,983	90	None	3,888,255	P	N
Omaha, Neb.	214	1,072	832	240	U	1,353,955	N	N
Portland, Ore.	302	2,389	2,277	112	U,L	3,538,963	C	N
Providence, R. I.	253	3,483	3,295	188	L	5,192,984	....	N
Rochester, N. Y.	328	3,928	3,830	98	None	6,388,925	N	15
St. Paul, Minn.	272	2,499	2,386	113	None	4,000,000	P	N
San Antonio, Tex.	232	1,600	1,600	None	U,L	2,098,702	N	N
Seattle, Wash.	366	5,410	5,343	67	None	10,330,320	C	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
200,000 to 500,000—continued								
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	1,386	1,330	56	None	$ 2,817,284	N	N
Toledo, Ohio	291	2,182	1,976	206	L*	3,486,982	P	N
Washington, D. C.	487	9,450	9,450	....	None	12,498,435	P	....
100,000 to 200,000								
Albany, N. Y.	127	1,880	1,864	16	U,L	3,084,059	N	N
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	2,063	1,980	83	None	2,626,803	P	N
Cambridge, Mass.	114	1,708	1,625	83	None	2,374,900	N	N
Camden, N. J.	119	771	690	81	L	1,601,351	N	N
Canton, Ohio	105	751	706	45	None	1,043,292	N	N
Des Moines, Iowa	143	939	829	110	U,L	1,488,782	N	N
Duluth, Minn.	101	1,046	817	229	None	1,665,140	C	N
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	828	810	18	U	1,567,209	P	N
El Paso, Tex.	102	658	645	13	None	976,220	N	N
Erie, Pa.	116	746	726	20	L	687,190	C	N
Evansville, Ind.	102	368	336	32	L	519,567	N	N
Fall River, Mass.	115	1,283	1,200	83	U*	2,499,327	N	N
Flint, Mich.	156	1,098	1,033	65	L	1,400,877	P	5
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	600	570	30	U,L	947,721	P	N
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	1,161	1,140	21	None	1,430,000	N	2
Gary, Ind.	100	455	418	37	L,P	914,508	N	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	1,042	990	52	L*	1,550,000	C	N
Hartford, Conn.	164	2,207	2,184	23	U,L	3,336,933	N	N
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	2,018	1,918	100	None	3,275,698	P	N
Kansas City, Kan.	122	860	835	25	U, L	931,690	....	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	651	651	None	None	1,177,393	N	N
Long Beach, Calif.	142	1,737	1,712	25	None	3,373,565	C	1
Lowell, Mass.	100	1,054	1,054	None	None	1,675,461	N	N
Lynn, Mass.	102	1,000	970	30	None	1,831,180	N	N
Miami, Fla.	111	1,544	1,500	44	None	2,375,000	C	N
Nashville, Tenn.	154	2,500	2,500	....	None	2,000,000	N	N
New Bedford, Mass.	113	1,245	1,245	None	U	2,039,310	P	1
New Haven, Conn.	163	1,406	1,316	90	None	2,835,276	N	N
Norfolk, Va.	130	904	904	None	L	1,821,243	P	N
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	1,375	1,325	50	None	2,028,815	C	N
Peoria, Ill.	105	500	450	50	L	700,000	N	....
Reading, Pa.	111	868	810	58	None	1,240,295	N	N
Richmond, Va.	183	2,171	2,136	35	None	3,234,152	N	N
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	1,357	1,123	234	None	1,779,454	N	N
San Diego, Calif.	148	1,387	1,346	41	N	2,484,289	P	N
Somerville, Mass.	104	987	987	None	None	1,731,428	N	N
South Bend, Ind.	104	494	490	4	L,P	730,426	N	N
Spokane, Wash.	116	928	895	33	None	1,499,647	N	N
Springfield, Mass.	150	2,067	1,902	165	L	3,578,316	P	....
Tacoma, Wash.	107	1,254	1,170	84	P	2,322,029	C	N
Tampa, Fla.	101	979	920	59	U	1,136,361	P	N
Trenton, N. J.	123	1,043	1,015	28	U,L	1,835,015	N	N
Tulsa, Okla.	141	754	750	4	None	1,050,000	N	N
Utica, N. Y.	102	769	745	24	U	1,405,970	N	N
Wichita, Kan.	111	633	504	129	None	839,975	N	5
Wilmington, Del.	107	1,091	1,091	None	None	1,590,090	N	N
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	2,183	2,139	44	None	4,522,259	N	N
Youngstown, Ohio	170	1,054	1,042	12	L	1,434,161	N	N
30,000 to 100,000								
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	283	281	2	P	535,711	P	N
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	615	600	15	L	898,305	P	N
Alton, Ill.	30,151	80	80	None	L,P	100,000	N	N
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	329	325	4	None	410,562	N	N

Table III.—Personnel Data for 834 Cities Over 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
30,000 to 100,000—continued								
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	242	240	2	L	$ 382,977	N	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	244	227	17	U,L	351,708	N	N
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	455	430	25	L	660,000	N	N
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	399	398	1	None	791,972	N	N
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	423	404	19	None	562,053	N	N
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	1,009	969	40	*	1,890,274	N	N
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	389	385	4	U,L	577,400	N	N
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	244	236	8	L	393,000	N	N
Austin, Tex.	53,120	987	975	12	None	1,191,170	P	2
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	191	190	1	U,L,P	278,291	N	N
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	536	452	84	None	714,647	P	N
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	1,102	1,102	None	None	1,986,131	N	N
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	413	405	8	None	584,242	N	N
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	222	210	12	None	346,148	N	N
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	492	475	17	L	873,245	P	71
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	158	155	3	None	275,047	N	N
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	302	300	2	L	465,000	N	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	1,110	1,100	10	None	1,607,000	P	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	172	172	None	L	394,748	N	N
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	1,163	1,100	63	None	1,416,000	P	N
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	784	756	28	None	1,577,853	N	N
Butte, Mont.	39,532	150	136	14	None	322,923	N	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	316	316	....	None	597,010	N	1
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	537	520	17	U,L	635,000	N	N
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	646	640	6	L,P *	939,745	N	N
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	416	416	None	None	740,827	N	N
Chester, Pa.	59,164	154	147	7	U,L	237,577	N	N
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	439	424	15	None	774,325	N	N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	325	315	10	L	635,804	N	N
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	197	167	30	None	421,626	N	N
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	407	379	28	None	625,067	N	N
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	425	425	None	L	550,000	N	N
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	403	400	3	U,L	385,071	....	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	172	165	7	U,L,P	247,170	N	N
Covington, Ky.	65,252	404	404	None	U,L,P	592,218	N	N
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	202	200	2	None	345,281	N	N
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	228	226	2	L	267,251	N	N
Danville, Ill.	36,765	162	137	25	L	203,171	N	N
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	356	331	25	None	510,445	C	N
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	630	585	45	None	1,359,803	C	N
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	275	275	None	None	407,227	N	N
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	236	219	17	None	351,859	C	N
Durham, N. C.	52,037	498	486	12	L *	594,560	N	N
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	185	163	22	L	378,696	N	2
Easton, Pa.	34,468	256	230	26	L	377,245	N	N
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	549	530	19	None	1,135,478	N	N
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	167	150	17	L	258,409	N	N
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	163	151	12	U,L	216,642	N	N
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	447	441	6	U,L	689,085	N	N
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	466	462	4	None	812,653	N	N
Everett, Mass.	48,424	450	450	None	None	820,000	N	1
Everett, Wash.	30,567	245	220	25	None	300,000	N	N
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	513	508	5	None	794,879	N	N
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	194	194	None	L	193,839	P	N
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	672	564	108	L	1,059,139	P	N
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	451	450	1	L *	629,056	N	N
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	593	578	15	None	1,024,914	N	5
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	326	320	6	U	476,833	N	1

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
30,000 to 100,000—continued								
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	458	425	33	None	$ 569,615	N	1
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	222	219	3	L	254,079	N	N
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	364	342	22	L	610,679	C	N
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	382	357	25	U	666,971	N	N
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	618	555	63	None	1,022,751	N	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	709	650	59	L	1,002,797	N	N
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	95	87	8	L,P	140,340	N	N
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	663	663	None	None	1,126,615	N	N
High Point, N. C.	36,745	306	235	71	None	370,927	N	N
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	842	830	12	L	1,455,050	N	N
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	305	305	None	None	438,227	N	N
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	334	322	12	*	453,241	C	1
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	487	472	15	None	489,120	N	....
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	595	590	5	None	780,856	N	N
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	402	402	None	L	586,494	N	....
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	200	200	None	L,P	359,656	N	N
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	191	185	6	*	271,392	N	N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	460	285	175	L	530,000	P	N
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	346	343	3	None	706,571	P	N
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	356	354	2	L *	788,214	N	N
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	174	161	13	L	265,070	N	N
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	348	285	63	*	471,365	N	N
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	421	411	10	U,L	749,000	C	N
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	354	350	4	None	454,396	P	N
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	688	588	100	U,L	1,144,456	N	N
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	220	200	20	U,L	160,000	N	N
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	1,234	1,214	20	None	3,329,847	N	N
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	268	250	18	None	......	N	N
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	204	180	24	*	176,731	P	N
Lima, Ohio	42,287	267	260	7	L	344,075	N	N
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	629	583	46	L	827,080	N	N
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	396	394	2	U	495,000	P	N
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	273	263	10	None	463,435	N	N
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	505	500	5	L	588,177	N	N
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	223	184	39	L	599,939	N	N
Macon, Ga.	53,829	395	394	1	U *	480,000	N	N
Madison, Wis.	57,899	546	464	82	U	863,427	N	N
Malden, Mass.	58,036	558	516	42	U,L,P	1,020,402	N	N
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	685	585	100	None	1,180,764	C	N
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	85	85	.....	L *	......	C	N
Marion, Ohio	31,084	158	158	None	L	237,953	N	N
Medford, Mass.	59,714	672	655	17	U	1,104,840	N	N
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	203	203	None	U	197,679	C	N
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	536	536	None	None	514,535	P	N
Moline, Ill.	32,236	212	196	16	L *	233,484	N	N
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	583	583	None	None	807,291	N	N
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	663	651	12	U,L	1,143,340	C	N
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	212	212	....	L	362,598	N	....
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	310	285	25	L	492,497	C	N
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	231	226	5	None	233,258	N	N
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	....	....	....	....	348,000	N	N
Newark, Ohio	30,596	199	197	2	L	268,072	C	N
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	313	305	8	None	497,522	N	N
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	250	212	38	U,L	414,362	N	N
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	301	300	1	None	318,520	N	N
Newport News, Va.	34,417	312	308	4	None	440,406	N	1
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	611	498	113	U	1,104,925	N	N
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	1,200	1,200	....	L	1,650,213	....	N
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	116	110	6	None	163,000	N	N
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	244	238	6	U,L	365,000	N	N

Table III.—Personnel Data for 834 Cities Over 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
30,000 to 100,000—continued								
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	198	191	7	L	$ 289,490	N	N
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	308	305	3	None	577,881	N	N
Ogden, Utah	40,272	158	152	6	L	246,774	N	N
Orange, N. J.	35,399	219	207	12	L,P	529,976	N	N
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	511	467	44	None	492,777	N	N
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	1,203	1,149	54	None	2,058,502	N	N
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	226	226	None	None	325,895	C	N
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	336	336	None	*	336,047	N	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	860	640	220	None	955,503	C	N
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	352	339	13	U,L	504,055	N	N
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	274	254	20	U,P	497,218	N	1
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	499	496	3	None	730,732	N	N
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	217	194	23	None	298,576	N	1
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	237	209	28	None	364,509	N	N
Portland, Me.	70,810	820	670	150	None	1,256,071	N	N
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	258	250	8	*	371,308	C	N
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	290	290	None	None	349,000	N	N
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	297	267	30	*	498,428	N	N
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	185	180	5	U,L	259,680	P	N
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	293	235	58	U	291,950	N	N
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	1,208	1,130	78	None	1,704,034	N	N
Racine, Wis.	67,542	570	387	183	None	803,146	N	1
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	358	350	8	None	403,109	N	N
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	700	692	8	None	966,454	N	N
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	415	415	None	L,P	792,000	N	N
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	300	292	8	L	355,261	N	N
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	1,069	1,041	28	None	1,844,741	P	8
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	490	449	41	L	748,938	P	4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	991	966	25	None	947,721	C	N
Salem, Mass.	43,353	367	362	5	None	645,000	P	N
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	251	250	1	None	369,535	N	N
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	272	265	7	None	592,900	N	N
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	217	210	7	L	362,620	N	N
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	310	302	8	*	570,135	N	1
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	691	675	16	None	1,036,367	P	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	1,004	995	9	L *	1,680,000	N	1
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	506	456	50	None	600,000	N	N
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	649	536	113	None	899,793	N	N
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	308	285	23	None	500,000	C	N
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	600	600	....	None	943,594	....	....
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	320	290	30	L,P	433,405	N	N
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	530	505	25	None	686,936	N	N
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	422	339	83	U, L	653,003	P	N
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	196	191	5	None	310,000	N	N
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	435	430	5	None	685,390	N	N
Superior, Wis.	36,113	408	395	13	L	532,873	N	N
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	452	429	23	L	898,465	N	N
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	838	800	38	U,L	1,260,968	N	N
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	337	290	47	L	485,774	C	1
Union City, N. J.	58,659	461	461	None	None	927,701	N	N
Waco, Tex.	52,848	341	328	13	L *	414,027	N	N
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	435	415	20	U	700,000	N	N
Warren, Ohio	41,062	130	120	10	U,L *	207,991	P	N
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	185	155	30	None	275,898	N	N
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	305	300	5	None	620,000	N	N
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	411	376	35	None	554,275	N	N
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	147	145	2	U,L,P	240,000	N	N
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	309	307	2	None	474,330	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
30,000 to 100,000—continued								
West New York, N. J.	37,107	327	327	None	None	$ 636,333	N	N
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	350	350	None	L,P	508,203	N	N
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	235	231	4	None	318,098	N	N
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	410	310	100	U,L	803,257	N	N
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	187	175	12	None	263,920	N	N
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	255	255	None	L *	262,767	N	N
York, Pa.	55,254	154	135	19	U	250,000	N	N
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	400	300	100	L *	300,000	P	N
10,000 to 30,000								
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	159	136	23	None	182,686	N	N
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	142	128	14	None	194,106	N	N
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	139	139	....	None	......	C	N
Ada, Okla.	11,261	57	57	None	None	67,304	N	N
Adams, Mass.	12,697	70	70	None	U,P *	70,000	N	....
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	57	45	12	U,L	112,500	N	N
Albany, Ga.	14,507	112	112	None	U,L	143,374	N	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	71	55	16	None	93,888	N	N
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	193	188	5	None	245,000	N	1
Alexandria, La.	23,025	280	280	None	None	386,568	P	N
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	265	265	None	L	327,418	N	N
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	238	180	58	None	362,509	C	2
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	177	175	2	L,P	180,000	P	N
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	113	81	32	L	114,309	N	N
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	81	75	6	L	86,000	P	N
Ames, Iowa	10,261	104	96	8	None	156,000	N	1
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	113	100	13	L *	94,378	N	N
Anaconda, Mont.	12,494	45	42	3	None	42,658	N	N
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	144	114	30	None	208,979	P	N
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	90	90	None	U,L,P	91,000	N	N
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	170	170	....	L	261,238 *	N	2
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	73	73	None	None	98,995	N	N
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	125	125	None	P	95,500	N	N
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	128	115	13	L,P	275,000	N	N
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	....	....	....	None	98,995	C	N
Arkansas City, Kan.	13,946	75	73	2	L	108,880	N	N
Arnold, Pa.	10,575	21	20	1	None	26,400	N	N
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,981	475	475	None	None	388,278	N	N
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	105	95	10	U,L	181,362	N	N
Ashland, Ohio	11,141	38	38	None	L,P *	48,370	N	N
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	50	48	2	U,L	84,494	N	N
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	129	127	2	U,L	187,266	N	N
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	67	61	6	L *	82,742	N	N
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	71	67	4	L	72,598	N	2
Athens, Ga.	18,192	137	136	1	P *	143,309	N	N
Athol, Mass.	10,677	127	87	40	None	149,524	N	N
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	220	210	10	None	273,000	N	N
Auburn, Me.	18,571	179	175	4	L *	193,256	N	N
Augusta, Me.	17,198	117	100	17	U,L	......	N	N
Austin, Minn.	12,276	80	70	10	U,L,P	120,000	N	N
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	217	212	5	L	406,065	N	N
Bangor, Me.	28,749	264	260	4	None	359,157	N	N
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	178	166	12	L	202,172	N	N
Barre, Vt.	11,307	133	100	33	L,P	160,000	N	N
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,763	64	64	None	None	95,592	N	2
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	135	130	5	L	175,255	N	N
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	68	53	15	L,P	77,598	P	N
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	54	53	1	L	67,783	N	2
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	58	55	3	None	79,033	....	N
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	52	50	2	None	70,904	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	92	90	2	U	$ 146,915	N	N
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	142	142	None	None	288,169	N	N
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	35	34	1	None	65,000	C	N
Belmont, Mass.	21,748	319	309	10	None	524,064	N	N
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	216	203	13	....	277,665	N	N
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	140	120	20	L	158,761	N	N
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	193	183	10	U	226,709	N	N
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	24	24	....	....	30,522	N	N
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	60	60	N	U,L	81,717	N	N
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	336	336	N	None	554,754	N	N
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	370	350	20	None	634,484	P	N
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	76	51	25	L	75,601	N	N
Billings, Mont.	16,380	153	147	6	None	180,648	N	N
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	50	50	N	None	47,881	N	N
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	79	66	13	None	78,191	N	N
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	115	110	5	None	107,001	C	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	74	72	2	L	107,213	N	N
Blue Island, Ill.	16,534	60	60	N	U,L,P	93,499	....	N
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	26	26	N	U,L,P	22,920	....	N
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	70	69	1	L	83,694	N	N
Boise, Idaho	21,544	159	131	28	None	246,846	N	N
Boone, Iowa	11,886	45	45	....	L,P	66,000	N	N
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	72	64	8	L	104,808	N	N
Bowling Green, Ky.	12,348	141	141	....	None	125,900	N	N
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	114	114	None	L,P	130,581	C	N
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	98	90	8	L	175,000	N	N
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	80	58	22	None	99,734	N	N
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	68	66	2	None	100,433	N	N
Bremerton, Wash.	10,170	85	79	6	*	159,987	N	N
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	250	200	50	L	340,756	N	N
Bristol, Pa.	11,799	34	34	None	None	51,752	N	N
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	39	22	17	None	37,208	N	N
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	23	20	3	L	45,000	N	1
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	202	200	2	None	191,232	N	2
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	64	59	5	None	70,398	N	N
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	75	75	None	None	81,039	N	N
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	71	70	1	None	88,211	N	N
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	220	195	25	None	290,542	N	2
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	72	62	10	L	108,320	C	N
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	157	155	2	U,L,P	174,476	P	N
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	41	39	2	None	40,000	N	N
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	465	450	15	None	520,000	N	N
Butler, Pa.	23,568	83	82	1	U,L,P	96,229	N	N
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	50	40	10	L,P	55,000	N	N
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	75	39	36	None	76,746	N	N
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	61	52	9	None	60,000	C	1
Canton, Ill.	11,718	37	32	5	*	40,000	C	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	64	60	4	None	71,139	N	N
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	62	60	2	P	58,009	N	N
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	40	40	None	None	40,521	N	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	35	35	None	L,P	51,181	N	N
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	37	36	1	L,P *	74,260	N	N
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	90	85	5	U,L,P	184,377	P	N
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	130	120	10	None	189,515	N	N
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	43	43	None	L	74,400	N	N
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	64	64	None	L,P	101,554	N	N
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	65	65	None	L	96,700	N	N
Charleroi, Pa.	11,260	29	29	None	None	36,000	N	N
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	140	140	None	None	202,192	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	147	135	12	L	$ 194,304	N	N
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	22,321	96	96	None	None	154,612	N	N
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	71	69	2	None	74,127	N	N
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	78	73	5	U,L	104,001	N	N
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	112	103	9	L	161,926	N	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	148	142	6	U	151,408	N	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	119	119	None	L	142,966	N	N
Cleburne, Tex.	11,539	28	27	1	U,L,P	33,806	N	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15,267	79	79	None	U	100,000	N	N
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	147	101	46	L,P	156,034	N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	79	70	9	None	76,494	N	N
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	230	230	None	L	192,376	N	N
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	103	103	....	None	126,267	N	N
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	156	150	6	None	212,731	N	N
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	17	17	None	U,L,P	19,200	N	N
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	95	95	None	None	40,000	....	....
Compton, Calif.	12,516	67	67	None	L	130,751	N	N
Concord, N. H.	25,228	431	213	218	None	415,515	N	N
Concord, N. C.	11,820	81	81	None	L	56,036	C	N
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	53	48	5	U,L,P	65,996	N	N
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,815	24	20	4	L,P	24,865	C	N
Coraopolis, Pa.	10,724	42	42	None	None	65,000	P	N
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	158	150	8	None	165,000	N	N
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	425	400	25	None	350,976	N	N
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	59	44	15	U	83,176	N	N
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	112	110	2	L,P	107,000	N	N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	67	63	4	U,L	86,995	N	N
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	65	59	6	U,L,P	85,000	N	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	123	122	1	L	199,992	N	N
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	150	150	....	L	182,000	N	N
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	335	335	None	None	......	P	N
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	46	45	1	L,P	50,000	....	....
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	65	65	None	U,L	68,858	N	N
Dedham, Mass.	15,136	162	150	12	U	189,950	N	5
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	36	32	4	None	38,000	N	N
Denison, Tex.	13,850	85	85	None	None	89,800	N	6
Derby, Conn.	10,788	23	23	None	None	14,920	N	N
Dickson City, Pa.	12,395	22	17	5	L,P	24,740	N	2
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	55	50	5	None	67,428	N	N
Donora, Pa.	13,905	35	35	None	....	50,883	N	N
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	33	30	3	None	54,000	N	N
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	115	98	17	L	110,590	N	N
Dover, N. H.	13,573	208	131	77	None	219,635	N	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	100	88	12	U,L	150,000	N	N
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	82	80	2	None	160,500	N	N
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	65	65	....	None	......	N	N
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	151	150	1	U	163,500	N	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	135	135	None	L	173,416	N	N
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	45	44	1	L,P	46,107	N	N
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	133	127	6	L	237,118	N	N
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	195	180	15	None	220,000	P	N
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	109	71	38	....	......	N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	45	45	None	P	57,600	N	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	58	55	3	L	74,361	N	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	46	46	None	None	59,188	N	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	52	47	5	None	78,677	N	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	99	95	4	P	132,737	N	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11,270	50	50	....	U,L,P	......	....	N
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	60	45	15	L	72,053	N	....

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	190	187	3	L	$ 305,394	N	N
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	75	75	None	None	92,891	N	N
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	218	215	3	None	155,552	N	N
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	169	169	None	None	333,925	N	N
Enid, Okla.	26,399	117	117	....	....	150,000	N	N
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	141	140	1	None	......	N	1
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	145	125	20	L	187,308	N	1
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	67	61	6	U,L	96,722	N	N
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	217	194	23	None	214,500	N	N
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	42	42	None	None	38,235	N	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	149	149	None	P	207,791	N	N
Fargo, N. D.	28,619	153	153	....	L,P	263,695	P	N
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	101	63	38	None	72,980	N	N
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	58	55	3	U,L	70,000	N	N
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	88	75	13	U,L	78,697	N	N
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	113	113	None	P	209,062	N	2
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	117	112	5	*	157,212	N	N
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	53	44	9	None	80,281	N	N
Florence, Ala.	11,729	74	72	2	None	94,760	N	N
Florence, S. C.	14,774	97	95	2	L	86,065	N	N
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	246	238	8	U	323,122	N	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	122	111	11	None	152,683	N	N
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	134	125	9	None	191,835	P	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	13,779	41	39	2	L	......	N	N
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	35	26	9	None	58,877	N	N
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	92	90	2	None	119,921	N	N
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	74	69	5	U	94,870	N	N
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	35	32	3	L,P	22,000	N	N
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	33	33	None	U,L	43,000	N	N
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	95	88	7	U,P	122,136	N	N
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	178	176	2	L	354,474	C	N
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	45	35	10	U,P	43,500	N	N
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	77	75	2	L	116,333	C	N
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	175	169	6	L,P	181,181	N	N
Gadsden, Ala.	24,042	265	215	50	None	249,337	N	N
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	140	140	None	None	187,000	N	N
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	165	140	25	None	260,056	N	N
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	44	40	4	None	50,000	N	2
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	123	121	2	None	218,000	N	N
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	63	60	3	P	110,410	N	N
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	134	134	....	L	175,553	N	N
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	161	120	41	U,L	525,000	N	N
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	121	117	4	U,L	229,839	N	N
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	66	65	1	None	109,184	N	N
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	68	63	5	L	103,849	N	N
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	141	91	50	L,P	181,428	C	N
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	163	147	16	None	210,328	N	N
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	103	82	21	None	132,597	N	N
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	55	55	None	L	80,479	N	N
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	....	....	....	....	358,935	N	N
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	270	188	82	None	222,500	N	N
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	56	56	....	P	82,665	N	N
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	80	80	None	None	131,389	C	N
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	236	236	None	U,L	276,250	P	N
Greenwood, S. C.	11,020	83	76	7	U,L,P	73,506	N	N
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	115	110	5	L	116,147	N	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	102	102	None	None	244,596	N	N
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	77	74	3	L	89,760	N	N
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	252	190	62	U,L	408,404	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	147	147	None	U,L,P	$ 130,671	N	N
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	11	11	None	....	15,510	N	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	18	18	None	L,P	22,280	N	N
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	73	70	3	None	102,443	N	N
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	190	165	25	None	167,105	N	N
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18,601	138	134	4	N	148,044	C	N
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	57	55	2	L,P	78,000	N	1
Helena, Mont.	11,803	110	80	30	None	200,000	N	N
Henderson, Ky.	11,668	181	150	31	L *	188,760	N	N
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	236	216	20	U	283,221	C	N
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	65	52	13	L,P	148,877	N	1
Holland, Mich.	14,346	170	170	None	None	218,000	N	N
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	93	91	2	None	144,000	N	N
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	73	71	2	L	86,912	N	3
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	66	66	None	U,L,P	59,729	N	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	64	64	None	P	76,632	N	N
Hot Springs, Ark.	20,238	103	103	None	None	125,000	N	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	70	65	5	L,P	87,400	N	N
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	73	70	3	L	75,000	P	N
Huntington Pk., Calif.	24,591	139	138	1	L	213,995	N	N
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	101	98	3	None	93,000	N	2
Huron, S. D.	10,946	56	56	None	None	84,000	N	N
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	181	175	6	None	224,882	N	N
Independence, Kan.	12,782	73	49	24	U,L	53,421 *	N	N
Independence, Mo.	15,296	98	98	....	None	132,303	N	N
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	145	140	5	L	219,853	N	N
Iowa City, Iowa	15,340	78	75	3	L,P *	102,000	N	N
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	50	40	10	U,P	80,000	N	N
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	62	56	6	L	65,949	N	N
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	75	72	3	None	113,124	N	N
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	124	116	8	L *	149,346	N	N
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	229	220	9	None	389,905	N	N
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	168	160	8	L	138,000	N	N
Jacksonville, Ill.	17,747	96	88	8	L *	105,320	N	1
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	131	103	28	None	216,970	N	N
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	35	35	None	L	51,850	....	N
Jefferson City, Mo.	21,596	56	56	None	L,P	75,547	N	N
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	43	43	None	L,P	48,923	N	N
Johnson City, N. Y.	13,567	54	54	None	None	65,000	N	N
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	114	106	8	None	115,457	N	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	60	47	13	L,P	122,304	N	N
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	32	30	2	U,L,P	30,000	P	N
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	66	56	10	P	128,679	N	N
Keene, N. H.	13,794	96	96	....	....	......	N	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	93	92	1	None	136,482	N	N
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	63	58	5	None	99,085	N	N
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	81	76	5	L	102,577	N	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	67	67	None	None	79,573	N	1
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	70	67	3	L,P	77,500	N	N
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	491	491	None	L	496,168	N	N
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	27	25	2	None	15,800	N	N
Lafayette, Ind.	26,240	167	162	5	None	209,614	N	N
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	150	150	None	None	144,400	N	N
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	50	50	....	None	67,593	....	....
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	87	86	1	None	86,314	....	....
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	450	....	....	None	412,747	N	N
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	177	170	7	None	221,099	N	N
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	182	156	26	L	170,000	N	1
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	25	25	None	L,P	28,640	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	94	94	None	None	$ 100,923	N	N
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	83	80	3	L *	107,890	N	N
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	87	82	5	None	73,000	N	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,466	77	77	None	U,L	84,094	N	N
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	122	120	2	L	130,501	N	N
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	304	300	4	None	270,107	N	1
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	18	18	None	P	26,140	N	N
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	36	31	5	None	37,000	N	N
Lincoln, R. I.	10,421	14	7	7	P	10,994	N	N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	77	76	1	L,P	119,923	N	N
Linden, N. J.	21,206	197	191	6	*	372,000	N	N
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	91	65	26	L	96,783	N	N
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	253	253	....	L	400,451	N	N
Lodi, N. J.	11,549	64	58	6	None	90,192	N	N
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	250	250	None	L	323,046	N	N
Long Branch, N. J.	18,399	115	102	13	U,L *	184,707	C	N
Longview, Wash.	10,652	37	34	3	None	45,200	N	N
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	202	170	32	None	312,000	N	N
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	79	79	....	None	147,649	N	N
McAlester, Okla.	11,804	49	49	None	None	59,986	N	N
McComb, Miss.	10,057	62	55	7	None	54,210	N	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	60	58	2	None	83,368	N	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	14,784	11	11	None	P *	17,160	N	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	105	102	3	U	179,991	N	N
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	69	54	15	L	83,508	N	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	229	209	20	U,L	341,954	N	N
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	72	72	None	None	80,000	N	N
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	63	58	5	P *	65,000	N	N
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	109	106	3	None	......	N	N
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	82	75	7	None	100,000	N	N
Marion, Ind.	24,496	143	135	8	L	224,507	N	N
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	156	156	None	U *	201,276	N	N
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	148	145	3	L	247,691	N	N
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	129	109	20	L	123,247	N	N
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	62	59	3	U,L	74,625	N	2
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14,857	68	61	7	None	69,832	C	N
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	99	96	3	L	163,874	P	N
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	127	123	4	L	191,543	N	N
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	46	40	6	None	59,005	N	N
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	129	129	....	None	179,612	N	N
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	65	60	5	None	78,100	N	1
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	115	115	None	....	164,850	N	N
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	73	70	3	L	134,161	N	N
Medford, Ore.	11,007	51	50	1	U,L	81,082	C	N
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	252	246	6	None	429,857	N	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	39	39	None	None	56,581	N	N
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	73	60	13	U	96,238	N	N
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	123	120	3	L,P	185,000	N	N
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	145	134	11	U,L *	200,657	N	N
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	31	30	1	None	36,000	N	N
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	174	162	12	None	267,040	N	N
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	154	136	18	None	217,644	N	N
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	192	174	18	None	300,062	N	N
Milford, Mass.	14,741	93	63	30	None	110,209	N	N
Millville, N. J.	14,705	54	54	None	L	72,000	C	N
Minot, N. Dak.	16,099	65	65	None	L,P	104,188	P	1
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	209	204	5	None	292,728	N	N
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	72	60	12	U *	127,422	P	N
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	67	65	2	U,L,P	75,000	N	N

Table III.—Personnel Data for 834 Cities Over 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	88	86	2	None	$ 80,159	N	N
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	137	136	1	L	205,528	N	1
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	65	62	3	None	98,184	N	N
Monroe, La.	26,028	348	348	None	None	427,487	N	N
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	164	164	None	L	241,522	N	N
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	77	73	4	None	124,970	N	N
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	71	56	15	None	82,603	C	N
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	110	105	5	U,P	176,374	N	N
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,411	21	19	2	L,P	30,180	N	N
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,967	24	24	None	None	......	N	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	141	120	21	None	128,362	N	N
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	38	38	None	U	34,560	N	N
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	84	84	None	None	130,603	....	N
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	73	71	2	None	111,930	N	N
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	113	103	10	L	94,777	N	N
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	90	90	None	L	70,000	N	N
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	125	125	None	L	100,800	N	N
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	87	87	None	L *	89,765	N	N
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	76	76	None	L	100,530	N	N
New London, Conn.	29,640	327	326	1	None	418,415	P	N
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	47	45	2	L	49,000	C	N
Newport, Ky.	29,744	232	232	None	L	327,936	P	N
Newport, R. I.	27,612	93	85	8	U,L,P *	83,222	N	N
Newton, Iowa	11,560	67	42	25	None	91,579	N	N
Newton, Kan.	11,034	48	48	None	U,L	61,365	N	N
Niles, Mich.	11,326	121	52	69	U,L	121,532	N	N
Niles, Ohio	16,314	105	90	15	U,P	150,000	N	N
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	41	41	None	L,P	58,000	N	N
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	165	155	10	P	234,144	N	N
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	273	270	3	None	316,625	N	N
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	80	63	17	U,L *	128,066	N	N
N. Braddock, Pa.	16,782	82	82	None	P	94,254	N	N
North Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	145	143	2	U,P	192,000	N	....
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	60	58	2	L,P *	62,664	N	N
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	239	192	47	None	313,785	N	N
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	116	114	2	L	179,205	N	N
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	75	75	None	None	94,850	N	N
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	99	81	18	U,L	154,209	N	N
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	68	68	....	....	115,124	N	N
Olyphant, Pa.	10,743	....	....	....	....	60,000	P	1
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	59	54	5	L *	85,795	N	N
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	85	65	20	None	107,176	N	N
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	75	75	None	L	108,725	N	N
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	331	330	1	U	420,220	N	N
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	61	58	3	U,L	110,000	N	N
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	58	46	12	L	74,076	N	N
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	270	250	20	L	345,000	N	N
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	79	79	....	U	......	N	N
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	135	133	2	L	222,348	N	N
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	40	40	None	U,L,P	46,911	N	N
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	225	205	20	None	393,145	N	N
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	57	41	16	*	84,155	P	N
Paris, Tex.	15,649	109	108	1	L	111,710	N	N
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	184	180	4	L	181,321	N	N
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	56	50	6	P	78,000	N	N
Parma, Ohio	13,899	50	50	None	None	58,810	N	N
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	80	75	5	L	100,704	N	N
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	51	46	5	U,L,P	50,946	N	N
Peru, Ind.	12,730	111	110	1	L	173,579	N	14

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	285	285	None	None	$ 358,771	N	N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	55	53	2	P	84,000	N	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	35	35	None	L *	51,418	N	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	91	90	1	L,P *	80,000	N	N
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	126	125	1	L	205,497	N	2
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	87	85	2	*	121,000	N	N
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	55 *	55	....	None	121,284 *	N	N
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	57	56	1	None	56,000	N	N
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,580	114	110	4	None	......	....	....
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	21	18	3	None	40,000	C	N
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	114	99	15	*	168,155	N	N
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	170	160	10	None	159,869	N	N
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	101	100	1	None	164,080	P	N
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	80	80	None	None	126,142	N	N
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	124	123	1	None	247,149	N	N
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	51	31	20	None	58,704	N	N
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	65	65	None	L,P	88,000	N	N
Provo, Utah	14,766	81	53	28	None	134,357	N	N
Rahway, N. J.	16,011	120	117	3	U,L	192,460	C	N
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	69	61	8	L	117,676	N	1
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	79	78	1	None	109,538	N	N
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	114	107	7	L	155,068	N	N
Reno, Nev.	18,529	152	152	....	L *	277,244	N	N
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	46	46	None	None	74,400	N	N
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	192	180	12	None	371,113	N	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	53	45	8	U	87,518	N	N
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	125	108	17	L	219,066	N	N
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	371	365	6	None	603,000	P	N
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	300	250	50	*	334,589	N	1
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	87	75	12	None	77,500	N	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	125	116	9	L	101,291	N	N
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	244	169	75	L	362,350	N	N
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	185	180	5	L	250,000	N	N
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	69	69	None	L,P	96,000	N	N
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	44	39	5	L	65,769	N	N
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	154	146	8	None	239,935	P	N
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	93	77	16	U,L,P *	148,691	N	N
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	107	105	2	L	170,000	N	N
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	121	120	1	U,L,P	90,000	N	N
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	40	40	None	None	55,020	N	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	112	103	9	U	169,348	N	N
Salem, Ore.	26,266	155	130	25	None	210,224	N	N
Salina, Kan.	20,155	79	76	3	L	123,300	N	N
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	85	75	10	None	139,584	N	N
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	108	100	8	None	100,000	P	N
San Angelo, Tex.	25,308	163	148	15	None	205,974	N	N
San Benito, Tex.	10,753	27	27	None	U,L,P	23,553	N	N
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	150	138	12	L	228,700	P	N
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	52	51	1	None	62,169	N	N
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	49	46	3	None	60,996	C	N
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	102	94	8	None	167,892	N	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	130	130	....	None	166,497	N	....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	75	70	5	None	75,000	N	N
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	55	54	1	None	68,103	N	N
Saugus, Mass.	14,700	95	95	....	None	180,649	N	2
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	13,755	299	68	231	L	172,497	N	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	78	74	4	None	72,000	N	N
Selma, Ala.	18,012	114	114	....	U	103,346	N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	140	135	5	....	274,968	N	N

TABLE III.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR 834 CITIES OVER 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	80	80	None	None	$ 156,000	C	N
Shawnee, Okla	23,283	136	128	8	None	158,108	N	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	32	32	None	U,L,P	48,000	C	N
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	120	115	5	None	135,310	N	N
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	118	113	5	L,P	180,498	N	N
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	142	117	25	L	187,954	N	N
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	48	48	None	None	93,250	N	N
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	108	100	8	L	244,800	P	N
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	127	113	14	None	168,269	N	N
South Portland, Me.	13,840	54	51	3	L,P	83,908	N	N
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	53	53	None	None	82,135	N	N
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	208	208	None	U,L	224,324	N	N
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	72	70	2	L	70,138	N	N
Staunton, Va.	11,990	101	98	3	None	102,962	N	N
Steelton, Pa.	13,291	70	60	10	None	82,000	N	N
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	40	36	4	U,L	34,780	N	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	98	90	8	U	125,293	N	N
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	83	75	8	None	135,000	N	N
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	122	112	10	L	146,431	N	N
Streator, Ill.	14,728	38	37	1	L	55,389	N	N
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	35	32	3	L	61,946	N	N
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	105	105	....	L	113,018	P	1
Summit, N. J.	14,556	120	120	None	L,P	213,926	C	N
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	94	94	None	L	87,656	N	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	25	20	5	None	25,600	N	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	98	93	5	None	107,941	N	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	37	35	2	L,P	55,451	N	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	173	173	None	None	197,996	N	N
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	12	12	None	None	18,240	N	N
Taylor, Pa.	10,428	20	19	1	P	25,000	N	N
Temple, Tex.	15,345	104	80	24	L	93,482	N	N
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	60	60	None	L,P	55,800	N	N
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	89	89	None	U,L	80,328	N	N
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	58	58	None	U,L	53,408	N	N
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	55	52	3	L	46,965	N	N
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	67	47	20	L,P	91,015	N	N
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	170	170	None	U	245,683	N	N
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	95	85	10	None	355,324	C	1
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	74	74	None	U *	111,111	N	N
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	32	30	2	None	52,038	N	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	135	135	None	L	127,500	N	N
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	138	120	18	None	176,124	N	1
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	189	188	1	L	230,000	N	N
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	89	86	3	L,P	115,330	N	N
University City, Mo.	25,809	259	250	9	....	......	....	N
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	130	125	5	*	224,035	C	N
Valley Stream, N. Y.	11,790	99	87	12	None	109,931	P	N
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	96	81	15	None	120,979	N	N
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	....	....	....	....	32,062	N	N
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	112	99	13	None	180,137	P	N
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	150	150	N	None	100,000	N	N
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	100	95	5	U,L	......	N	N
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	64	60	4	U,L,P	100,000	C	N
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	118	98	20	L	166,832	N	N
Wallingford, Conn.	11,170	28	10	18	U *	20,000	N	N
Warren, Pa.	14,863	61	60	1	None	80,213	N	N
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	124	121	3	....	178,573	N	N
Washington, Pa.	24,545	118	112	6	L	168,245	C	N
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	86	70	16	L,P	107,709	N	N

Table III.—Personnel Data for 834 Cities Over 10,000: 1938—Continued

City	Population 1930	Total No. Employees (Except Schools)	No. of Full-Time Employees (Except Schools)	No. Part-Time Employees, Yearly Basis, (Except School)	Employee Groups Excluded from Total	Total 1938 Salary and Wage Expenditure	Classification and Pay Plan	No. of Non-Resident Original Appointments
10,000 to 30,000—continued								
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	63	50	13	U	$ 106,917	N	N
Waterville, Me.	15,454	68	55	13	U,L	75,000	N	1
Waukesha, Wis.	17,176	281	225	56	U	273,000	N	N
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21,194	137	132	5	None	194,296	P	2
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	80	80	None	L	95,667	N	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	33	32	1	L,P	35,874	....	N
Webster, Mass.	12,992	154	135	19	L,P	105,895	N	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	82	77	5	U,L	130,760	N	N
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	225	200	25	None	422,000	....	....
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	90	80	10	None	132,979	C	N
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	50	50	None	None	63,000	N	N
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	141	133	8	L,P	155,771	N	N
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	234	216	18	L	331,152	N	N
Westfield, N. J.	15,801	110	98	12	None	197,419	N	N
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	198	185	13	None	417,000	N	N
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	192	176	16	None	380,557	N	N
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	300	300	None	U,L	320,489	....	....
W. Springfield, Mass.	16,684	163	138	25	U *	277,336	N	N
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	50	25	25	L,P	40,000	N	N
Wewoka, Okla.	10,401	39	37	2	None	50,000	N	N
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	135	73	62	L	182,276	N	N
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	143	135	8	U,L,P	222,022	P	2
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	83	80	3	None	128,368	N	N
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	73	73	None	None	85,000	N	N
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	106	106	None	L,P	177,856	N	1
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	131	125	6	L	196,318	N	N
Winchester, Mass.	12,719	242	242	....	None	341,799	N	N
Winchester, Va.	10,855	61	61	None	L,P	70,986	N	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	129	127	2	L,P	282,973	N	3
Winona, Minn.	20,850	142	134	8	None	196,146	N	N
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	113	105	8	None	160,000	N	N
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	62	59	3	None	67,937	P	N
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	199	199	....	U,L	275,000	N	N
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	51	46	5	L,P	66,891	N	N
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	208	198	10	None	338,454	N	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	139	122	17	L	185,138	N	N
Honolulu, T. H.	138,000	2,549	2,549	....	None	3,569,661	N	N
San Juan, Puerto Rico	115,000	663	579	84	None	487,357	N	N

Notes on Personnel Data in Cities Over 10,000

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population.)

Adams, Massachusetts: Hospital, street department, infirmary, and cemetery employees excluded.

Amesbury, Massachusetts: Highway and cemetery employees excluded.

Ann Arbor, Michigan: Includes salary expenditures from general fund only.

Ashland, Ohio: Electric utility employees excluded.

Astoria, Oregon: Port employees excluded.

Athens, Georgia: Health department employees excluded.

Atlantic City, New Jersey: Radio station and convention hall employees excluded.

Auburn, Maine: Street department and city farm employees excluded.

Bremerton, Washington: Garbage collection employees excluded.

Buffalo, New York: Emergency relief employees excluded.

Canton, Illinois: Street and day laborers excluded.

Carteret, New Jersey: Street department employees excluded.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Airport employees excluded.

Chicago, Illinois: Park employees are excluded.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: 835 laborers and elected officials excluded.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: Health department employees excluded.

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS: Cemetery employees excluded.

FINDLAY, OHIO: Street department employees excluded.

GALVESTON, TEXAS: Hospital employees excluded.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: Hospital employees excluded.

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY: Cemetery employees excluded.

HOUSTON, TEXAS: Hospital employees excluded.

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS: Salary figure includes only full-time employees.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Street laborers excluded.

IRONWOOD, MICHIGAN: Street department employees excluded.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN: Hospital employees excluded.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS: Cemetery employees excluded.

JOPLIN, MISSOURI: Welfare employees excluded.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN: Museum employees excluded.

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN: Water department employees excluded.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS: Hospital employees excluded.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: Health department employees excluded.

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY: Employees of road department excluded.

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY: Beach employees and policemen excluded.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Playground and recreation employees excluded.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Auditorium, registration commission, children's hospital, and sinking fund employees excluded.

MACON, GEORGIA: Health department and hospital employees excluded.

MAHANOY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: Street department labor excluded.

MANSFIELD, OHIO: Health department employees excluded.

MAPLEWOOD, MISSOURI: Swimming pool employees excluded.

MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS: Highway, water, sewer, and forestry employees excluded.

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA: Sanitation department employees excluded.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Library, art institute, and building commission employees excluded.

MISSOULA, MONTANA: Cemetery employees excluded.

MOLINE, ILLINOIS: Hospital and cemetery employees excluded.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Museum employees excluded.

NEW CASTLE, INDIANA: Police and fire department employees excluded.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Police and fire department employees excluded.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS: Highway employees excluded.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA: Sanitary employees excluded.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: Hospital employees excluded.

PAMPA, TEXAS: Street, water, and garbage department employees excluded.

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY: Water department employees excluded.

PHOENIXVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: Auditors, assessors, solicitors, and tax collectors excluded.

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS: Health department employees excluded.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Street employees excluded.

PITTSTON, PENNSYLVANIA: The salary figure includes street employees who are excluded from the number of employees.

POCATELLO, IDAHO: Cemetery employees excluded.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO: Street employees excluded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK: Hospital, welfare, and library employees excluded.

RENO, NEVADA: Fire and police employees excluded.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA: Engineering department employees excluded.

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY: Recreation department employees excluded.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Zoo and art museum employees excluded.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA: Recreation department employees excluded.

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK: Water construction employees excluded.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Employees of division of poor relief excluded.

TRINIDAD, COLORADO: Street department employees excluded.

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA: Recreation employees excluded.

WACO, TEXAS: Waterworks employees excluded.

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT: Street and police employees excluded.

WARREN, OHIO: Street employees excluded.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: Highway employees excluded.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA: Health department employees excluded.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO: Clerical and street department employees excluded.

Organizations of Local Government Employees

EMPLOYEE organizations showed steady, though not spectacular, growth during 1938. The number of such organizations reporting increased from 517 to 595, an increase of 14 per cent. The reported membership in 1938 was 129,750, as compared with 116,755 in 1937, an increase of 11 per cent. The increase in number of organizations was greatest in moderate-sized cities, from 100,000 to 200,000 population, and in very small cities, from 1,000 to 10,000 population.

The tabulation of organizations of municipal employees (Table IV) is the most complete picture of employee organizations which is at present available. It is a directory of the local chapters or organizations affiliated with all national federations of municipal employees—the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations), and the National Civil Service Association and the Civil Service Association of New York (neither affiliated with the labor movement)—and includes also several non-affiliated city-wide organizations.

The picture is, however, not complete. It does not take into account the host of skilled workers employed by cities who belong to their own craft unions, which in some cities exercise great influence in behalf of their municipal employee members, nor does it include a vast number of benevolent, protective, and social organizations which are organized along functional lines, particularly in police departments. The task of securing accurate data on the latter two types of organizations proved impractical if not impossible. As far as the types of organizations included are concerned, the picture is complete as of January 1, 1939.

The story of the basic objectives and the activity programs of these organizations is told elsewhere.[1] This study is limited to a factual survey of the geographical spread and the numerical importance of the organizations. The distribution by size of city of organizations which include some city employees in their membership is shown in Table 1. All

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[1] See James W. Errant, "City-Wide Organizations of Municipal Employees," THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK 1937, pp. 232-240; George J. Richardson, "Labor Unions in Fire Departments," *Public Management*, XIX, 6-9 (January, 1937); Arnold S. Zander, "The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees," and Abram Flaxer, "State, County and Municipal Workers of America," in *Public Management*, XIX, 259-264 (September, 1937).

TABLE 1

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS IN 408 CITIES BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities in Pop. Group.	Cities with One or More Org'ns.					No. of Cities with One Org'n. 1938	No. of Cities with Two Org'ns. 1938	No. of Cities with Three Org'ns. 1938
		1937		1938		% Inc. 1938 Over 1937			
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent				
Over 500,000	13	13	100.0	13	100.0	0	2	2	9[1]
200,000 to 500,000......	28	22	78.6	22	78.6	0	6	13	3[2]
100,000 to 200,000......	52	23	44.2	29	55.8	26	17	8	4
30,000 to 100,000.......	217	120	55.3	135	62.2	12	101	33	1
10,000 to 30,000........	650	141	21.7	165	25.4	17	141	22	2
5,000 to 10,000.........	851	22	2.6	32	3.8	45	30	2	...
1,000 to 5,000..........	4,419	5[3]	0.1	12[3]	.3	140	12	...	...
All cities over 1,000.....	6,230	346		408		18	309	80	19

[1] Five cities are included in this figure which have more than three organizations: New York has 13; Chicago, 6; Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 4; and Los Angeles, 4 (including the board of education).

[2] St. Paul has 4 organizations; Seattle, 4 (including the Port of Seattle).

[3] One city in this group has less than 1,000 population.

cities over 500,000 and more than three-fifths of the cities over 30,000 contain one or more of these organizations, while a very small proportion of the cities below 10,000 population have an organization of this type. Several of the organizations in this tabulation include county as well as city employees. The number of cities containing one or more organizations increased 18 per cent during 1938, with perhaps the most significant activity shown in cities from 100,000 to 200,000 population. In Table 2 the distribution, by size of city, of locals affiliated with the various national organizations is shown. The International Association of Fire Fighters, with locals in 356 cities, is by far the most widespread of the

TABLE 2

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS IN 408 CITIES BY AFFILIATION

Population Group	No. of Cities With AFSCME Affiliate		No. of Cities With IAFF Affl.		No. of Cities With SCMWA Affl.		No. of Cities With NCSA Affl.		No. of Cities With Non-Affl. Org'n. [1]	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Over 500,000.......	6	9	10	10	6	8	2	2	6	6
200,000 to 500,000..	14	11	19	19	6	6	...	...	3	4
100,000 to 200,000..	10	12	23	24	4	4	1	1	2	3
30,000 to 100,000...	35	34	109	125	8	9	1	1	3	6
10,000 to 30,000....	28	29	132	149	2	4	...	...	...	...
5,000 to 10,000.....	5	5	15	26	2	2	...	...	...	...
1,000 to 5,000......	2	5	2[2]	3[2]	1	4	...	...	...	...
All cities over 1,000..	100	105	310	356	29	37	4	4	14	19

[1] Includes in 1937 one organization affiliated with NYCSA; in 1938, 6 such organizations.

[2] Includes one city under 1,000 population.

national organizations. The same conclusion can be drawn from Table 3, which shows the number of locals affiliated with each national organization. The State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, with a 28 per cent increase in number of locals, and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, with a 32 per cent increase in membership, showed the greatest growth during the year. Unfortunately membership data could not be secured from the S.C.M.W.A.

TABLE 3

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Affiliation	Number of Organizations			Number of Members		
	1937	1938	% increase of 1938 over 1937	1937	1938	% increase 1938 over 1937
AFSCME	130	139	7	19,030	25,045	32
IAFF	313	365	17	39,305	40,582	3
SCMWA	42	54	28	...	...	...
NCSA	14	14	0	18,900	22,100	17
Non-affiliated [1]	18	23	...	39,520	42,023	...
Total	517	595	14	116,755	129,750	11

[1] Includes one organization in 1937 and six in 1938 affiliated with NYCSA.

The distribution of organizations and members among the five types of organizations is significant. Although more than 85 per cent of the organizations studied are affiliated with the I.A.F.F. or the A.F.S.C.M.E., almost 50 per cent of the members of all these organizations belong to non-affiliated organizations or to groups federated in the National Civil Service Association. This is because of the fact that some of the largest and strongest organizations are of the latter type—e.g. the Municipal Employees' Society of Chicago, with 6,500 members; Los Angeles County Employees' Association, with 10,000 members; Milwaukee Government Service League, with 6,400 members; All City Employees' Association of Los Angeles, with 4,000 members; Detroit Municipal Employes' Club, with 5,000 members; and Competitive Civil Service Association of New York City, with 5,000 members. The largest locals of the I.A.F.F. are those in New York City with 6,713 members, and in Chicago with 2,660 members; while the strongest local government locals of the A.F.S.C.M.E. are those in Wayne County, Michigan, with 1,680 members, Buffalo with 1,000 members, and Milwaukee with 1,300 members. In addition to its locals in the United States, the I.A.F.F. has members in 43 Canadian locals.

The states having the largest number of local government employee organizations are Ohio with 71; Wisconsin, 49; Illinois, 44; New York, 42; Michigan, 40; California, 32; Indiana, 32; and Washington, 30. The A.F.S.C.M.E. has made most headway so far in the states of Wisconsin (location of its national headquarters), Washington, California, Minnesota, and Ohio, while the I.A.F.F. is strongest in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The I.A.F.F. has organized state associations of its locals in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Oregon, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey. Eight states—Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont—are unrepresented by any organizations of local government employees included in this study.

TABLE 4

ORGANIZATION OF LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS AND OF NON-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS BY YEARS

Years	I.A.F.F.		N.C.S.A. AND NON-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1900-1903	0		1	3.2
1904-1908	1	.3	0	0.0
1909-1913	2	.6	5	16.1
1914-1918	65	17.8	4	12.9
1919-1923	25	6.8	9	29.0
1924-1928	14	3.8	3	9.7
1929-1933	70	19.2	3	9.7
1934-1938	188[1]	51.5	6	19.3
Totals	365	100.0	31	100.0

[1] This includes 9 organizations which were affiliated early in 1939.

The establishment of employee organizations has been concentrated in recent years as indicated in Table 4. The A.F.S.C.M.E. has been in existence only since 1935, and all of its locals have been affiliated during the last three years, although some of them have a history as non-affiliated organizations dating back a number of years. All of the locals of the S.C.M.W.A. were organized and affiliated in 1937 and 1938. The I.A.F.F.'s peak of activity in organization has occurred in the last 10 years, during which 71 per cent of its 365 locals have been affiliated, more than half of them during the last five years. Organization of fire fighters reached a previous peak between 1914 and 1923 but fell away to almost nothing between 1924 and 1928, perhaps because of the wide publicity given to the 1924 strike in the Salt Lake City fire department which caused an amendment to the I.A.F.F. constitution prohibiting locals the right to strike. One-fourth of the non-affiliated organizations were established between 1919 and 1923 and almost another fourth during the last five years. The oldest organization reported in this study is the San Francisco Municipal Civil Service Association dating back to 1902.

It is apparent from this study that despite an allocation of jurisdiction among some of the organizations, they overlap in scope and activity in many cities. Milwaukee, for example, has, in addition to its non-affiliated Milwaukee Government Service League, two locals of the A.F.S.C.M.E., one of the S.C.M.W.A., and one of the fire fighters. Ninety-nine of the 408 cities reported in Table 1 have two or more organizations more or less competing with each other for the consideration of legislative bodies and administrative officials. This is an increase of 12 over the 87 cities reporting two or more organizations in 1937. There seems little evidence thus far of a tendency for a single organization to emerge in each city as the representative of all employees, though such a development would benefit both the employees and the legislators and administrators with whom they deal.

Table IV

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

This table shows all the organizations of local government employees affiliated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), the National Civil Service Association (NCSA), the Civil Service Association of New York (NYCSA), and the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA). Eleven organizations federated in the New Jersey Civil Service Association (NJCSA) also are affiliated with the NCSA through this state organization. A number of non-affiliated city-wide organizations also are included, indicated by "None." The table indicates the date of establishment or affiliation and the number of members. An asterisk (*) signifies that the organization contains both county and city employees.

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Alabama			
Anniston	1937	IAFF	20
Bessemer	1938	IAFF	17
Birmingham	1937	SCMWA	...
	1918	IAFF	274
Florence	1927	IAFF	9
Gadsden	1935	IAFF	19
Jefferson County	1936	AFSCME	100
Mobile	1936	AFSCME	50
Tarrant	1934	IAFF	8
Tuscaloosa	1934	IAFF	12
Tuscaloosa Co.	1937	AFSCME	105
Arizona			
Phoenix	1936	IAFF	80
Tucson	1936	IAFF	35
	1937	AFSCME*	110
Arkansas			
Fort Smith	1937	AFSCME	45
	1917	IAFF	49
Little Rock	1937	AFSCME	110
	1917	IAFF	80
Arkansas—Continued			
North Little Rock	1937	AFSCME	30
	1917	IAFF	25
Pine Bluff	1937	AFSCME	15
	1933	IAFF	26
Texarkana	1937	IAFF	45
California			
Alameda County	1926	None	725
	1937	AFSCME	125
Alameda and Contra Costa	1936	IAFF	15
Glendale	1933	None	450
Long Beach	1929	None	800
	1937	AFSCME*	100
	1933	IAFF	215
Los Angeles	1923	None	4,000
	1938	SCMWA	...
	1937	AFSCME	95
Los Angeles Bd. of Ed.	1936	AFSCME	425

Table IV.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
California—Continued			
Los Angeles Co.	1911	None	10,000
Oakland	1912	None	534
	1917	IAFF	390
Orange County	1937	AFSCME *	70
Pasadena	1922	None	750
Richmond	1919	IAFF	49
Roseville	1937	AFSCME	70
Sacramento	1937	IAFF	182
	1938	AFSCME	115
Sacramento Co.	1937	AFSCME	220
San Diego	1918	IAFF	199
	1937	AFSCME	240
San Francisco	1902	None	1,000
	1937	IAFF	26
	1938	AFSCME *	20
San Joaquin Co.	1937	AFSCME	120
San Jose	1933	None	222
	1933	IAFF	79
Santa Ana	1937	IAFF	34
Santa Barbara	1937	IAFF	53
Stockton	1937	AFSCME	170
Colorado			
Denver	1936	AFSCME	35
	1938	SCMWA	...
Fort Collins	1938	IAFF	12
Pueblo	1937	AFSCME	70
	1912	IAFF	55
Trinidad	1936	IAFF	13
Connecticut			
Bridgeport	1938	SCMWA	...
Florida			
Jacksonville	1938	AFSCME *	140
Miami	1939	IAFF	58
West Palm Beach	1937	AFSCME	80
Georgia			
Atlanta	1936	AFSCME	350
	1918	IAFF	330
Augusta	1937	AFSCME *	255
	1939	IAFF	60
Columbus	1938	IAFF	59
Fulton County	1936	AFSCME	375
Rome	1933	IAFF	28
Savannah	1938	IAFF	120
Idaho			
Wallace	1934	IAFF	4
Illinois			
Alton	1936	IAFF	27
Aurora	1937	AFSCME	65
	1934	IAFF	39
Belleville	1917	IAFF	31
Berwyn	1937	IAFF	26
Bloomington	1934	IAFF	37
Chicago	1910	NCSA	6,500
	1936	AFSCME	910
	1937	SCMWA(3 locals)	
	1906	IAFF	2,660
Cook County	1921	None	1,000
Illinois—Continued			
Cook County	1937	AFSCME	105
Danville	1935	IAFF	43
Decatur	1937	IAFF	63
East St. Louis	1917	IAFF	64
Elgin	1935	IAFF	31
Elmwood Park	1937	IAFF	9
Freeport	1935	IAFF	22
Galesburg	1938	IAFF	30
Granite City	1923	IAFF	16
Harvey	1936	IAFF	11
Jacksonville	1937	AFSCME *	25
	1935	IAFF	10
Joliet	1917	IAFF	47
Kankakee	1924	IAFF	15
Kewanee	1937	AFSCME	55
	1937	IAFF	9
Maywood	1935	IAFF	14
Moline	1938	IAFF	31
Ottawa	1937	IAFF	8
Pekin	1937	IAFF	9
Peoria	1937	IAFF	127
Princeton	1938	AFSCME	30
Quincy	1918	IAFF	57
Rockford	1936	AFSCME *	160
	1934	IAFF	100
Rock Island	1937	IAFF	33
Springfield	1937	AFSCME *	110
	1917	IAFF	85
Streator	1917	IAFF	8
Urbana	1938	IAFF	10
Waukegan	1936	IAFF	23
Indiana			
Anderson	1937	AFSCME	65
	1937	SCMWA	...
Bloomington	1938	IAFF	19
East Chicago	1933	IAFF	58
Evansville	1933	IAFF	157
Fort Wayne	1918	IAFF	153
Gary	1937	SCMWA	...
	1933	IAFF	120
Gibson Co.	1936	AFSCME	50
Hammond	1937	SCMWA	...
	1938	IAFF	64
Indianapolis	1937	SCMWA	...
	1934	IAFF	605
Jeffersonville	1938	IAFF	10
Kokomo	1934	IAFF	46
Lafayette	1936	IAFF	46
La Porte	1933	IAFF	23
Logansport	1936	IAFF	37
Michigan City	1936	IAFF	28
Mishawaka	1937	AFSCME	50
	1933	IAFF	44
Muncie	1937	SCMWA	...
New Albany	1934	IAFF	40
Newcastle	1938	SCMWA	...
Notre Dame	1934	IAFF	12
Peru	1934	IAFF	22
Seymour	1938	IAFF	7
South Bend	1937	AFSCME	60
	1937	SCMWA	...
	1933	IAFF	133

Table IV.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Indiana—Continued			
Terre Haute	1938	AFSCME	75
Washington	1936	IAFF	13
Iowa			
Boone	1937	AFSCME	60
Burlington	1929	IAFF	27
Cedar Rapids	1916	IAFF	59
Cherokee	1937	SCMWA	...
Council Bluffs	1916	IAFF	38
	1938	AFSCME	95
Davenport	1938	IAFF	60
Des Moines	1913	IAFF	197
Dubuque	1933	IAFF	57
	1938	AFSCME	70
Dubuque Co.	1938	AFSCME	25
Keokuk	1938	IAFF	16
Ottumwa	1937	AFSCME	35
Sioux City	1916	IAFF	95
	1938	AFSCME *	230
Waterloo	1918	IAFF	49
Kansas			
Coffeyville	1924	IAFF	17
Fort Scott	1934	IAFF	13
Hutchinson	1919	IAFF	37
Kansas City	1918	IAFF	148
Parsons	1938	AFSCME	10
Pittsburg	1938	IAFF	16
Topeka	1918	IAFF	81
Kentucky			
Ashland	1933	IAFF	28
Covington	1917	IAFF	75
Lexington	1937	IAFF	83
Louisville	1937	SCMWA	...
	1933	IAFF	315
Newport	1934	IAFF	38
Paducah	1937	AFSCME	40
	1919	IAFF	35
Louisiana			
Alexandria	1937	IAFF	36
Baton Rouge	1938	IAFF	34
Lake Charles	1938	IAFF	14
Shreveport	1937	IAFF	109
Maryland			
Baltimore	1938	SCMWA	...
Massachusetts			
Boston	1936	AFSCME	90
	1938	SCMWA	...
Brockton	1918	IAFF	123
Cambridge	1917	IAFF	193
Holyoke	1917	IAFF	122
Lawrence	1918	IAFF	127
Northampton	1918	IAFF	37
Michigan			
Adrian	1932	IAFF	16
Battle Creek	1937	AFSCME	85
	1932	IAFF	62
Dearborn	1934	IAFF	76
Michigan—Continued			
Detroit	1919	None	5,000
	1938	AFSCME	90
	1933	IAFF	1,850
Dickinson Co.	1937	AFSCME	50
Escanaba	1936	AFSCME	85
	1935	IAFF	15
Flint	1934	NCSA	800
	1937	SCMWA	...
	1933	IAFF	157
Gladstone-Manistique	1938	IAFF	8
Grand Rapids	1933	IAFF	216
Grosse Pte. Park	1937	IAFF	23
Hamtramck	1937	SCMWA	...
Highland Park	1933	IAFF	82
Ironwood	1938	IAFF	23
Ironwood Co.	1938	AFSCME	50
Iron Mountain	1938	IAFF	11
Jackson	1939	IAFF	9
Kalamazoo	1934	IAFF	92
Lansing	1935	IAFF	107
Manistique	1937	AFSCME *	35
Menominee	1938	IAFF	16
Monroe	1932	IAFF	32
Muskegon	1933	IAFF	66
Northville	1937	SCMWA	...
Owosso	1937	IAFF	19
Pontiac	1937	SMCWA	...
	1934	IAFF	65
Port Huron	1933	IAFF	46
River Rouge	1937	IAFF	18
Royal Oak	1935	IAFF	22
Saginaw	1935	IAFF	93
	1938	SCMWA	...
Wayne Co.	1936	AFSCME	1,680
Wyandotte	1933	IAFF	32
Ypsilanti	1934	IAFF	14
Minnesota			
Austin	1939	IAFF	14
Brainerd	1938	AFSCME *	50
Chisholm	1934	IAFF	19
Duluth	1936	AFSCME *	580
	1918	IAFF	147
Eveleth	1937	AFSCME	40
	1934	IAFF	25
Hibbing	1936	AFSCME	425
	1919	IAFF	57
International Falls	1939	IAFF	21
Keewatin	1938	SCMWA	...
Mankato	1938	IAFF	21
	1938	AFSCME	55
Minneapolis	1936	AFSCME *	800
	1937	SCMWA	...
	1918	IAFF	500
Mt. Iron (Sch. Dist.)	1938	AFSCME	35
Nashwauk	1938	SCMWA	...
Red Wing	1939	IAFF	10
Rochester	1937	AFSCME	90
	1937	IAFF	27
St. Cloud	1936	IAFF	23

TABLE IV.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
MINNESOTA—Continued			
St. Paul	1936	AFSCME *	590
	1919	None	500
	1937	AFSCME	255
	1917	IAFF	413
Virginia	1937	AFSCME *	320
	1934	IAFF	44
Winona	1938	IAFF	33
MISSISSIPPI			
Hattiesburg	1919	IAFF	26
Jackson	1918	IAFF	52
Laurel	1919	IAFF	15
McComb	1935	IAFF	12
Meridian	1917	IAFF	41
MISSOURI			
Carthage	1937	SCMWA	...
Joplin	1935	IAFF	33
Kansas City	1917	IAFF	555
St. Joseph	1918	IAFF	131
St. Louis	1918	IAFF	921
St. Louis County	1934	IAFF	12
Springfield	1918	IAFF	72
MONTANA			
Anaconda	1935	IAFF	11
Billings	1937	IAFF	17
Butte	1918	IAFF	45
Great Falls	1916	IAFF	30
Havre	1939	IAFF	9
Helena	1935	IAFF	13
Kalispell	1938	IAFF	7
Miles City	1939	IAFF	8
Missoula	1927	IAFF	20
NEBRASKA			
Fairbury	1938	AFSCME	25
Omaha	1934	IAFF	279
NEW JERSEY			
Asbury Park	1934	IAFF	35
Atlantic City	1919	IAFF	270
	1938	AFSCME	20
Bayonne	1934	IAFF	191
Bergen County	1916	NJCSA *	300
Camden County	1934	NJCSA *	900
Carteret	1929	IAFF	6
Essex County	1912	NJCSA *	2,500
Harrison	1930	IAFF	33
Hudson County	1912	NJCSA *	2,000
Irvington	1930	IAFF	74
Kearny	1938	NJCSA	300
Long Branch	1930	IAFF	10
Mercer County	1915	NJCSA *	3,000
Middlesex Co.	1921	NJCSA *	400
Monmouth Co.	1925	NJCSA *	400
Morris County	1920	NJCSA *	900
Newark	1937	AFSCME	315
	1918	IAFF	700
Passaic County	1914	NJCSA *	400
Perth Amboy	1928	IAFF	24
Rahway	1929	IAFF	18
NEW JERSEY—Continued			
Union County	1921	NJCSA *	700
Woodbridge (twp)	1929	IAFF	6
NEW YORK			
Binghamton	....	NYCSA	500
Brooklyn	1937	SCMWA	...
Buffalo	1931	NYCSA	600
	1936	AFSCME *	1,000
	1928	IAFF	957
Elmira	....	NYCSA	500
Fulton	1933	IAFF	10
Kingston	1936	IAFF	30
Long Beach	1929	IAFF	16
Mt. Vernon	1918	IAFF	39
Newburgh	1938	IAFF	39
New Rochelle	....	NYCSA	400
New York City	1934	None	5,000
	1938	SCMWA (10 locals)	...
	1918	IAFF	6,713
	1938	AFSCME	370
(Salvage Corps)	1938	IAFF	207
Niagara Falls	1937	AFSCME	75
Ogdensburg	1938	IAFF	15
Oswego	1938	IAFF	15
Poughkeepsie	1938	IAFF	42
Rochester	1937	SCMWA	...
	....	NYCSA	300
Saratoga	1933	IAFF	26
Schenectady	1937	SCMWA	...
	1917	IAFF	129
	1938	AFSCME	115
Syracuse	1928	IAFF	382
Troy	1928	IAFF	145
Utica	1917	IAFF	189
Watertown	1919	IAFF	48
Watervliet	1938	IAFF	27
Yonkers	....	NYCSA	400
NORTH CAROLINA			
Raleigh	1937	AFSCME *	35
	1938	IAFF	50
Salisbury	1937	AFSCME *	30
NORTH DAKOTA			
Grand Forks	1937	AFSCME *	105
	1934	IAFF	14
Minot	1937	AFSCME *	95
OHIO			
Akron	1937	SCMWA	...
	1932	IAFF	176
Alliance	1936	IAFF	16
Ashtabula	1919	IAFF	23
Barberton	1932	IAFF	18
Bellefontaine	1932	IAFF	9
Canton	1922	IAFF	79
Chillicothe	1929	IAFF	16
Cincinnati	1936	IAFF	634
	1938	AFSCME	1,210

Table IV.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Ohio—Continued			
Cleveland	1935	NCSA	3,000
	1937	SCMWA	...
	1918	IAFF	1,060
	1938	SCMWA	...
Cleveland Heights	1934	IAFF	45
Columbus	1919	IAFF	325
Coshocton	1937	AFSCME *	40
	1919	IAFF	9
	1938	AFSCME	15
Cuyahoga Falls	1936	IAFF	11
Dayton	1936	AFSCME *	395
	1918	IAFF	240
East Cleveland	1936	IAFF	32
East Liverpool	1917	IAFF	10
Elyria	1936	IAFF	33
Euclid	1932	IAFF	16
Findlay	1934	IAFF	19
Fostoria	1932	IAFF	8
Fremont	1932	IAFF	15
Galion	1935	IAFF	6
Garfield Hgts	1932	IAFF	13
Girard	1938	AFSCME	20
Hamilton	1917	IAFF	51
Ironton	1937	IAFF	13
Kenton	1938	IAFF	7
Lakewood	1934	IAFF	66
Lancaster	1929	IAFF	12
Lima	1937	AFSCME	70
	1932	IAFF	40
Lorain	1925	IAFF	42
Mansfield	1925	IAFF	32
Marietta	1935	IAFF	12
Marion	1934	IAFF	32
Massillon	1922	IAFF	20
Middletown	1932	IAFF	32
Mount Vernon	1938	IAFF	9
Newark	1918	IAFF	37
	1938	AFSCME	20
New Boston	1937	IAFF	10
Niles	1936	AFSCME	75
	1931	IAFF	11
Norwood	1935	IAFF	27
Painesville	1935	IAFF	7
Piqua	1922	IAFF	14
Portsmouth	1937	IAFF	39
Saint Bernard	1935	IAFF	19
Salem	1928	IAFF	9
Sandusky	1937	AFSCME *	35
	1932	IAFF	26
Shaker Heights	1937	IAFF	21
Springfield	1932	IAFF	67
Steubenville	1919	IAFF	35
Tiffin	1932	IAFF	17
Toledo	1936	AFSCME *	800
	1918	IAFF	363
Tuscarawas Co.	1937	AFSCME	45
	1932	IAFF	8
Urbana	1938	IAFF	7
Warren	1919	IAFF	30
Youngstown	1931	IAFF	152
Zanesville	1918	IAFF	34
Oklahoma			
Bartlesville	1933	IAFF	11
Enid	1921	IAFF	21
Muskogee	1917	IAFF	48
Oklahoma City	1938	AFSCME	205
Sapulpa	1919	IAFF	13
Tulsa	1937	AFSCME	125
	1919	IAFF	148
Oregon			
Portland	1917	IAFF	491
Salem	1931	IAFF	36
Pennsylvania			
Allentown	1929	IAFF	74
Altoona	1929	IAFF	71
Duquesne	1935	IAFF	19
	1938	SCMWA	...
Easton	1937	SCMWA	...
Erie	1929	IAFF	148
Harrisburg	1935	IAFF	61
Hazleton	1937	IAFF	10
Jeannette	1937	SCMWA	...
Johnstown	1936	IAFF	82
Lebanon	1936	IAFF	7
McKeesport	1916	IAFF	55
Mayview	1938	SCMWA	...
Meadville	1937	IAFF	11
New Castle	1919	IAFF	46
Philadelphia	1917	IAFF	1,823
	1938	AFSCME	1,385
	1938	SCMWA	...
Pittsburgh	1937	SCMWA	...
	1903	IAFF	833
Reading	1937	SCMWA	...
	1936	IAFF	63
Sharon	1934	IAFF	14
Warren	1937	IAFF	17
Washington	1930	IAFF	13
Wilkes-Barre	1918	IAFF	105
Westmoreland Co.	1938	SCMWA	...
South Carolina			
Charleston	1937	AFSCME	20
	1917	IAFF	92
Spartanburg	1933	IAFF	36
South Dakota			
Aberdeen	1935	IAFF	20
Huron	1937	AFSCME	55
Watertown	1937	AFSCME	45
	1935	IAFF	9
Texas			
Amarillo	1937	AFSCME *	35
	1937	IAFF	46
Beaumont	1934	IAFF	71
Brownsville	1938	IAFF	28
Corpus Christi	1937	IAFF	27
Denison	1938	IAFF	16
El Paso	1935	AFSCME	390
	1917	IAFF	124
El Paso County	1938	AFSCME	30
Fort Worth	1936	AFSCME	225
	1935	IAFF	271
Galveston	1938	IAFF	29

TABLE IV.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
TEXAS—Continued			
Greenville	1938	IAFF	12
Harris County	1937	AFSCME	175
Houston	1936	AFSCME	320
	1932	IAFF	414
Longview	1938	IAFF	14
Palestine	1938	IAFF	8
Paris	1938	IAFF	16
Port Arthur	1934	IAFF	22
	1938	AFSCME *	100
San Antonio	1937	AFSCME	15
Temple	1938	IAFF	14
Texarkana	1933	IAFF	24
Waco	1936	IAFF	86
Wichita Falls	1935	IAFF	43
UTAH			
Ogden	1938	IAFF	13
Provo	1938	IAFF	8
VIRGINIA			
Norfolk County	1937	AFSCME *	170
Portsmouth	1937	IAFF	35
WASHINGTON			
Aberdeen-Hoquiam	1931	IAFF	33
Bellingham	1937	AFSCME	125
	1918	IAFF	37
Bremerton	1935	IAFF	10
Centralia-Chehalis	1935	IAFF	11
Everett	1937	AFSCME	125
	1933	IAFF	40
Kelso	1939	IAFF	7
King County	1936	AFSCME	225
Olympia	1936	IAFF	10
Pierce County	1937	AFSCME	130
	1938	AFSCME	90
Seattle	1920	None	2,000
	1935	AFSCME	370
	1917	IAFF	570
Seattle (Port of)	1937	AFSCME	105
Snohomish County	1937	AFSCME	55
Spokane	1937	AFSCME	90
	1917	IAFF	153
Spokane County	1928	None	140
Tacoma	1916	None	802
	1937	AFSCME	115
	1917	IAFF	168
Vancouver-Camas	1935	IAFF	11
Walla Walla	1934	IAFF	27
Wenatchee	1935	IAFF	13
Whatcom Co.	1937	AFSCME	40
Yakima	1936	AFSCME	80
	1937	AFSCME	55
	1936	IAFF	38
WEST VIRGINIA			
Bluefield	1933	IAFF	19
Charleston	1931	IAFF	68
Clarksburg	1918	IAFF	24
Fairmont	1937	SCMWA	...
	1931	IAFF	20
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Huntington	1929	IAFF	86
Martinsburg	1936	IAFF	10
Morgantown	1931	IAFF	12
Moundsville	1937	IAFF	5
Parkersburg	1918	IAFF	24
Princeton	1936	IAFF	6
Wheeling	1916	IAFF	90
WISCONSIN			
Appleton	1923	IAFF	33
Ashland	1938	AFSCME *	50
	1938	IAFF	17
Beloit	1938	IAFF	14
Dane County	1936	AFSCME	180
Eau Claire	1936	IAFF	31
Fond Du Lac	1937	AFSCME *	25
	1934	IAFF	42
Green Bay	1918	IAFF	60
	1938	AFSCME	55
Green County	1938	AFSCME *	40
Janesville	1938	IAFF	24
Kaukauna	1937	AFSCME	60
	1928	IAFF	9
Kenosha	1936	AFSCME	220
	1934	IAFF	65
Kenosha County	1936	AFSCME	130
La Crosse Co.	1937	SCMWA	...
	1918	IAFF	73
Madison	1936	AFSCME	175
	1931	IAFF	79
Manitowoc	1937	AFSCME *	45
	1933	IAFF	30
Marinette	1919	IAFF	17
Milwaukee	1934	None	6,400
	1936	AFSCME	1,300
	1935	AFSCME	985
	1937	SCMWA	...
	1919	IAFF	796
Neenah	1928	IAFF	13
Oshkosh	1937	AFSCME *	150
	1931	IAFF	58
Port Washington	1936	AFSCME	40
Racine	1936	AFSCME	70
	1931	IAFF	63
Racine County	1936	AFSCME	120
Richland Center	1938	AFSCME	30
Sheboygan	1936	IAFF	56
Sparta	1938	AFSCME	15
Stevens Point	1936	IAFF	14
Superior	1937	AFSCME *	20
	1918	IAFF	78
Two Rivers	1936	AFSCME	65
	1935	IAFF	11
Waukesha	1936	AFSCME	30
	1934	IAFF	18
Wausau	1934	IAFF	39
West Allis	1936	AFSCME	160
Wisconsin Rapids	1935	IAFF	8
WYOMING			
Casper	1930	IAFF	19
Cheyenne	1928	IAFF	19
Sheridan	1928	IAFF	8

Educational Preparation for Public Administration

By Charles S. Ascher

Secretary, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council

THE following tables appear for the third consecutive year in this Year Book. Last year they listed 12 more institutions than the year before. This year 11 entries appear for the first time; in addition, 5 institutions report that they have expanded their teaching so as to offer a comprehensive program. There are 69 colleges listed which profess to offer a major, a curriculum, a special program—something more than a course useful alike to citizen and administrator.

These tables include only courses in general administration. There is hardly a position in the scientific, professional, and technical service of government for which some kind of educational preparation is not available. Various types of professional schools are orienting their training more directly to preparation for public service, as they see government entering their field. The American Association of Schools of Social Work has an inquiry under way this year to aid in determining whether the curricula of its member schools are preparing their graduates adequately for public welfare administration. Again, we have excluded non-credit in-service training courses, and post-entry training courses of the institute or short-course type. Since the George-Deen Act has extended the scope of federal aid for vocational education to public service occupations, and since the U. S. Office of Education has added a consultant in this field to its staff, we may expect a notable extension of this work, which, although it must be sub-collegiate under the law, will frequently be best carried on by universities through their extension divisions or otherwise.

May we point out again, to avoid misunderstanding, that the following tables are based upon statements by representatives of the institutions listed of the courses or programs which they profess to offer. There is not space to present, nor are there facilities to formulate, distinctions between courses which are specific training for general administration and those which provide background for the intelligent citizen, prospective business or professional man, or technical worker in government.

TABLE V

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona Tucson	Govt. Service Course, Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1934	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	Nat'l. Adm. State & Local Adm.	Waldo E. Waltz
ARKANSAS							
University of Arkansas Fayetteville	Bus. Adm. Curriculum	1934	B.S. in P.A.	M.S.	—	P.A.	C. C. Fichtner Henry M. Alexander
CALIFORNIA							
Claremont Colleges Claremont	Honors in Pol. Sci.	1928	—	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Russell M. Story
Pomona College Claremont	Honors in Pol. Sci.	1928	B.A.	—	—	Mun. & Metropolitan Problems	Raymond G. McKelvey
San Diego State Coll. San Diego	Elective in Econ. or Commerce	1937	A.B. in Ec. or Comm.	—	—	Pub. Bus. Adm.	Arthur G. Peterson
Stanford University Stanford University	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1919	B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.-Organ'z't'n, Procedure, Functions	Edwin A. Cottrell
University of California Berkeley	Subj. Group in Pol. Sci. Major	1915	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Samuel C. May A. F. Macdonald Charles Aikin
Univ. of California at Los Angeles	Curriculum in Pub. Serv. in Coll. of L. & S.	1923	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Frank M. Stewart* Winston W. Crouch
Univ. of Southern Calif. Los Angeles	Curriculum in Sch. of Govt. coord. with other colleges	1929	B.S. in P.A.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.—Staff F'nct'ns	Emery E. Olson John M. Pfiffner Carleton C. Rodee W. Ballantine Henley John McDiarmid
COLORADO							
University of Colorado Boulder	Pub. Fin. & P.A. Curr. in Sch. of Bus.	1935	B.S. (Bus.)	Bus.	—	P.A.	Don C. Sowers C. P. Malick
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
American University Washington, D. C.	Sch. of Pub. Aff.	1935	B.S. in P.A.	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	Arthur Flemming Ismar Baruch Leon C. Marshall Henry Reining, Jr. Catheryn Seckler-Hudson Oliver C. Short

Georgetown University Washington, D. C.	Div. of Bus. & P.A. in Sch. of For. Serv.	1936	B.S. in Bus. & P.A.	——	——	Princ. of P.A.	Aldo L. Raffa
George Washington Univ. Washington, D. C.	Curriculum in P.A.	1934	B.A. in Govt.	Yes	Yes	Admin.	John A. Tillema
Florida							
Fla. State Coll. for Women Tallahassee	Joint Maj. of Depts. of Soc. Studies	1936	B.A., B.S.	Pol. Sci.	——	P.A.	Marian Irish Victoria Schuck
University of Florida Gainesville	Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1938	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	——	P.A.	Angus M. Laird W. S. Cawthon
Illinois							
Bradley Polytechnic Institute Peoria	Preparation for Pub. Service	1935	B.A. or B.S.	——	——	P.A.	Frederic R. Hamilton William B. Philip Clarence W. Schroeder
Central Y.M.C.A. College Chicago	Curr. in P.A.	1938	B. of P.A.	——	——	P.A.	G. G. Wiltsey
Northwestern University Evanston	Genl. Adm. & Mun. Adm.	1928	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Augustus R. Hatton Earl H. DeLong John H. Thurston
University of Chicago Chicago	Concentration in P.A.	1923	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	Marshall E. Dimock Simeon E. Leland Floyd Reeves Clarence E. Ridley Leonard D. White
University of Illinois Urbana	Major in Pol. Sci.	1927	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	John A. Fairlie Charles M. Kneier* Charles B. Hagan Clyde F. Snider M. H. Hunter
Indiana							
De Pauw University Greencastle	Curriculum for P.A.	1935	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	Harold Zink Harry W. Voitmer
Indiana University Bloomington	(1) Major in Govt. (2) Curr. in Bus. Adm. in Sch. of Comm.	1926	A.B. in Govt. B.S. in Bus. Adm.	M.A. in Govt. M.S. in Bus. Adm.	In Govt.	P.A.	Frank G. Bates Ford P. Hall Pressly S. Sikes
Purdue University Lafayette	Curr. in Pub. Serv. Engineering	1936	B.A.	——	——	P.A.	Robert Phillips J. W. Robinson
Iowa							
State Univ. of Iowa Iowa City		1932	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	State Admin. Mun. Admin.	Kirk H. Porter Frank E. Horack
Kansas							
University of Kansas Lawrence	Major in Pol. Sci.	1922	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	——	Nat'l Admin. Mun. Admin. Princ. of P.A.	Frederic H. Guild* H. B. Chubb W. Rolland Maddox Edwin O. Stene

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
KENTUCKY							
University of Kentucky Lexington	Concentration in Dept. of Pol. Sci.		B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.	John W. Manning
University of Louisville Louisville	Major in Pol. Sci. or Commerce	1935	A.B.	Pol. Sci.	—	Princ. of P.A.	Kenneth P. Vinsel
LOUISIANA							
Louisiana State University University	Sch. of Govt. & Pub. Affairs	1937	A.B. in Govt.	A.M. in Govt.	Yes	P.A.	Charles S. Hyneman Charles W. Pipkin Alex B. Daspit* Robert J. Harris A. L. Powell Herman Walker, Jr.
MAINE							
University of Maine Orono	Curriculum in Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1936	A.B.	Yes	—	P.A.	Edward F. Dow
MASSACHUSETTS							
Harvard University Cambridge	(1) Dept. of Govt., Training Program	(1) 1935	—	(1) Govt.	(1) Govt., Govt. & Econ.	—	(1) Carl J. Friedrich Arthur Holcombe & Edwin Mims Pendleton Herring Morris B. Lambie
	(2) Grad. Sch. of P.A. (Littauer)	(2) 1937	—	—	(2) Econ., Govt., Govt. & Econ.	—	(2) John H. Williams John D. Black Harold H. Burbank Alvin H. Hansen Sumner H. Slichter W. Y. Elliott Edward S. Mason
	(3) Grad. Sch. of Bus. Admin.	(3) 1935	—	(3) M. Bus. Adm.	—	(3) Bus. & Govt.	(3) Howard L. Bevis Nathan Isaacs Philip Cabot
MICHIGAN							
Kalamazoo College Kalamazoo	Honors Major in Sch. of Arts	1934	B.A.	Yes	—	Local Govt. Admin.	Robert F. Cornell Edward Rutz
Michigan State College East Lansing	Genl. P.A.	1938	B.A.	—	—	Princ. of P.A.	J. T. Caswell W. H. Combs J. C. Davis* E. B. Harper
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	Inst. of Pub. & Soc. Admin.	1914	—	M.A. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	George C. S. Benson Arthur W. Bromage William M. Brownrigg Robert S. Ford James M. Mitchell

Wayne University Detroit	Sch. of Pub. Aff. & Soc. Work	1930	B.A.	Govt. in P.A.	——	Fed., State & Local Admin.	Lent D. Upson J. M. Leonard
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota Minneapolis	Committee on Training for P.A.	1936	B.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William Anderson Oliver P. Field Clarence C. Ludwig Lloyd M. Short
MISSOURI							
University of Missouri Columbia	Curr. in Govt. Service in Sch. of Bus. & P. Adm.	1917	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Martin L. Faust William L. Bradshaw
Washington University St. Louis	Curr. in P.A. in Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1937	B.S. in P.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	Princ. & Prob. of P.A.	Charles W. McKenzie Orval Bennett Ralph Fuchs
NEBRASKA							
University of Nebraska Lincoln	Training for Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	John P. Senning Lane W. Lancaster Roger V. Shumate
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
University of New Hampshire Durham	Major in Pol. Sci.	1937	A.B. in Pol. Sci.	Soc. Studies	——	P.A.	Thorsten V. Kalijarvi Lashley G. Harvey
NEW JERSEY							
Princeton University Princeton	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1930	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William S. Carpenter George A. Graham Paul T. Stafford John F. Sly
NEW MEXICO							
University of New Mexico Albuquerque	Courses Arranged for Pub. Service	1935	B.A.	Yes	——	Adm. Prob. in State & Local Govt.	Arthur S. White T. C. Donnelly
NEW YORK							
Colgate University Hamilton	Major in Coll. of Arts	1935	B.A.	——	——	Admin.	Rodney L. Mott Paul S. Jacobsen
Columbia University New York	Dept. of Pub. Law	1888	——	Pub. Law	Pub. Law	Nat'l Admin. Amer. Mun. Adm.	Luther H. Gulick Arthur W. Macmahon Lindsay Rogers Schuyler C. Wallace
New York University New York	Grad. Div. for Training in Pub. Serv.	1938	B.A.	M.P.A.	Yes	Princ. & Prob. of P.A.	Rufus D. Smith Roy V. Peel Paul Studenski Milton E. Loomis
Syracuse University Syracuse	Sch. of Citizenship & Pub. Aff.	1924	——	M. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William E. Mosher Herman C. Beyle Spencer D. Parratt Robert Steadman

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (*On leave)
NORTH CAROLINA							
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill	Major in Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1931	B.A.	Pol. Sci. or Sociol.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	James W. Fesler Clarence Heer Elwyn A. Mauck Paul W. Wager Edward J. Woodhouse
OHIO							
Antioch College Yellow Springs		1933	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	J. Donald Kingsley
Denison University Granville	4-Yr. Prog. for Pub. Serv.	1936	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Albert A. Roden
Miami University Oxford	Prep. for Law & Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Yes	—	Probl. of P.A.	Burton L. French
Ohio State University Columbus	Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Admin. & Grad. Sch.	1929	B.S.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey Walker
University of Cincinnati Cincinnati	Training for Pub. Service	1927	—	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	S. Gale Lowrie Henry G. Hodges J. Roy Blough* Leila Kinney R. H. Riley
University of Toledo Toledo	(1) Major in Pub. Adm. in Arts Coll. (2) Major in Adm. in Coll. of Bus. Adm.	1922	A.B. B. Bus. Adm.	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Donovan F. Emch O. Garfield Jones Josef Kunz Edward E. Porter Harold Towe
OKLAHOMA							
University of Oklahoma Norman	Govt. Service & Mun. Service Curr. in Sch. of Cit. & Pub. Aff.	1925	B.A. in Govt.	M.S. in Pub. Adm. M.S. in Govt.	—	Princ. of P.A.	Royden J. Dangerfield John Alley Hurschel V. Thornton S. W. Swenson
OREGON							
University of Oregon Eugene	Coll. of Soc. Sci.	1936	B.A.	—	—	Prob. of P.A.	Herman Kehrli
PENNSYLVANIA							
The Pa. State College State College	Pub. Serv. Major in Arts Curriculum	1931	B.A.	Yes	—	Penn. Local Govt. & Adm.	Harold F. Alderfer
Temple University Philadelphia	Curr. in Pub. Aff. in Sch. of Comm.	1932	B.A.	Yes	—	Intro. to P.A.	W. Brooke Graves Raymond S. Short William T. R. Fox
University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia	(1) Pub. Affairs Group, Wharton Sch. of Fin. & Comm. (2) Grad. Sch. of Bus. Adm.	(1) 1920 (2) 1938	B.S. in Econ. —	(1) Pol. Sci. (2) M. of Bus. Adm.	(1) Pol. Sci. (2) —	(1) Amer. Fed. Govt. Mun. Adm. (2) Local & State Govt. Adm.	(1) James T. Young Charles C. Rohlfing J. P. Horlacher (2) Harold F. Alderfer John T. Hermansen

University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh	Div. of P.A.— Govt. Service Course	1935	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Nat'l Admin. State & C'ty Adm. City Admin.	James C. Charlesworth Elmer D. Graper
TENNESSEE							
University of Tennessee Knoxville	Dept. of Hist. & Pol. Sci. Coop. w. T.V.A.	1937	B.A.	Yes	—	P.A.	Lee S. Greene Paul Walp Alex Edelmann
TEXAS							
A. & M. College of Texas College Station	Mun. Admin.	1925	—	M.S. in Mun. Adm.	—	Mun. Admin.	Ernest W. Steel
Southern Methodist University Dallas	Pre-entry Training in General Field	1924	B.S. in Comm.	M.A. in P.A.	—	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey H. Guice
The University of Texas Austin	Training for Pub. Serv.	1935	—	M.A. in P.A.	—	Nat'l Admin. State Admin. Mun. Admin.	J. Alton Burdine Stuart A. MacCorkle Emmette S. Redford
VIRGINIA							
University of Virginia Charlottesville	Concentration in Genl. Admin.	1933	B.A.	M.A. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Govt. in Action	Rowland Egger James Hart George W. Spicer Raymond Uhl
Washington & Lee Univ. Lexington	P.A. Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Adm.	1936	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	F. James Barnes, II
William & Mary College Williamsburg	Marshall-Wythe Sch. of Govt. & Cit.	1922	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	James E. Pate Charles F. Marsh Warner Moss D. W. Woodbridge
WASHINGTON							
State College of Washington Pullman	Special Course for Pub. Service	1930	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Claudius O. Johnson
University of Washington Seattle	(1) Course in Govt. Serv. in Coll. of Ec. & Bus. Ad. (2) Pol. & Adm. Group in Pol. Sci. Dept.	1935	(1) B.A. (2) B.A.	(1) Certif. (2) Pol. Sci.	— (2) Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	Edmund F. Spellacy
WISCONSIN							
University of Wisconsin Madison	(1) Major	1924	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	(1) John M. Gaus Walter R. Sharp Llewellyn Pfankuchen
	(2) Mun. Fin. & Adm.		B.A. or Ph.B	M.A. or Ph.M.	—		(2) F. H. Elwell Harold M. Groves
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming Laramie	P.A. Curr.	1936	B.A. in P.A.	M.A. in P.A.	—	P.A.	John McGowen

Table VI

OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
Alabama				
University of Alabama University	P.A.	1929	Pol. Sci.	Roscoe C. Martin R. Weldon Cooper
Alaska				
University of Alaska College	P.A.	1938	——	Murray W. Shields
California				
California Institute of Technology Pasadena	Indep. Grad. Study	1921	M.S.	Wm. Bennett Munro
Occidental College Los Angeles	Govt. Service	1937	Pol. Sci.	Mackenzie Brown Lawrence Liggett
University of San Francisco San Francisco	P.A.	1934	——	Preston Devine* William Dowling John Carrioca
Colorado				
Colorado College Colorado Springs	P.A.	1935	——	Edith C. Bramhall
University of Denver Denver	P.A.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Roy E. Brown
Connecticut				
Connecticut College New London	Probl. of P.A.	1937	——	Florence L. Harrison
Connecticut State College Storrs	P.A.	1937	——	Max R. White
Yale University New Haven	P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	Harvey C. Mansfield Patterson H. French
Georgia				
Emory University Atlanta	Princ. of P.A.	1937	——	D. B. Lasseter
Idaho				
University of Idaho Moscow	P.A.	1934	——	Lawrence H. Chamberlain
Illinois				
Armour Institute of Technology Chicago	Probs. in P.A.	1938	M.S.	John D. Larkin Harold A. Vagtborg
So. Ill. State Normal Univ. Carbondale	P.A.	1930	——	Willis G. Swartz Orville Alexander
Iowa				
Cornell College Mt. Vernon	Mun. Govt.	1935	——	Russell Cooper
Drake University Des Moines	Admin. Probls.	1938	Yes	Roy L. Miller
Grinnell College Grinnell	P.A.	1913	——	John W. Gannaway Caroline D. Burtis
Iowa State College Ames	P.A.	1932	M.A.	Herbert C. Cook John A. Vieg
Kansas				
University of Wichita Wichita	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1927	——	Hugo Wall

Table VI.—Other Colleges and Universities Offering Courses in Public Administration—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
Washburn College Topeka	P.A.	1923	——	Bertram W. Maxwell
KENTUCKY				
Berea College Berea	P.A.	1937	——	Rector R. Hardin
LOUISIANA				
Tulane University New Orleans	P.A.	1936	Pol. Sci.	William V. Holloway
MAINE				
Bowdoin College Brunswick	P.A.	1915	——	Orren C. Hormell
MARYLAND				
Goucher College Baltimore	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1920	——	Clinton I. Winslow
Johns Hopkins University Baltimore	P.A.	1938	Pol. Sci.	V. O. Key, Jr.
University of Maryland College Park	Princ. of P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	L. V. Howard
MASSACHUSETTS				
Mass. State College Amherst	P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	Charles J. Rohr
Mt. Holyoke College South Hadley	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Ellen Deborah Ellis
Radcliffe College Cambridge	Probl. in P.A.	1936	Pol. Sci.	Fritz M. Marx
Smith College Northampton	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1936	——	Wolfgang H. Kraus
Wellesley College Wellesley	P.A.	1932	——	Louise Overacker
MICHIGAN				
Western State Teachers College Kalamazoo	P.A.	1938	——	D. C. Shilling
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi University	Amer. Nat'l Adm. Amer. State & Local Adm.	1934	——	James J. Lenoir
MISSOURI				
Park College Parkville	Mun. Adm.	1935	——	Walter F. Sanders
William Jewell College Liberty	P.A.	1937	——	C. Willard Smith
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Dartmouth College Hanover	Administration Nat'l Adm.	1928 1921	——	Russell R. Larmon Elmer E. Smead
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University New Brunswick	P.A.	1935	——	John H. Marion
University of Newark Newark	P.A.	1937	——	John E. Bebout Thornton Sinclair
NEW MEXICO				
New Mexico College of A. & M. Arts State College	P.A.	1936	——	W. H. Edwards
NEW YORK				
Barnard College New York	Probs. in P.A. Govt. & Soc. Prob.	1934 1931	——	Jane Perry Clark

TABLE VI.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
Brooklyn College Brooklyn	Nat. & State Adm.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Margaret Gustaferro-Baker
Cornell University Ithaca	P.A. & Fin. (Coll. of Agr.) P.A. (Coll. of Arts)	1931 1938	P.A. & Fin.	M. P. Catherwood Elias Huzar
Fordham University New York	Princ. & Probl. of Pub. Adm. Law & Orgnztn.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Gabor de Bessényey
Union College Schenectady	State & Local Govt.	1935	——	Vernon A. O'Rourke
University of Buffalo Buffalo	P.A.	1937	Cert. in P.A.	Niles Carpenter Walter C. Behrendt Clarence Pierce
University of Rochester Rochester	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1932	——	W. Earl Weller
NORTH CAROLINA				
Duke University Durham	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1938	——	Herbert Von Beckerath Robert S. Rankin George Shipman
OHIO				
College of Wooster Wooster	P.A.	1936	——	Louis W. Ingram
Fenn College Cleveland	Blended Curriculum (Citizenship)	1934	——	Marion B. Tolar
Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware	P.A.	1937	——	Yale K. Kessler
University of Akron Akron	Mun. Adm.	1927	——	Roy V. Sherman
Western Reserve University Cleveland	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1915	Pol. Sci.	Christian L. Larsen
OREGON				
Reed College Portland	Admin.	1929	——	Charles McKinley
Willamette University Salem	P.A.	1932	——	Robert M. Gatke William C. Jones
PENNSYLVANIA				
Bucknell University Lewisburg	P.A.	1930	——	James A. Gathings
Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr	P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Roger H. Wells
Lafayette College Easton	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1920	——	E. P. Chase
Lehigh University Bethlehem	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1927	——	Ernst B. Schulz
Swarthmore College Swarthmore	P.A.	1936	——	J. Roland Pennock
RHODE ISLAND				
Brown University Providence	Princ. of P.A.	1933	——	Landrum R. Bolling
SOUTH DAKOTA				
University of South Dakota Vermillion	P.A.	1929	Govt.	William O. Farber
TENNESSEE				
University of Chattanooga Chattanooga	P.A.	1926	——	Frank W. Prescott

Table VI.—Other Colleges and Universities Offering Courses in Public Administration—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors
TEXAS				
Texas Christian University Ft. Worth	P.A.	1928	——	John Lord
Texas Technological College Lubbock	P.A.	1936	——	J. W. Jackson
West Texas State Teachers Coll. Canyon	P.A.	1936	(Minor)	Stuart H. Condron Hershel Coffee
UTAH				
University of Utah Salt Lake City	Trends in P.A.	1923	Pol. Sci.	W. H. Dalgliesh
Utah State Agric. Coll. Logan	Princ. of P.A.	1935	——	Franklin D. Daines
VERMONT				
Bennington College Bennington	P.A.	1934	——	James L. McCamy
Middlebury College Middlebury	County & Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1915	——	Walter Bogart
Norwich University Northfield	Mun. Govt.	1921	——	Kemp R. B. Flint
University of Vermont Burlington	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1925	Pol. Sci.	Andrew E. Nuquist
VIRGINIA				
Hampton Institute Hampton	Amer. Govt.	1924	——	A. Ogden Porter
State Teachers College Fredericksburg	Nat'l Govt.	1929	——	Oscar H. Darter Almont Lindsey
University of Richmond Richmond	Princ. of P.A.	1939	——	George M. Modlin Raymond B. Pinchbeck
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Blacksburg	Practice of Mun. Adm. County Govt. & Adm.	1929	Bus. Adm.	Calvert H. Jenkins R. T. Humbert
WASHINGTON				
Seattle Pacific College Seattle	Mun. Govt.	1935	——	S. Lyle Post
Whitman College Walla Walla	P.A.	1935	——	Chester C. Maxey
WEST VIRGINIA				
Marshall College Huntington	P.A.	1937	——	M. G. Burnside Conley H. Dillon A. E. Harris
Morris Harvey College Charleston	P.A.	1936	——	E. R. Dorsey
West Virginia University Morgantown	Probl. of Modern State: Adm. Process	1930	Pol. Sci.	Clifford E. Garwick
WISCONSIN				
Lawrence College Appleton	Amer. Govt. & Adm.	1935	——	Donald M. DuShane

NOTE: Only those courses in "Government" are included in which, according to information from the instructor, a substantial number of hours is devoted to topics usually included in courses in "Administration."

YALE, RADCLIFFE, and CORNELL UNIVERSITY also offer a Doctor's Degree toward which work may be done in this field.

Professionalization of the Municipal Service

PROGRESS toward the goal of a professionalized municipal service is indicated in the activity reports of 19 organizations of municipal officials. One new organization, the Federation of Tax Administrators, has been added this year to the list of 18 which have been reported in previous YEAR BOOKS. A review of the achievements of these organizations during the past year reveals several dominant themes or characteristics.

1. In the first place the continued growth of professional consciousness is indicated by the rocketing membership statistics of a number of these organizations. The Civil Service Assembly reports an increase in membership of more than 100 per cent for the year, the International Association of Fire Chiefs added nearly 500 new members, the National Association of Housing Officials enjoyed a membership increase of 50 per cent, and several other organizations reported substantial expansion of membership. In some instances this growth in number of members reflects an expansion of governmental activity in particular fields, such as housing, while in others it represents acceptance of the professionalization idea by established groups of municipal officials, as in the personnel field. In either case this rapid growth is an encouraging trend.

2. Somewhat related to this growth in membership is the marked increase in state and regional meetings sponsored by these professional organizations. The American Society of Planning Officials, the Civil Service Assembly, the National Association of Housing Officials, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs were among the organizations which emphasized such meetings during the year.

3. One of the earmarks of a profession is the acceptance of recognized standards of performance and procedure, and activities of these municipal organizations during the year featured the preparation and distribution of manuals, codes, model legislation, and similar standards. By way of illustration a few may be mentioned: a manual on *Street Cleaning Practice* prepared by the American Public Works Association; a series of handbooks published by the Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents; a text on *Public Welfare Administration* released in 1938 by the American Public Welfare Association; a preliminary draft of a suggested state civil service law prepared by the Civil

Service Assembly; manuals of accounting prepared for cities in Missouri, Texas, and Utah by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association; and *Measuring Municipal Activities,* a report issued by the International City Managers' Association.

4. Personnel matters naturally were of concern to a number of these 19 professional organizations. In addition to the activities of the Civil Service Assembly, several progress reports were released by the committee on assessment organization and personnel of the National Association of Assessing Officers; the American Library Association compiled and adopted classification and pay plans for municipal libraries; while the National Recreation Association published *Standards of Training, Experience, and Compensation in Community Recreation Work.*

5. One special phase of personnel administration that has been singled out for special attention by a number of these organizations is that of training. The organizations of the fire and police chiefs continued their active participation and sponsorship of training programs; the apprentice training program inaugurated in 1937 by the National Recreation Association was maintained by the assignment of four apprentices for work in Milwaukee; the National Association of Housing Officials co-operated with federal and local housing authorities in conducting a short management training institute, and other organizations sponsored similar programs. The extension courses administered by the International City Managers' Association had a very successful year, and a course in municipal police administration was added to the five courses previously released.

6. Intergovernmental relationships were of particular concern to several groups during the year. The Federation of Tax Administrators gave considerable attention to tax problems resulting from the interstate movement of goods; the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers appointed a committee on federal, state, and city relations; the co-ordination of welfare activities among the numerous governmental agencies was the central purpose of a number of the 1938 research activities of the American Public Welfare Association; and the perfection of interstate police co-operation is one of the objectives of the newly created state and provincial police section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

7. Finally, there were many instances of co-operative action taken by two or more of these organizations. Joint conferences, joint publication of research reports, and interchange of personnel are becoming more and more common. The examples are too numerous to mention, but it is encouraging that, despite their special interests, these organizations are aware of their interrelated objectives and are uniting their forces in order to achieve their common goals.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (1865)

The American Association of School Administrators is the professional organization for school executives. It had its beginning in 1865 as an association of school superintendents but since 1870 has been affiliated with the National Education Association. Until March, 1937, it was known as the Department of Superintendence. The change of name did not affect either the plan of organization or the relationship with the National Education Association.

The purpose of the organization is to strengthen and constantly improve the quality of service rendered to the schools in the field of educational administration and supervision. Active membership in the Association is open to superintendents of schools and to other school and college executives who are members of the National Education Association. There were 4,299 members in 1938.

The Association has an annual budget of over $50,000 and a full-time staff of 12. Its activities are carried on through its research service, field work, annual convention, and publications. In co-operation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Association conducts an educational research service to which 445 school systems and colleges subscribe; 274 of this number are city boards of education. The 1938 Yearbook, *Youth Education Today,* discusses ways in which the schools may be of more help to modern youth. The 1939 Yearbook, *Schools in Small Communities,* considers the problems of school systems in towns and villages. The 1940 Yearbook will deal with safety education, and the 1941 Yearbook with education for family life.

For over half a century the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators has been a clearing-house for American education. Twelve allied organizations meet regularly with the Association and about 60 more participate unofficially in the annual convention, resulting in a total attendance of some 12,000.—SHERWOOD D. SHANKLAND, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (1872)

The American Public Health Association is the professional society of all workers in public health in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. During its 67 years of existence it has sought to bridge the gap between our scientific knowledge of health as discovered in the research laboratory and the actual performance in municipal and state health agencies. The present membership of approximately 6,500 individuals includes representatives of ten sections with widely varying interests in the health field. In addition to the health officers section, there are sections on child hygiene, epidemiology, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory work, public health education, public health engineering, public health nursing, and vital statistics. Nineteen regional associations are affiliated with the American Public Health Association and there are, in addition, a Western and a Southern branch.

As a voluntary professional association designed to protect and promote public health, the Association publishes a monthly journal, *The American Journal of Public Health,* and conducts an annual meeting. In addition to the hundreds of scientific and authoritative articles on current public health problems carried in the journal, there is an annual Year Book which contains reports of technical committees, pertinent data relating to the Association, and information concerning affiliated societies and branches. The central office supplies reliable information on public health subjects and operates an up-to-date list of openings in public health work and a record of available personnel. On request of health officers and mayors the Association undertakes surveys and appraisals of state and community health work, supplying information regarding the most satisfactory administrative practices, makes detailed studies of local health problems, and offers a regular consultation and advisory service.

The Association, in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducts city and rural health conservation contests in which several hundred American municipalities participate annually. Recognition is awarded to cities and counties having outstanding public health programs.

Among special activities recently completed of special interest to cities are an Association report on the *Control of Communicable Diseases,* including information required by those formulating sanitary codes; the *Standard Methods of Water Analysis,* and *Standard Methods of Milk Analysis,* publications which for many years have been universally recognized in North America; the *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work,* a monograph on *Community Health Organization,* a report on *Basic Principles of Healthful Housing,* a study on *Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places,* a volume on *What to Tell the Public About Health,* and studies on legislation relating to occupational disease.

During 1939 the projection of the National Health Program will be one of the Association's major activities. Its strength and professional resources will be utilized to the end that the principles of the National Health Program, which have been endorsed by the Association, may be translated promptly into effective action.—Reginald M. Atwater, M.D., executive secretary, 50 West 50 Street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS (1873)

Active membership in the International Association of Fire Chiefs is open to the chief executive officers of municipal and private fire departments and salvage patrols. Eight regional associations of fire chiefs are affiliated with the International Association. Total membership now approximates 3,000, about one-half of which is composed of active members. This is an increase of almost 500 members over 1937.

While the Association still continues to promote legislation and good practices tending to safeguard against the possibilities of damage by fire, its main activity in recent years has been the promotion and development of firemen training methods throughout the country. This work is being carried out in co-operation with the various state vocational training departments and the vocational division of the federal Office of Education, through the several state and regional firemen training courses which are in operation in 35 states. In 24 of these states the work is carried on with the benefit of funds received from state and federal governments under the George-Deen Act and preceding vocational training acts.

The headquarters office promotes interest among fire departments, municipal governing bodies, and vocational educational departments in the establishment of firemen training courses; prepares and distributes instructional and reference text material for use in carrying out such training programs; and maintains a general clearinghouse for information of interest to the fire service.

Publications include the proceedings of the annual conference, bulletins on *Vo-*

cational Training for Firemen and *Suggested Program for Standard Fire Service Training,* in co-operation with the federal Office of Education. Manuals on *Fire Department Pumps, Pumping Equipment, and Pumping* and on *Fire Department Ladders* are being compiled for early distribution, to be followed later by other manuals on fire department training. It is expected that a monthly Fire Chiefs' News Letter and possibly a quarterly journal will be undertaken shortly.—FRED SHEPPERD, headquarters manager, 24 West 40 Street, New York.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1876)

THE American Library Association is the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Its purpose is to promote library service and librarianship. Its activities are carried on through information and advisory service, personnel service, field work, annual and midwinter conferences, committee work, and publications. It has an individual membership of 13,057 and an institutional membership of 1,754, making a total of 14,811.

In 1938 the Association compiled and adopted classification and pay plans for municipal public libraries, and a code of ethical relationships between trustees, staff, and public. It considered civil service schemes for librarians. It promoted intensively an annuity plan available to all librarians; and for its headquarters staff adopted a scheme of sick leave and vacations, and worked on job analyses and salary schedules.

It revised the national plan for libraries, adopted in 1934, and encouraged planning in the several states, particularly in relation to use of state aid and federal aid (when available) to provide complete, integrated, state-wide library service. It endorsed and supported legislation for federal aid to education, including libraries, and plans to continue that support in 1939. It also supported a successful movement for the reduction of postal rates on books. It conducted surveys of the Concord, New Hampshire, Public Library and the Michigan State Library, and state-wide surveys of library personnel and training agencies in Indiana and Michigan. It co-operated in plans for a survey of library conditions and needs in West Virginia, made under the auspices of the state library commission.

It compiled and published general and salary statistics from selected public libraries and libraries of educational institutions, and worked out with the state library agencies and the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education a plan for a unified collection of library data. It developed closer relations with Latin America through a field survey of libraries in Central America and the West Indies and through representation on the Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations of the Department of State. It organized a campaign for books for Chinese libraries to replace those destroyed in the Japanese invasion.

The Association worked out with the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education (when that began to function early in 1938) plans for correlation of the two agencies, to avoid unnecessary duplication. It studied its own organization and structure through an activities committee, with a view to increased democracy and effectiveness.

In addition to important publications of the year, which are noted in another section of this YEAR BOOK, the Association began publication of a quarterly *Journal of Documentary Reproduction,* and continued publication of the *Bulletin* of the

American Library Association (monthly, including Handbook and Proceedings); *The Booklist* (twice a month); and the *Subscription Books Bulletin* (quarterly).—Carl H. Milam, secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (1881)

The American Water Works Association is organized to advance the knowledge of the design, construction, operation, and management of water works. Its activities in part are developed through regional or state sections, in part through general divisions, in part through technical committees, and in part through its monthly Journal. There are at present 24 regional or state sections, each holding at least one meeting during the year, with attendance ranging from 100 to more than 1,000 persons interested in the field.

There are three professional divisions of the Association: plant management and operation, water purification, and finance and accounting. The programs at the annual convention are built around the activities of these divisions. The technical work of the Association is organized under the committee on water works practice. No technical pronouncements in the name of the Association are made until they are accepted by this committee and approved by the board of directors. Recent products of technical activity are standard specifications for gate valves, standard specifications for laying cast-iron pipe, and standard methods of testing activated carbon. *Standard Methods of Water Analysis* is a joint publication of the American Public Health Association and the American Water Works Association, now in its eighth edition. A *Manual of Water Works Accounting,* issued for the first time in 1938, is a joint enterprise of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the American Water Works Association. The *Journal* of the A.W.W.A. is a monthly publication including the papers and reports on water works subjects deemed to have permanent or major value to the field, and abstracts of articles the world over which relate to all phases of water works affairs.

Many of the Association's sections hold one or more water works schools (conferences or in-service training institutes) and several assist in the licensing of operators of water treatment plants. The Association maintains headquarters in New York, with a full-time staff of six persons available for conference or correspondence upon matters of general water works interest. On January 1, 1939 there were 3,359 paid members, including 2,839 active, 276 corporate (city boards, etc.), 186 associate (manufacturers), 20 honorary, 4 junior, and 34 affiliate. The Association has had more than 25 per cent increase in membership during the past two years.—Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 22 East 40 Street, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (1893)

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is a professional organization of national, state, provincial, county, and municipal police executives. The Association membership numbered nearly 960 at the close of 1938. Its objectives are the promotion of co-operation and interchange of information among police agencies of the world, advancement of standards in police administration, and professionalization of the police service.

During 1938 the Association pushed forward the reorganizational activities undertaken in the latter part of 1937 with adoption of a new constitution and rules of procedure. Its business affairs were placed on a sound operating basis, constructive services to members and to the law enforcement field in general were greatly increased, and its publications more widely circulated. The most significant event of the year was formation at the annual conference in Toronto of a state and provincial police section of the Association. The section's program calls for regional meetings to perfect interstate police co-operation; a news letter, bulletins, and reports; and an annual meeting in conjunction with the Association's annual conference.

To facilitate communication between police departments, work was begun on a *Directory of Police and Law Enforcement Officials,* including data for all national law enforcement units, state agencies, county departments, and municipal forces in cities of 5,000 population and over. Other publications were the *1937-38 Police Yearbook,* containing 1937 conference papers and proceedings; the monthly *Police Chiefs' News Letter* with a four-page traffic supplement; and *Recruitment of Policemen,* the first in a series of bulletins and reports on police problems and procedures. Standing committees contributed annual reports on such subjects as crime prevention, handling of public disorders, police communications, police training and education, uniform crime records, professionalization of police service, international relations, and similar subjects.

The services of the Association's safety division were four-fold. First, the installation of accident prevention bureaus progressed as rapidly as time and staff limitations would permit. The first state police installation was made in Indiana; four installations and three surveys preliminary to installations were made in municipal departments; and invitations for installations were under consideration for five cities and one county. Second, the educational program was continued with co-sponsorship of ten short-term courses in traffic police training at Northwestern University, Pennsylvania State College, University of Maryland, and the University of Alabama; and co-operation with Northwestern University Traffic Institute in conducting the nine-month course supported by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training and the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Awards. Third, research was undertaken with the Institute in a study of alcohol as a causal factor in auto accidents. Fourth, the following publications were prepared and released: *Accident Investigator's Training Manual; Selective Enforcement—A Sound Slide-Film; Traffic Engineering and the Police;* Kemper fellowship theses: *The Bicycle and Traffic Control* and *Parking Meters As An Aid To Traffic Control.* The Safety Division is directed by F. M. Kreml with offices at 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

In 1939 the Association's program calls for continuation of the above activities with expansion commensurate with increased revenues. New standing committees created for the year will study (1) feasibility of standardizing and distributing uniform circulars for wanted and missing persons, (2) adverse police radio publicity, (3) arson investigation, (4) and means of financing an adequate service and research program in the police field. The 1939 conference will be held in San Francisco in October.—WILLIAM P. RUTLEDGE, executive vice-president, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION (1894)

The American Public Works Association is a national organization whose membership comprises about 800 public works engineers and officials in the service of municipal, county, state, and federal governments, and consultants to such public bodies. It has as its objectives the advancement of the theory and practice of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and the administration of public works services; the dissemination of information upon and the promotion of improved practices in public works administration; the encouragement of the adherence by public works officials to a high professional standard; and the professional and social improvement of its members.

To achieve these objectives the Association sponsors state and local meetings and an annual Public Works Congress where several hundred public works officials meet each year to discuss their problems. Numerous services and activities are carried on, including committee work by about 20 active committees each responsible for a specific phase of public works operations. Regular publications include the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* and a monthly *News Letter*. Standard specifications, manuals of practice, and special bulletins and reports are issued from time to time. An important research program has been undertaken; a personnel exchange is operated; and an inquiry service is provided on public works activities.

A major project of the Association's committee on street cleaning, a manual of practice of street cleaning methods, resulted in the publication in 1938 of the volume *Street Cleaning Practice*. The Association also made a study of refuse collection and disposal practices that will form the basis for two separate treatises to be published sometime during 1939. A study of sewer rental administration based upon the practice and experience of 100 cities was completed and standard specifications for cement concrete pavements and for sewers were published. The research program for 1939, in addition to the preparation of manuals of practice on refuse collection and disposal, will include a study of street lighting practice.—Frank W. Herring, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PARK EXECUTIVES (1898)

The American Institute of Park Executives is an organization of park and recreation executives formed for the purpose of gathering and disseminating facts and information with reference to public parks, zoological gardens, and recreation activities. It is the outgrowth of the old New England Association of Park Superintendents which was organized in 1898. In 1904 it became known as the American Association of Park Superintendents. In 1921 a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating a subsidiary non-technical or lay organization under the name of the American Park Society. Total membership of the Institute is 490, and of the Society 123.

The Institute publishes a monthly magazine known as *Parks and Recreation*. Standing committees of the Institute conduct investigations, assemble information, and make recommendations on all phases of park and recreation activities. The committees are: playgrounds and recreation; conservation; city planning in relation to parks and boulevards; education; national, state, provincial, and district parks; zoological parks; horticulture; city forestry; legislation and affiliation; and park commissioners. Activities in 1938 consisted of a survey, in collaboration with the

National Park Service, of special park and recreational fees and charges; and maintenance of a service bureau furnishing special information relative to park operations.

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums is an affiliated group holding its annual meetings at the same time and place as the Institute.—Will O. Doolittle, executive secretary, Box 422, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

The Civil Service Assembly during the year 1938 increased its membership from 140 to 292. While a large proportion of this membership consists of public personnel agencies and administrative officials, it also includes many civic organizations, students, and individuals interested in the merit system and better government personnel.

The purposes of the Assembly are to assist commissions in the administration of civil service laws; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service, based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such administration and to standardize its terminology and definitions; to encourage the use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields; and to furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems.

During the year 1938 the Assembly (1) published 12 monthly News Letters, two monographs, two technical pamphlets, three special bulletins and reports, and the proceedings of its 29th annual meeting which was held in Ottawa, Canada, in October, 1937; (2) prepared approximately 4,000 letters in reply to inquiries and in order to obtain information on public personnel problems; (3) made available to national, state, and local personnel agencies, to other governmental organizations and officials, and to interested civic groups consulting services on personnel legislation and administration; (4) conducted an annual meeting at Washington, D. C., and regional conferences at Boston, Sacramento, and Chicago; (5) participated in approximately 50 meetings and conferences of civic, professional, and employee groups interested in the establishment, extension, and strengthening of the merit system in government; (6) revised a preliminary draft of a suggested state civil service law; and (7) completed the field work and started the analysis of data in a comprehensive study of public personnel policies and practices.

In connection with the Assembly's study of public personnel policies and practices, detailed surveys of 22 public personnel agencies were made by three staff members. These jurisdictions included three states, three counties, one independent agency of the federal government, and 15 cities. The data gathered in these case studies, along with all other pertinent material, will be analyzed by approximately 25 committees of experienced administrators and students of public personnel problems, and functional reports will be prepared. The reports of these committees will present authoritative information on current personnel policies and practices, and will also indicate in the light of the evidence preferable procedures and programs which civil service agencies should seek to approach and attain.

Plans for 1939 include the continuation and improvement of present services; the completion of model civil service provisions for state constitutions and statutes, and for municipal charters and ordinances; and the development of a long-range planning program for the advancement of public personnel administration.—G. LYLE BELSLEY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1906)

MEMBERSHIP and research were the program highlights of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association during the year 1938. Over 100 new members brought the total membership to 811 representing local, state, and provincial governments in 44 states and eight Canadian provinces. Research and development in the municipal accounting and finance field continued at an active pace under the guidance of the Association.

Noting the trend of the times, *Retirement Systems for Public Employees,* a concise statement of the underlying principles of retirement systems, was published in May. Another publication issued late in the year was *The Support of Local Government Activities,* presenting clearly the problem which confronts local officials who must try to stretch insufficient revenues to cover increasing services. Several thousand copies of each publication were distributed.

One of the Association's major achievements was consummated during the year in the publication of the *Manual of Water Works Accounting.* Sponsored jointly with the American Water Works Association, the book is an authoritative guide for water plant operators. Another important new document was *The Call Feature in Municipal Bonds* which analyzes the use of "callable" or "optional" bonds by municipalities. Manuals of accounting for the cities and towns in Missouri, Texas, and Utah were completed during 1938. Although based on the statutes of the particular state, each manual incorporates the principles of accounting recommended by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting and the standards adopted by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association. A fourth manual serves as a guide to the officials of large cities. The publication, *Manual of Accounting and Financial Procedure in the Office of the Controller of the City and County of San Francisco, California,* is a factual reproduction of San Francisco's modern machine accounting system. Publications already prepared for release in 1939 include a manual of municipal debt administration describing the practical steps taken in the preparation, sale, and payment of local government securities; a manual describing how to establish and maintain inventories of publicly owned property; and a manual recommending and explaining accounting procedures for recording bonded debt transactions.

Two additional state chapters of the Association were formed. Various other meetings of national, state, and local character (some for the training of finance officers), were held in 1938. The Association again reached a new high mark in attendance at its annual conference held in St. Paul in August, 1938, the total registration being in excess of 300. Much greater activity in state meetings devoted principally to finance officers took place in 1938. The program is expected to be amplified during 1939 to include a number of regional meetings.

The membership regularly receives a semi-monthly *News Letter,* and the quarterly journal, *Municipal Finance.* Another service of prime importance is rendered through immediate and complete answers to local questions on financial administration submitted by members.—Carl H. Chatters, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION (1906)

The purpose of the National Recreation Association is to secure more and better recreation opportunities. It centers its field efforts chiefly on municipal and school recreation, working with officials and civic groups to secure more efficiently conducted year-round, tax-supported recreation systems. The Association's work is carried out through district representatives; workers in specialized fields; training institutes; a correspondence and consultation bureau; a personnel service; and the national physical education service. In 1938 the Association added a special worker to give service to communities on request to help them determine the best use of recreation areas and facilities which they plan to develop. The Association publishes a monthly magazine *Recreation,* a semi-monthly bulletin, and books and pamphlets on all phases of recreation.

In 1938 the Association continued the apprentice training program inaugurated in 1937, four apprentices being appointed and assigned for work in Milwaukee. Others will be selected for similar training in 1939. Ten institutes were held in major cities in 1938. One of these institutes covered a period of six weeks, the others four weeks. The subjects covered in these institutes were music, nature activities, arts and crafts, recreation for girls and women, social recreation, dramatics and problems in organization and administration.

Special studies of recreation facilities, areas, and services were made in the following cities in 1938: Newton, Massachusetts; Wilmington, Delaware; Durham, North Carolina; Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Shreveport, Louisiana; Waco and Beaumont, Texas; and Wichita, Kansas. Publications issued during the year included the printed proceedings of the twenty-third National Recreation Congress at Pittsburgh, the Year Book of the national recreation movement, several new publications on games, home play, story-telling, and a new selection of songs for informal singing. Publications of special interest to municipal officials were *Standards of Training, Experience, and Compensation in Community Recreation Work,* a report of a committee of recreation executives; *Suggested Examination Questions,* a compilation of questions for the selection of workers in public recreation systems on the merit basis, and *The New Play Areas—Their Design and Equipment,* a complete revision of an earlier volume.

A committee of local recreation executives appointed by the National Recreation Association conducted a study of records and reports which resulted in recommendations to the recreation profession on new methods of estimating playground attendance and keeping of uniform basic financial records. During the year the Association appointed a committee on outdoor recreation areas which with the help of an advisory committee representing national agencies with an interest in the housing, planning, or recreation field will issue a report of its recommendations early in 1939. The Association is maintained by contributions and memberships. At the present time there are approximately 8,500 members.—Howard Braucher, secretary, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1914)

The purpose of the International City Managers' Association, according to its constitution, is "to increase the proficiency of city managers and to aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general." Toward this end the Association issues a number of regular and special publications, holds an annual conference, conducts an in-service training program, and answers inquiries for information and advice on a wide range of administrative problems. The Association on January 1, 1939, had a membership of 292 city managers and 244 others, a total of 536.

The Association has three regularly issued publications: *Public Management,* a monthly journal devoted exclusively to the management function of local government administration; *The Municipal Year Book,* the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; and the *City Managers' News Letter,* a bi-weekly bulletin for members. During the year several special publications were issued: *Measuring Municipal Activities,* a reprint of a series of articles that appeared originally in *Public Management; Government in Small American Cities,* a statistical report giving governmental and financial data for over 200 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population; *Conference Planning and Management; Recording Council Action in the City Clerk's Office; Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report; Council-Manager Developments and Directory;* and *The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts* (jointly with the American Society of Planning Officials).

The in-service training program, conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1934, at the end of 1938 had enrolled 356 subscribers in the six courses which, with the dates of their completion, are: *The American City and Its Government* (January, 1935); *Municipal Personnel Administration* and *Municipal Public Works Administration* (August, 1935); *Municipal Fire Administration* (October, 1936); *Municipal Finance Administration* (March, 1937); and *Municipal Police Administration* (June, 1938). Ninety per cent of the enrollees are occupying positions in the public service. Additional courses in preparation during 1938 were *Municipal Planning Administration* and *The Technique of Municipal Administration.*

The twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary Conference of the Association held in Boston in 1938 was attended by 126 city managers.

The Association in 1939 will undertake a study of the management function of the city manager's office, issue a special report on fire insurance classification of cities, inaugurate a study of intergovernmental administrative arrangements, and prepare a manual on reporting municipal activities to the public. Work will be continued on the preparation of a check-list of approved practices in municipal administration, and it is expected that work will be completed on a study of decentralized administration in large cities.

Some of the work of the Association is carried on by committees, one of which is a standing Committee on Career Service in Local Government. In addition there are two advisory committees, one on public reporting and another on administrative practice, and a committee on professional conduct. The Association is represented on the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, the National Management Council, the American Standards Association, and the National Research Council. —Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

GOVERNMENTAL GROUP, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PURCHASING AGENTS (1924)

The Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is a professional group organized for the purpose of raising the standards of public purchasing department personnel, improving purchasing procedures, co-operating in the development of specifications and standards for the use of its members, and exchanging information. An important project on which the Governmental Group worked during 1938 was the preparation of a pamphlet dealing specifically with the centralization of buying in county governments. This report will be available early in 1939. The Group continued its efforts to the end that organizations interested in improved public administration can encourage governmental units to make provisions for centralized purchasing. By the end of the year favorable action on this matter had been taken by the American Municipal Association, International City Managers' Association, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, and the United States Conference of Mayors.

Members of the Group participated during 1938 in the activities of the Association. Of special significance was the election in the spring of 1938 of Joseph W. Nicholson, purchasing agent of the city of Milwaukee, as president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents—the highest recognition which can be accorded to any buyer. Several members of the Group are also co-operating with the Association in the publication of a series of handbooks which are being supplied free to all members. The program will extend over a period of five years and will cost approximately $60,000. The first volume, consisting of data sheets covering commodities commonly purchased, has already been issued and will be followed with two volumes on purchasing policies and procedure. In addition the handbook program will provide for several volumes of commodity research studies which will give purchasing agents complete data on major commodities. The last book of the series will cover legal phases of purchasing, in order to give the purchasing agent a general knowledge of the legal implications of purchase orders and contracts, without intending to supplant any legal counsel. A textbook on industrial purchasing, also issued free to members as a part of the handbook series, has recently been revised.

The Governmental Group is entirely distinct from the Governmental Committee of the National Association. The latter committee assists local committees of citizens, purchasing agents, or public officials who are interested in establishing centralized purchasing departments.—HARRY W. KNIGHT, purchasing agent, Winnetka, Illinois; secretary, Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION (1930)

PROBLEMS of financing, organizational structure, personnel, administrative management, supervisory relationships, and administrative relationships between different levels of government were among the problems regarding which the American Public Welfare Association was asked to give assistance by correspondence and field visits. Questions of clearance among the agencies responsible for public assistance, social insurance, work relief, and employment service have also been the subject of inquiry and research. As in the past, the Association has assisted state and local public welfare agencies with personnel problems, preparing written tests and assisting with written and oral examinations.

The co-ordination of welfare activities among the numerous governmental agencies concerned with those problems was the central purpose of a number of the Association's research activities in 1938. The committee on interstate correspondence prepared a manual surveying procedures for interstate correspondence in each of the 48 states. A special committee on state-federal relationships has been working out policies for relationships with the Works Progress Administration and the federal Social Security Board. Late in the year a study was initiated which will be specifically concerned with establishing principles for equalization of grants-in-aid among local and state agencies.

The joint committee of the Association with the American Statistical Association has continued its efforts to promote the improvement of relief statistics through publication of an informal bulletin and a series of papers, by committee meetings and discussions, and through formal conference sessions. The Association has appointed a new committee to work jointly with the National Association of Housing Officials on public housing for relief clients.

The committee on medical care has issued some publications and held discussions relating to the administration of tax-supported medical care. A special consultant on problems of medical care has continued to work with this committee, and also with a joint committee of the Association and the American Hospital Association on standards of hospital care for the needy. A census of medical social workers will be undertaken with the co-operation of a number of other organizations.

During the year the Association published a textbook on *Public Welfare Administration,* the monthly *Public Welfare News,* and numerous pamphlets on public welfare problems. The results of the welfare job study analysis started in 1937 were also issued during 1938. A tentative draft was prepared of a handbook on public welfare legislation. This was made the basis for discussion at a conference roundtable and is now available for limited circulation among public officials. The Association held its third annual roundtable conference in Washington at the end of the year. Discussion among federal, state, and local officials from all over the United States centered around the theme, "public welfare—a co-operative program."
—Fred K. Hoehler, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS (1933)

The purpose of this Association is to increase the effectiveness of local, state, and federal housing officials in the development of adequate housing programs for families of low and moderate incomes. The Association's membership is made up largely of officials in local public housing agencies and other persons who are directly interested in or responsible for the work of these agencies. The rapid development during 1938 of the country's first permanent decentralized public housing program naturally resulted in a marked expansion of the Association's work. Membership increased 50 per cent, while the number of local housing authorities increased during the year from 46 to over 200.

The Association has been called upon to answer inquiries on housing problems in much greater volume than previously, and special memoranda on subjects of most frequent inquiry are being developed. Increased demands for experienced housing personnel were made upon the personnel service maintained by the Association in co-operation with the Public Administration Clearing House. The Association undertook also to review and classify new literature in the housing field.

A full-time field representative and other staff members made over 140 field visits during the year. Special regional meetings arranged by the Association were held in Trenton, Atlanta, and Austin; while the annual meeting held in Washington in October drew over 500 representatives of public housing agencies, local governments, and affiliated groups. In June a short management training institute was conducted by the Association in co-operation with the United States Housing Authority and local housing authorities.

Regular publications during the year included the 1938 *Housing Yearbook;* seven issues of *NAHO News,* the general news letter of the Association; the *Housing Management Bulletin;* and *Local Housing Authorities' Letters.* Addresses, reports, and discussions used in the management training institute are being edited for publication as materials for housing management instruction.

Following ratification of the proposal by the members of the Association, first steps were taken to establish a permanent housing management division. Standing committees were active in the study of special problems. The committee on housing management prepared the draft of a report on disinfestation. The committee on public relations will have ready for publication shortly a report on public relations of local housing authorities. The committee on physical standards and construction will publish its final report shortly. The Association was represented on a joint committee with the National Recreation Association on outdoor recreation areas in housing developments, on a committee of the American Standards Association, and on a joint committee with the American Public Welfare Association that is undertaking a special study of welfare and housing policy.—Coleman Woodbury, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS (1934)

The American Society of Planning Officials was organized to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Any person holding an elective or appointive position with a public planning body or who is an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a planning body is eligible for active membership. Anyone definitely interested in land and community planning, but not connected with a public planning body, may become an associate member entitled to all of the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. The Society had 614 members on January 1, 1939.

The activities of the American Society of Planning Officials are classified under five divisions: (1) clearing house and inquiry service; (2) publications; (3) field service; (4) conferences; and (5) research.

(1) Emphasis has been placed on the Society's function as a national clearing house of planning information. Inquiries pertaining to every phase of city, county, regional, and state planning or zoning have been answered during the year.

(2) The Society issues a monthly *News Letter* and special bulletins on various phases of planning. Among such bulletins issued without charge to members in 1938 were: *Zoning Changes and Variances, Governmental Planning Machinery* by Sir Henry Bunbury, *Planning for Low-Rent Housing, Highway Zoning by County Authority in California,* and the *Report of the Illinois State Housing Board for 1938.*

(3) The Society maintained during 1938, jointly with the National Association of Housing Officials, a field service for planning commissions and housing authorities. During 1939 the Society will provide the services of its field consultant on a

full-time basis because of the considerable increase in demand for assistance on the part of planning bodies in all levels of government.

(4) The Society participated in a number of city, state, and regional planning conferences throughout the United States, in Mexico, and in Cuba. Jointly with two other organizations the Society sponsored the annual National Conference on Planning, held in June, 1938, in Minneapolis.

(5) In the field of research the Society co-operated with the American Municipal Association in publishing *The Airport Dilemma: A Review of National and Local Factors in Airport Planning and Financing.* Jointly with the International City Managers' Association, *The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts: with Special Reference to Off-Street Parking,* was prepared and distributed. Scheduled for issue early in 1939 are a zoning manual and a report on planning in cities under 50,000.—WALTER H. BLUCHER, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS (1934)

THE National Association of Assessing Officers is composed of individual members who are officials and public employees engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Included on its membership roll are state tax commissioners, city, town, township and county assessors, as well as many of their subordinates employed in a technical capacity. The Association now has over 500 members in 44 states, in the territories, and in Canada.

The Association was organized for the primary purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice. Its activities may be classified into four major divisions: (1) preparation and distribution of publications; (2) consultation and information service to members; (3) arranging or assisting in the arrangement of state, regional, and national conferences, meetings, and schools for assessing officers; (4) research. Published material includes the monthly *Assessors' News Letter,* containing current news items; the quarterly *Municipal Finance,* containing specially prepared articles by members; occasional staff bulletins covering matters of immediate concern; the products of research studies. In addition, distribution frequently is made of material prepared by members and supplied to the Association, such as assessment manuals, reprints of valuable articles, newly designed forms, etc. During 1938 more than 200 special requests for advice and information were received and met. These inquiries covered almost every phase of property assessment practice.

The research program of the Association during 1938 was concerned almost entirely with the development of the report of the Association's committee on assessment organization and personnel. It is the task of this committee to examine the various assessment organization patterns now in use, as well as the personnel practices which are being followed in staffing such organizations, for the purpose of preparing a list of sound recommendations in regard thereto. Three progress reports have been issued to date and deal with assessment organizations having jurisdiction over original assessments. It is expected that the entire report of this committee will be completed during 1939. About nine other research bulletins, covering different phases of assessment work, were also prepared during 1938.

At the annual meeting held at Cincinnati in October, 1938, the report of the committee on principles of assessment practice was unanimously adopted. This report sets forth 80 fundamental guideposts to efficient assessment administration.—Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS (1934)

The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers was organized to serve cities through their city attorneys for the general improvement of municipal law administration. At the 1938 annual meeting the constitution of the Institute was amended to provide for membership of city attorneys of all cities in the organization. The Institute's legal staff performs for city attorneys the following services: (1) Publishes the *Municipal Law Journal,* a monthly review of legal news and current problems, federal rulings, regulations and orders, briefs and opinions filed with the Institute, and important recent decisions in the field of municipal law; (2) prepares and distributes research reports on municipal legal problems; (3) serves as a clearinghouse for the exchange of briefs and opinions prepared by city attorneys; (4) prepares and distributes model ordinances on subjects of current interest to city attorneys; (5) drafts for city attorneys, upon request, ordinances to meet specific problems with which they are confronted; (6) represents member cities before federal agencies, administrative boards, and in the District of Columbia courts in co-operation with city attorneys; (7) prepares and assists city attorneys in preparing briefs and opinions for member cities; (8) maintains a general information service on all municipal legal problems.

The Institute holds biannual meetings at which forums for discussion of current municipal legal problems are held. Committees appointed and functioning during the year 1938 were: federal, state, and city relations; housing; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; taxation; tort liability. The following new committees have been appointed for the year 1939 in addition to the above: civil liberties; co-operation with the municipal law section of the American Bar Association.

A greatly amplified program was carried out during the year 1938. The *Municipal Law Journal* was increased in size and expanded in scope. Research reports were issued at an average rate of one per month. The procedure followed in their development is illustrated by the research report on *Demolition, Vacation or Repair of Substandard Buildings,* which reviews municipal experience on that subject and proposes a model ordinance to deal with the problem. After the first draft had been circulated a second research report was issued revising the proposed model ordinance in the light of criticisms received from city attorneys and other experts on the subject. The Institute is carrying out the same plan for its model ordinances on airport zoning and control of aircraft by cities.

The Washington staff, working in co-operation with city attorneys representing a large number of cities, was successful in securing the revocation of prices for bituminous coal fixed in a manner which did not comply with due process of law by the National Bituminous Coal Commission. The Institute's legal staff has also worked with city attorneys representing their cities in proceedings before the Federal Power Commission and other federal administrative agencies. During the year a large part of the time of the Washington staff was spent in negotiating with agencies of the federal government for the solution of legal problems which arise so frequently out of federal-city relations.—John A. McIntire, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS (1937)

The Federation of Tax Administrators is the professional group of state, federal, and local tax administrators (other than those engaged in local property assessment). By the end of 1938 its membership had grown to 257. Its publications and services are continually available to these members, and at regular intervals to some 850 additional non-members who are officers or experts in the field of tax administration. Acting as the secretariat of the constituent organizations, including the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Tobacco Tax Conference, the Federation arranges the annual conference, publishes the annual proceedings, and directs the committee work, committee reports, and membership activities of these associations. Membership in the constituent organizations automatically makes an official a member of the Federation.

The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administration. In order to accomplish this objective, the secretariat acts as the clearinghouse for the various specialized tax fields and the numerous tax authorities. It prepares research memoranda at the rate of about 100 a year, in response to technical administrative inquiries submitted by its members. These inquiries, while referring to a local administrative situation, are handled on a comparative research basis so as to have a nation-wide application. The Federation's research memoranda are frequently distributed as bulletins calling for additional data from tax officials concerning their own administrative experiences on the subject. All of these data are cumulated and where the subject matter is of sufficient importance it is revised as an FTA Research Report and widely distributed.

Aside from this administrative research, the Federation concentrated during 1938 on two fields of investigation. The question of decentralizing tax administration, both state and federal, by the establishment of field or district offices, was given a good deal of emphasis by the staff. Much attention was also given to the techniques of tax avoidance or evasion or the difficulties of tax compliance resulting from the interstate movement of goods and business. Each of these problems was thoroughly discussed at the two annual conferences arranged during the year by the Federation for its constituent organizations.

The Federation's materials are made available in its monthly news bulletin *Tax Administrators News,* its weekly news releases issued through Public Administration Clearing House, reports of proceedings of the annual conferences of the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and in the various research memoranda, bulletins, and reports published by the Federation.—ALBERT LEPAWSKY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

SIXTY-EIGHT appointments to manager positions were made in 1938, which compares with the previous seven years' average of 82. This represents a turnover of 14.5 per cent which again compares to 15.1 per cent as the seven years' average. The average length of service reached a new high of seven and one-half years. The difference in these figures, though slight, indicates some advance in the stability of tenure. Another encouraging sign of an emerging profession is the continuing interest that the city managers are displaying in the correspondence courses in municipal administration offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Managers' Association. At the close of the year 85 council-manager cities had enrolled one or more of their administrative staff in these courses, and 48 city managers were themselves actively engaged in this in-service training opportunity.

Table I

Comparison of City-Manager Appointments, 1931-1938

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Promotions from administrative staff within city	30	26	23	24	19	17	23
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	14	9	8	9	11	13	10
Promotions from one city to another	8	3	5	6	4	7	5
Former managers receiving appointments	5	9	16	8	12	20	9
Entering from nongovernmental positions	31	44	29	20	17	20	14
Unknown				7	2	7	7
Total appointments	88	91	81	74	65	84	68
Number of out-of-town appointments	25	15	26	21	22	26	21
Per cent of out-of-town to total	28	17	32	28	34	31	31

Of the 68 manager appointments made in 1938, 45, or 66 per cent, had had previous public experience. Five city managers were promoted from one city to another and nine former managers re-entered the profession by appointment to manager positions. The distribution of city-manager appointments for the past eight years is shown in Table I.

Local promotions from some other administrative posts in the city were received by eight public works directors, four finance directors, four city clerks, three city attorneys, a mayor, a town agent, a safety director, and an assessor. Of the ten new appointees holding public positions outside the city, two were city engineers, one assistant in an engineering department, one city treasurer, one junior archives assistant in Washington, one member of a state highway commission, one state assistant director of WPA, one WPA supervisor, and two WPA employees. Of the 14 appointees from nongovernmental positions, 2 were from out-of-town engineering firms, 1 was a manager of a privately owned utility company, and 11 were local men with varying business experience.

Twenty-one, or 31 per cent, of the 68 appointees resided outside the city at the time of appointment. Of the 10 cities making appointments for the first time, 4 went outside the city for managers, 3 of whom were men who had already acquired experience as city managers. Of the 130 cities and counties in which the council-manager plan went into effect during the years from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, 86, or 65 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1931-1938

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31 [1]						
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
One	345	362	356	378	383	377	381
Two	54	56	64	54	50	54	54
Three	16	17	17	13	16	18	21
Four	3	2	2	2	4	7	8
Five	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Six	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Seven	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	424	440	442	449	456	460	468

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions. Prior to 1935 managers who had served the same city twice at different periods were counted as having served different cities. Beginning in 1935, such managers are counted as having served only one city. There were 31 such cases at the end of 1938.

The five city managers promoted from one city to another during 1938 made a total of 244 promotions in the city-manager profession since 1908. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former managers to new positions are reflected in Table 2, which shows that at the end of 1938, 87 managers still in service had managed more than one city.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 468 managers holding office at the end of 1938, increased five months during the year, to seven years and six months. This constitutes an increase of two years and seven months since 1930, as shown by Table 3.

Of the 468 managers in service at the end of the year, Table 4 shows that 60, or 13 per cent, have been managers for 15 years or more; that 149, or 32 per cent, have managed cities for ten years or longer; while 271, or 58 per cent of all managers in office at the end of 1938 had had five or more years of manager experience.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CITY MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED

End of Year	No. of Managers in Service	Average Tenure for All City Managers in Service
1915	53	1 year, 7 months
1920	171	2 years, 1 month
1925	332	3 years, 4 months
1930	401	4 years, 11 months
1935	449	6 years, 2 months
1936	456	6 years, 7 months
1937	460	7 years, 1 month
1938	468	7 years, 6 months

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1931-1938

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Less than 1	50	52	39	52	47	51	49
1	65	51	63	38	48	39	46
2	36	61	44	51	34	39	31
3	40	37	53	35	43	34	37
4	40	35	26	46	30	36	31
5	27	36	32	25	43	26	31
6	26	26	34	28	24	38	25
7	35	21	25	32	24	19	29
8	14	31	18	25	32	22	18
9	25	13	28	16	21	27	22
10	14	21	11	27	15	17	25
11	10	14	21	11	25	14	16
12	10	10	11	20	10	26	15
13	12	10	9	11	19	10	23
14	8	7	8	6	11	19	10
15	6	7	8	7	6	11	18
16	3	5	6	8	7	6	11
17	1	2	5	6	6	6	5
18	1		1	4	7	9	7
19	1			1	3	6	8
20					1	4	7
21		1				1	3
22							1
	424	440	442	449	456	460	468

Education of City Managers. Of the 468 city managers in service at the end of 1938, 181, or 38 per cent, had at least one college degree, and an additional 131, or 28 per cent, had either attended college or had taken extension courses (Table 5).

TABLE 5

EDUCATION OF 468 CITY MANAGERS ON DECEMBER 31, 1938

Education	Number	Per Cent
Graduate Degrees	16	3.3
Bachelor Degrees in Engineering	130	27.8
Bachelor Degrees in Other Subjects	35	7.5
Attended College	111	23.7
Extension Courses Only	20	4.3
No College	121	25.9
Unknown	35	7.5
Total	468	100.0

Separations from the Service. During 1938, 53 city managers resigned or were removed and 2 died, making a total of 55 separations as compared to 69 in 1937, 50 in 1936, 59 in 1935, and 67 in 1934. Of the 53 managers who resigned or were removed, 16 resigned voluntarily, 11 were apparently forced to resign, while 26 were ousted. Ten of the 53 managers separated from city-manager positions in 1938 went into private business, 14 went to other governmental positions (7 of whom returned to positions previously held in the city), 5 accepted engineering positions, 2 obtained other city-manager positions, 2 resigned because of ill health, 1 retired, 8 at the end of the year were unemployed, and the occupations of the remaining 11 were unknown.

TABLE VII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

476 CITIES AND 6 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 1, 1939

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. (M) after the manager's name indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member in the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. A summary of 1938 developments in the city-manager profession appears on the pages preceding this table. For other developments in council-manager government see last article in Part I of YEAR BOOK.

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ARIZONA					
Phoenix (18)	48,118	C	1914	M. L. Wheeler (Assoc. M)	1938
Tucson (3)	32,506	C	1930	R. E. Butler (M)	1931
ARKANSAS					
Marianna (1)	4,314	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda (1)	35,033	C	1937	Chas. R. Schwanenberg (Assoc. M)	1937
Alhambra (8)	29,472	C	1916	O. S. Roen 3	1934
Avalon (3)	1,897	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (7)	26,015	C	1915	Fred W. Nighbert	1933
Berkeley (2)	82,109	C	1923	Hollis R. Thompson (M)	1930
Burbank (3)	16,662	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	7,961	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	12,516	C	1925	J. H. Park (Assoc. M)	1937
Coronado (6)	5,425	O	1920	Marvin Reed	1938
Fillmore (1)	2,893	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	62,736	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	1,891	C	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (9)	142,032	C	1921	R. M. Dorton (M) 3	1934
Monterey (2)	9,141	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (2)	284,063	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1933
Pacific Grove (2)	5,558	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Pasadena (3)	76,086	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (1)	9,610	O	1935	H. L. Denham (M)	1935
Porterville (3)	5,303	C	1927	F. M. Pfrimmer	1934
Redwood City (2)	8,962	C	1929	C. L. Dimmitt (Assoc. M)	1937
Richmond (1)	20,093	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (4)	93,750	C	1921	James S. Dean (M)	1930
Sacramento County (1)	141,999	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
San Diego (7)	147,995	C	1932	Robert W. Flack (M) 3	1935
San Jose (3)	57,651	C	1916	C. B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	11,455	C	1928	Roy L. Billings	1937
San Mateo (3)	13,444	C	1923	William D. Soule (Assoc. M)	1937
Santa Rosa (5)	10,636	C	1923	Joseph P. Berry	1938
South Pasadena (4)	13,730	O	1920	Burton A. Garlinghouse	1934
Stockton (2)	47,963	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1928
Tulare (5)	6,207	C	1923	Hugh A. Pennebaker (M)	1935
Upland (1)	4,713	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (2)	11,603	C	1933	Don C. McMillan (M)	1934
Visalia (2)	7,263	C	1923	J. J. Philippe	1933
COLORADO					
Boulder (5)	11,223	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	33,237	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (4)	5,400	C	1915	O. W. Harrah (Assoc. M)	1937

COLORADO (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grand Junction (3)	10,247	C	1922	J. P. Soderstrum (M) 2	1930
Montrose (7)	3,566	C	1914	Robert A. Finlayson (Assoc. M)	1936

CONNECTICUT

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
New London (3)	29,640	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford (5)	19,212	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford (1)	24,941	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935

DELAWARE

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (1)	4,800	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	3,719	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
Rehoboth (2)	1,200	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1939

FLORIDA

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bartow (6)	5,269	C	1922	Charles H. Barnett	1939
Clearwater (5)	7,607	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix	1939
Coral Gables (3)	5,697	C	1925	E. M. Williams (M)	1931
Daytona Beach (12)	16,598	C	1922	J. N. Miller	1939
DeLand (2)	5,246	C	1926	Grant Bly (Assoc. M)	1933
Dunedin (2)	1,435	C	1926	C. H. Collins	1939
Fernandina (5)	3,023	C	1923	William J. Deegan, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Lauderdale (6)	8,666	C	1925	J. K. Huey	1937
Fort Meade (8)	1,981	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (7)	4,803	C	1923	William T. McIlwain, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1939
Gainesville (4)	10,465	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr.	1937
Haines City (5)	3,037	C	1925	M. D. Graf	1938
Hollywood (11)	2,869	C	1926	F. C. Dickey (Assoc. M)	1935
Jacksonville Beach (1)	1,094	C	1938	James Q. Palmer	1938
Kissimmee (5)	3,163	C	1923	Edward Newton	1928
Lakeland (5)	18,554	C	1914	Charles F. Carleton	1939
Lake Worth (1)	5,940	O	1937	C. A. McClain (Assoc. M)	1937
Largo (9)	1,429	C	1913	W. F. Belcher	1937
Leesburg (2)	4,113	C	1923	O. Raymond Skiles (M)	1931
Melbourne (6)	2,677	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (Assoc. M)	1934
Miami (7)	110,637	C	1921	A. E. Fuller (Assoc. M)	1937
Miami Beach (2)	6,494	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Moore Haven (4)	612	C	1925	J. R. Dowd	1933
New Smyrna (6)	4,149	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	7,281	C	1918	E. P. Clark	1934
Palatka (4)	6,500	C	1924	Richard Forester	1939
Palm Beach (1)	1,707	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Pensacola (2)	31,579	C	1931	V. A. Bruno (Assoc. M)	1937
Plant City (6)	6,800	C	1927	Alvin H. Hinson	1938
Polk City (6)	222	C	1925	W. T. Bridges	1933
Punta Gorda (6)	1,833	C	1921	Fred Quedneau	1938
Quincy (2)	3,788	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (4)	12,111	C	1915	Eugene Masters	1932
St. Petersburg (4)	40,425	C	1931	Glen V. Leland (Assoc. M)	1937
Sanford (6)	10,100	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (2)	1,924	O	1926	C. E. Schroeder	1928
Tallahassee (4)	10,700	C	1920	H. P. Ford (M) 2	1936
West Palm Beach (8)	26,610	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (Assoc. M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	7,130	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (Assoc. M)	1934

GEORGIA

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (2)	14,507	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Brunswick (5)	14,022	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (1)	3,357	C	1939	V. W. Crawford 2	1939
Cartersville (4)	5,250	C	1917	John W. Dent	1932
Cedartown (1)	8,124	C	1938	H. M. Renner (M) 4	1938
Columbus (4)	43,131	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (3)	6,880	C	1923	John R. Brown (M)	1930
Cornelia (7)	1,542	C	1928	J. O. Vaughn	1939
Decatur (3)	13,276	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Eastman (4)	3,022	C	1922	W. C. Rozar	1938
Gainesville (5)	8,624	C	1922	Fred Roark	1938
Griffin (4)	10,321	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (Assoc. M)	1935
Moultrie (1)	8,027	C	1937	O. M. Lanham (M) 2	1937
Quitman (4)	4,149	C	1922	R. W. Hunter (Assoc. M)	1934
Rome (2)	21,843	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	3,390	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	4,602	C	1932	E. P. Bridges (Assoc. M) 2	1932
Waycross (5)	15,510	C	1923	H. M. Pafford (Assoc. M)	1935
ILLINOIS					
Glencoe (2)	6,295	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	1,886	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,501	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	6,770	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (4)	15,233	O	1930	A. J. Koenig (M) 3	1938
Winnetka (2)	12,166	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917
IOWA					
Ames (2)	10,261	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,962	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (5)	41,679	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (Assoc. M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,112	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	3,595	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	23,304	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (1)	3,743	O	1916	T. W. McMillan	1916
Villisca (3)	2,032	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (4)	7,024	C	1915	E. R. Compton (Assoc. M)	1935
West Liberty (2)	1,679	O	1920	C. J. Mackey	1928
KANSAS					
Arkansas City (1)	13,946	C	1931	Clyde B. King (Assoc. M) 2	1931
Atchison (2)	13,024	C	1921	A. W. Seng (M) 2	1927
Belleville (2)	2,383	C	1921	G. C. Pierce	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,311	C	1917	Frank L. Seymour (M) 3	1936
Hays (4)	4,618	C	1919	Ellis J. Allison (Assoc. M)	1938
Hoisington (2)	3,001	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,270	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,355	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	594	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (3)	11,034	C	1927	Knowland L. Brode (M)	1931
St. Marys (4)	1,304	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	20,155	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	1,868	C	1925	Robert Peart (Assoc. M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,291	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (4)	111,110	C	1917	Bert C. Wells (M) 3	1927
Winfield (3)	9,398	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937
KENTUCKY					
Ashland (2)	29,074	C	1934	John Kobs	1936
Covington (3)	65,252	C	1932	Theodore Kluemper	1934
Hazard (1)	7,021	C	1937	G. W. Shaw (M) 2	1938
Lexington (4)	45,736	C	1932	Will White	1937
Newport (3)	29,744	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (1)	33,541	C	1934	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1934
MAINE					
Ashland (1)	2,198	C	1935	Robert W. Palmer	1935
Auburn (7)	18,571	C	1918	David Walton (Assoc. M)	1938
Baileyville (Woodland) (2)	2,017	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (1)	28,794	C	1932	James G. Wallace (M)	1932
Belfast (1)	4,993	C	1930	Harrie D. Eckler (M)	1930
Brewer (1)	6,392	C	1932	F. D. Farnsworth (M) 2	1932
Camden (2)	3,606	C	1925	Percy Keller (Assoc. M)	1932
Dover-Foxcroft (1)	3,750	C	1938	L. Philip Theriault	1938
Ellsworth (1)	3,447	C	1934	Melvin F. McFarland (M)	1934

MAINE (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fort Fairfield (3)	2,616	C	1929	William B. Burns	1936
Milo (1)	2,912	C	1938	David H. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1938
Mount Desert (1)	2,022	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
Oakland (2)	2,664	C	1935	Howard J. Charles	1938
Portland (2)	70,810	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	4,662	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
South Portland (1)	13,840	C	1934	Harry A. Brinkerhoff 2	1934
Washburn (3)	1,974	C	1931	Herman P. Bell	1936
			MARYLAND		
Greenbelt (1)	3,085	C	1937	Roy S. Braden (M) 3	1937
			MASSACHUSETTS		
Mansfield (4)	6,364	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro (2)	8,608	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson 3	1938
Norwood (4)	15,049	C	1915	William C. Kendrick (M)	1933
Stoughton (1)	8,204	C	1922	B. L. Winslow (M)	1922
			MICHIGAN		
Alma (3)	6,734	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds (Assoc. M)	1937
Alpena (5)	12,166	C	1916	Arnold M. Hopperstead (Assoc. M)	1934
Bay City (5)	47,355	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (Assoc. M)	1936
Benton Harbor (5)	15,434	C	1921	Harry H. Crow (M)	1934
Big Rapids (4)	4,671	C	1914	Dan H. Vincent	1918
Birmingham (6)	9,539	C	1918	Donald C. Egbert (Assoc. M)	1936
Cadillac (3)	9,570	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Crystal Falls (2)	2,995	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
East Detroit (1)	5,955	C	1929	A. H. Arens, Acting	1930
Escanaba (3)	14,524	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	20,855	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (6)	156,492	C	1930	James R. Pollock (M) 2	1937
Gladstone (4)	5,170	C	1923	Alfred F. Raddant	1938
Grand Haven (6)	8,345	C	1915	Seymour Justema (M)	1935
Grand Rapids (5)	168,592	C	1917	C. Sophus Johnson (M)	1934
Grayling (2)	1,973	C	1935	George Granger (Assoc. M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	621	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (3)	1,200	C	1932	David King (Assoc. M)	1937
Iron River (2)	4,665	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (6)	14,299	C	1925	A. G. Wood (Assoc. M)	1937
Jackson (12)	55,187	C	1915	Charles P. Ismon	1938
Kalamazoo (6)	54,786	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (Assoc. M)	1938
Kingsford (4)	5,526	C	1924	C. A. Miller (M) 2	1936
Lapeer (5)	5,008	C	1919	M. J. Wilson	1938
Manistee (4)	8,078	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (4)	5,198	C	1926	P. H. Beauvais (M) 3	1936
Marysville (4)	1,405	C	1920	Edward C. Guck	1936
Mount Pleasant (3)	5,211	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (4)	41,390	C	1920	Carl H. Peterson (M) 3	1934
Muskegon Hgts. (4)	15,584	C	1922	George F. Liddle (M)	1933
Oak Park (Ferndale) (8)	1,079	C	1927	Alexander Garrett	1939
Otsego (5)	3,245	C	1918	(Vacancy)	
Petoskey (6)	5,740	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	2,885	C	1919	A. J. Berst (Assoc. M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	4,484	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	64,928	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Portland (1)	1,902	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins	1919
Rockford (2)	1,613	C	1935	Kenneth L. Carr (Assoc. M)	1937
Royal Oak (5)	22,904	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (1)	80,715	C	1936	L. P. Cookingham (M) 3	1936
St. Johns (2)	3,929	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,349	C	1928	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
Sault Ste Marie (3)	13,755	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,400	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (4)	6,950	C	1921	Lloyd Waterstraut	1932
Three Rivers (4)	6,863	C	1918	O. O. Johnson 2	1937

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MINNESOTA					
Albert Lea (2)	10,169	C	1929	R. L. Van Nocker (M)	1933
Anoka (4)	4,851	C	1914	C. R. Johnson	1938
Columbia Heights (8)	5,613	C	1921	H. W. Karrow	1938
Morris (4)	2,474	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,600	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI					
Excelsior Springs (8)	4,565	C	1922	Robert Lightstone	1938
Kansas City (1)	399,746	C	1926	H. F. McElroy	1926
MONTANA					
Bozeman (4)	6,855	C	1921	M. E. Henderson (Assoc. M)	1937
NEBRASKA					
Alliance (5)	6,669	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936
NEW JERSEY					
Asbury Park (3)	14,981	C	1933	M. G. Farley (M)	1935
Bendix (1)	34	C	1938	E. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
Clifton (1)	46,875	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (1)	24,568	C	1933	Wilder M. Rich (M) 5	1933
Keansburg (3)	2,190	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck (1)	16,513	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
Trenton (1)	123,356	C	1935	(Vacancy)	
NEW MEXICO					
Albuquerque (6)	26,570	C	1918	Charles E. Wells	1934
Clayton (5)	2,518	O	1921	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1934
Clovis (8)	8,027	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (3)	11,173	O	1914	Clyde D. Fulton	1920
NEW YORK					
Auburn (4)	36,652	C	1920	John Aiken	1936
Elmira (3)	47,397	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (Assoc. M)	1937
Mamaroneck (2)	11,766	C	1931	R. J. Whitney (M) 2	1931
Monroe County (1)	423,881	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (8)	31,275	C	1916	Renwick Anderson	1938
New Rochelle (2)	54,000	C	1932	I. C. Brower (M) 4	1934
Niagara Falls (3)	75,460	C	1916	William D. Robbins (M)	1924
Rochester (4)	328,132	C	1928	Harold W. Baker (M)	1934
Saranac Lake (2)	8,020	C	1929	Millar S. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1935
Schenectady (2)	95,692	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (7)	2,150	C	1916	V. L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1934
Watertown (3)	32,205	C	1920	Paul B. Sutton	1930
Watervliet (4)	16,083	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (0)	134,646	C	1940	(Vacancy)	1940
NORTH CAROLINA					
Asheville (3)	50,193	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	2,699	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (3)	82,675	C	1929	J. B. Marshall (Assoc. M)	1935
Durham (4)	52,037	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	67,190	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Elizabeth City (7)	10,037	C	1915	J. B. Flora	1931
Gastonia (3)	17,093	C	1919	H. Rutter	1929
Goldsboro (5)	14,985	C	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1926
Greensboro (4)	53,569	C	1921	Carl W. Smedberg (Assoc. M)	1937
Hickory (7)	7,363	C	1913	R. L. Hefner (M)	1932
High Point (5)	36,745	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Lexington (1)	9,652	O	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Monroe (1)	6,100	O	1932	H. L. Burdette (M)	1932
Morganton (11)	6,001	C	1913	Chester F. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Reidsville (3)	6,851	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	21,412	C	1927	L. B. Aycock	1929
Roxboro (4)	3,657	O	1928	James C. Harris (Student M)	1935
Salisbury (3)	16,951	C	1927	H. C. Holmes	1933
Thomasville (7)	10,090	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (Assoc. M)	1923
Wilson (1)	12,613	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins	1933
NORTH DAKOTA					
Minot (1)	16,099	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO					
Ashtabula (7)	23,301	C	1916	T. R. Bailey	1938
Bedford (1)	6,814	C	1932	Arthur H. Wedge (M)	1932
Celina (2)	4,664	O	1926	Arch Robison	1938
Cincinnati (2)	451,160	C	1926	C. O. Sherrill (M)	1937
Cleveland Heights (1)	50,945	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	200,982	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,667	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (7)	7,106	C	1918	John R. Gwinn	1936
Hamilton (1)	52,176	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Ironton (2)	16,621	C	1930	Leonard G. Howell (M)	1930
Middletown (5)	29,992	O	1921	Walter J. Braun (M)	1934
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	6,494	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,292	C	1926	Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	10,944	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton (Assoc. M)	1935
Piqua (2)	16,009	C	1930	F. R. Buechner (M) 3	1935
Portsmouth (2)	42,560	C	1930	Frank E. Sheehan (Assoc. M)	1932
Sandusky (6)	24,622	C	1916	R. L. J. Wagar (M)	1938
South Charleston (4)	1,208	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (9)	68,743	C	1914	Wilbur H. Story	1936
Toledo (1)	290,718	C	1936	John N. Edy (M) 4	1936
Washington Ct. House (1)	8,426	C	1936	Gilbert H. Sollars	1936
Westerville (5)	2,879	C	1916	Ross E. Windom (M)	1930
Xenia (3)	10,507	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930
OKLAHOMA					
Ardmore (6)	15,741	C	1921	Virgil R. Short	1936
Atoka (1)	1,856	C	1937	C. A. Bloom (Assoc. M)	1937
Bartlesville (1)	14,763	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,717	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,959	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,064	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (1)	9,301	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Devol (3)	328	C	1920	J. C. Dulaney	1924
Duncan (7)	8,363	C	1920	J. B. McLendon	1932
Edmond (4)	3,576	C	1925	H. L. Griffin	1938
Elk City (7)	5,666	C	1929	(Vacancy)	
El Reno (4)	9,384	C	1926	George M. March (Assoc. M)	1937
Grandfield (3)	1,416	C	1921	Frank H. Lawrence	1929
Guthrie (3)	9,582	C	1929	John T. Hamill (Assoc. M) 2	1935
Heavener (3)	2,269	C	1922	C. W. Mizell	1935
McAlester (8)	11,804	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (7)	2,203	C	1917	Bruce May	1938
Mangum (11)	4,806	C	1914	Chester B. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Muskogee (9)	32,026	C	1920	T. P. Clonts	1938
Norman (6)	9,603	C	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1931
Nowata (6)	3,531	C	1920	John O. Hall (Assoc. M)	1938
Oklahoma City (7)	185,389	C	1927	W. A. Quinn (Assoc. M)	1937
Pawhuska (9)	5,931	C	1921	Fred R. Williams	1937
Sallisaw (1)	1,785	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	10,533	C	1922	Fred M. Boone	1932
Shawnee (1)	23,283	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (5)	2,419	C	1929	Clyde G. Pittman	1937
Walters (5)	2,252	C	1919	Bob Lines	1937
Woodward (3)	5,056	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,734	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
OREGON					
Astoria (3)	10,349	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	8,848	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Hillsboro (3)	3,039	C	1924	J. W. Barney	1939
La Grande (12)	8,050	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Oregon City (1)	5,761	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Warrenton (7)	683	C	1923	George Kelly	1933
PENNSYLVANIA					
Ambridge (4)	20,227	O	1918	T. Ben Gibson (Assoc. M)	1936
Aspinwall (1)	4,263	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	5,940	O	1927	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,296	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Carlisle (2)	12,596	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham (1)	15,731	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (Assoc. M)	1937
Edgewood (Pittsburgh) (1)	4,821	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,679	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,323	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (1)	4,988	O	1938	Donald C. Wagner (M) 2	1938
Hanover (1)	11,805	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Lansdowne (1)	9,542	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Milton (3)	8,552	O	1925	Carl Fuehrer (Assoc. M)	1937
Mount Lebanon (3)	13,403	O	1928	A. W. Johns (M) 2	1938
Northampton (2)	9,730	O	1932	J. H. Immel (Assoc. M)	1936
Osborne (2)	506	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,029	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Sewickley (2)	5,599	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	1,000	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shillington (1)	4,401	O	1937	C. C. Congdon (M) 2	1937
Towanda (1)	4,104	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,167	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz	1922
West Reading (3)	4,008	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach	1938
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Beaufort (8)	2,776	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	14,774	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Rock Hill (4)	11,322	C	1915	T. C. Marshall (M)	1933
Sumter (10)	11,780	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Clark (2)	1,290	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Huron (1)	10,946	C	1935	Dow I. Sears (M) 2	1935
Rapid City (5)	10,404	C	1921	A. S. Holm (Assoc. M)	1936
TENNESSEE					
Alcoa (1)	5,255	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Elizabethton (5)	8,093	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1937
Johnson City (0)	25,080	C	1939		1939
Kingsport (3)	11,914	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (0)	105,802	C	1940		1940
Murfreesboro (2)	7,993	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927
TEXAS					
Amarillo (8)	43,132	C	1913	H. R. Smith (M)	1933
Austin (2)	53,120	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (6)	57,732	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1934
Belton (2)	3,779	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (3)	13,735	C	1926	E. V. Spence (M) 2	1931
Borger (4)	6,532	C	1930	C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1938
Brownsville (6)	22,021	C	1915	Robert Runyon (Assoc. M)	1937
Bryan (6)	7,814	C	1917	James W. Aston (Assoc. M)	1939
Burkburnett (5)	3,281	C	1923	Lynn Kincaid	1938
Dallas (2)	260,475	C	1931	Hal Moseley (M)	1935
Eastland (8)	4,648	C	1919	M. H. Kelly (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Worth (4)	163,447	C	1925	Dudley L. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1937
Gainesville (4)	8,915	C	1927	R. P. Reagan 3	1938
Goose Creek (7)	5,208	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
TEXAS (Continued)					
Jacksonville (2)	6,748	C	1931	A. E. Garner (Assoc. M)	1936
Kerrville (3)	4,546	O	1927	A. P. Hancock (M) 2	1933
Longview (2)	20,000	C	1923	Bill N. Taylor (M)	1928
Lubbock (4)	20,520	C	1917	W. H. Rodgers (M)	1931
Lufkin (8)	7,311	C	1919	C. L. Stine (M) 2	1938
Marshall (1)	16,203	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,579	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Pampa (3)	10,470	C	1927	W. G. Williamson	1938
Panhandle (3)	2,035	O	1923	J. G. Wadsworth	1930
Port Arthur (2)	50,902	C	1932	P. P. Pilcher (M) 8	1937
San Angelo (8)	25,308	C	1916	J. B. Hart	1938
Sherman (3)	15,713	C	1915	W. Morgan Works (M)	1932
Stamford (5)	4,095	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (1)	10,848	C	1928	S. H. Bothwell (M) 2	1928
Taylor (5)	7,463	C	1914	H. G. Richards (Assoc. M)	1936
Teague (3)	3,509	O	1915	F. F. Sims	1929
Temple (7)	15,345	C	1922	Lee H. Powell (M) 2	1937
Terrell (6)	8,795	C	1919	C. H. Gray	1937
Tyler (6)	17,113	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (5)	52,848	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Wichita Falls (5)	43,690	C	1928	J. Bryan Miller (M) 6	1936
Yoakum (5)	5,656	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935
UTAH					
Tooele (1)	5,135	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925
VERMONT					
Bellows Falls (2)	3,930	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1931
Hardwick (1)	1,667	O	1937	Ira K. Fuller 2	1937
Middlebury (2)	2,003	O	1937	W. E. Brackett (M) 3	1938
North Troy (2)	1,898	C	1935	John Campbell (Assoc. M)	1937
Rockingham (1)	5,302	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1927
St. Johnsbury (3)	7,920	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield (3)	4,943	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy (2)	1,045	C	1935	John Campbell (Assoc. M)	1937
Windsor (Town) (2)	3,689	C	1931	Katherine E. Conlin	1936
VIRGINIA					
Albemarle County (1)	26,981	C	1933	H. A. Haden	1933
Alexandria (5)	24,149	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (Assoc. M)	1938
Altavista (1)	2,367	O	1936	W. R. Woodbury (M)	1936
Appalachia (2)	3,595	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	45,000	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,713	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (3)	3,908	O	1936	Harold R. Cheek (Assoc. M)	1939
Blackstone (3)	1,772	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (3)	3,906	C	1930	John Baldwin	1937
Bristol (7)	8,840	C	1919	P. Agee Goodwyn	1937
Charlottesville (7)	15,245	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Covington (3)	6,538	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (2)	2,152	C	1926	H. H. McCanna	1939
Culpeper (2)	2,379	C	1930	V. Von Gemmingen	1931
Farmville (5)	3,133	C	1915	R. W. Catlin 2	1930
Franklin (4)	2,930	C	1922	S. J. Mahaffey (Assoc. M)	1937
Fredericksburg (2)	6,819	O	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	2,424	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	2,544	O	1922	Orrin S. Rhudy	1937
Hampton (2)	6,382	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Henrico County (1)	30,310	C	1934	Willard F. Day (M) 2	1934
Hopewell (3)	11,327	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (1)	3,752	O	1938	Hugh B. Rice (Assoc. M)	1938
Lynchburg (2)	40,661	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,215	O	1927	W. F. Cocke	1928
Newport News (3)	34,417	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	129,710	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (Assoc. M)	1938
Norton (2)	3,077	C	1936	Merrill D. Knight, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1938

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Orange (1)	1,381	C	1935	Reginald Blankenship (Assoc. M)	1935
Petersburg (5)	28,564	C	1920	(Vacancy)	
Portsmouth (7)	45,704	C	1917	Charles F. Harper (Assoc. M)	1936
Radford (6)	6,227	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,206	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (4)	4,833	C	1922	Carlton F. Massey (Assoc. M)	1938
Staunton (5)	11,990	C	1908	W. L. Hall (Assoc. M)	1935
Suffolk (1)	10,271	C	1919	R. H. Brinkley (M)	1919
Tappahannock (1)	427	O	1938	Edward A. Beck (Assoc. M)	1938
Vinton (1)	3,610	C	1936	H. W. Coleman (M) 4	1936
Warrenton (3)	1,450	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	6,226	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1929
Williamsburg (1)	3,778	C	1932	A. L. Meisel (Assoc. M)	1932
Winchester (4)	10,855	O	1915	(Vacancy)	
Wytheville (2)	3,327	C	1927	R. W. Arthur (Assoc. M) 2	1929

WEST VIRGINIA

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bluefield (5)	19,339	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell	1937
Clarksburg (10)	28,866	C	1921	Draco Dodrill	1938
Morgantown (5)	16,186	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,182	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (2)	61,659	C	1935	Walter Smith	1939

WISCONSIN

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beloit (5)	23,611	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (Assoc. M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (2)	5,793	C	1931	Richard Biehl (M) 4	1938
Janesville (1)	21,628	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (3)	50,262	C	1922	H. C. Laughlin (M)	1933
Rhinelander (3)	8,019	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Two Rivers (2)	10,083	C	1925	E. J. Donnelly (M)	1928

CANADA

ALBERTA

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928

NEW BRUNSWICK

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Woodstock (5)	3,259	C	1919	A. Gordon Bailey (Assoc. M)	1933

ONTARIO

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (2)	19,046	O	1923	(Vacancy)	

QUEBEC

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arvida (2)	1,835	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (Assoc. M)	1930
Baie Comeau (1)	2,291	C	1937	James A. Whitaker (Assoc. M)	1937
Grand'Mère (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
La Tuque (5)	7,871	C	1921	Jean Asselin (Assoc. M)	1934
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	J. N. Langelier 2	1925
Mount Royal (1)	3,153	O	1934	(Vacancy)	
Outremont (2)	27,850	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (2)	15,345	C	1921	N. J. A. Vermette (M)	1927
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Verdun (1)	56,000	C	1938	J. R. French (Assoc. M)	1938
Westmount (2)	24,189	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930

IRELAND

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (1)	35,111	C	1930	James W. Smyth	1937
Limerick (1)	39,000	C	1934	T. C. O'Mahony	1935

PUERTO RICO

City	Population 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Juan (2)	114,715	C	1931	Bolivar Pagan (Act.)	1938

Directory of City Officials

THE directory which follows this summary contains the names of 12 municipal officials in the 960 cities of more than 10,000 population. Turnover in 1938 for each group of officials has been estimated by comparing the names of officials with those reported in the 1938 Year Book. The smaller number of municipal elections held in even-numbered than in odd-numbered years was, as usual, reflected in lower rates of turnover in 1938 for all offices. No very pronounced trend can be discerned over the past four years, except perhaps for police chiefs whose turnover has steadily declined. As in previous years, the political mortality of mayors was relatively high (19.5). Other officials whose turnover exceeded 15 per cent in 1938 were directors of parks and recreation, chief finance officers,[1] directors of public works, health officers, and assessors. School superintendents (10.8) and librarians (5.4) recorded the lowest turnover of the group. The rate for librarians is the lowest recorded for any of these positions since these data were first tabulated. It probably lies close to the limit below which turnover will

Table 1

Turnover of City Officials in 1938 in Cities Over 10,000

City Official	No. Cities Reporting Name of Official in 1938 and 1939	No. Replaced During 1938	Per Cent of Turnover			
			1938	1937	1936	1935
Mayor	932	182	19.5	30.2	16.8	34.8
City Manager *	187	21	11.2	16.2	15.3	13.9
City Clerk	951	83	8.7	13.9	9.5	13.4
Chief Finance Officer	921	191	20.7	27.7	18.5	21.6
City Assessor	897	143	15.9	18.4	15.3	15.7
Health Officer	944	158	16.7	18.8	16.3	24.3
Director of Public Works	927	158	17.0	23.6	21.4	...
Director of Parks and Recreation	811	173	21.3	25.2	20.7	38.6
Chief of Police	955	117	12.2	15.1	14.2	18.7
Fire Chief	946	120	12.7	13.7	9.3	13.4
Superintendent of Schools	953	103	10.8	10.9	6.8	9.0
Librarian	918	50	5.4	10.5	7.8	8.2
City Attorney	952	141	14.8	21.3	...	...
All Officials	11,294	1,640	14.5	18.9	14.1	19.7

* Turnover for city managers in 1935 was computed for all cities irrespective of size, but in 1936, 1937, and 1938, was computed for cities over 10,000.

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[1] Apparently high turnover in this group may be due in part to confusion among reporting officials as to who is the chief finance officer—for example, a few may have reported the name of the comptroller one year and the name of the auditor the next, indicating a change which did not actually take place.

not fall before normal separations due to deaths, retirements, and voluntary resignations check the downward trend.

Civic Awards. Many city officials were honored during the year by city councils and by state leagues of municipalities with special awards for long public service. Next in the number of awards reported were those made by the National Safety Council or by local groups for safe-driving records by city employees. These two types of awards are too numerous to report here. The city commission of Muskegon, Michigan, granted certificates of merit to all captains and lieutenants in the fire department for completion of a course in fire administration under the instruction of Assistant Chief Elmer Bandgren, who had completed the fire course of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration.

Among the other awards granted during the year were: a lifesaving award by the Red Cross to W. A. Heiling, police sergeant of Austin, Texas; an award for outstanding accomplishments by the Junior Chamber of Commerce to Mayor Henry S. Murray of Bedford, Indiana; a police combat award by an American Legion post to Police Chief E. A. Rice of Blytheville, Arkansas; an award to Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Connecticut, by the Fairfield County Planning Commission; an award of "Man of the Year 1938" made by the *Cincinnati Post* to Fire Chief B. J. Houston of Cincinnati; an award by the Cleveland Crime Commission to Detective Clements of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, for his outstanding work with the Ohio State Association of Identification; an award for meritorious work in improving waterworks service by the American Water Works Association to John W. Pray, superintendent of waterworks at Fort Dodge, Iowa; a plaque and medal given by the *Paterson Evening News* to Joseph Putz, police captain of Hawthorne, New Jersey, for expert shooting; an award made by the American Bankers Association to Patrolman Clarence A. Dixon of Parsons, Kansas, for frustrating an attempt to rob the First National Bank of that city; the Arthur Noble gold medal for notable service for the year awarded by the Citizens' Committee of Pasadena to E. O. Nay, chairman of the board of city directors; a medal for outstanding police service granted by an American Legion post to James B. Mackey, superintendent of the bureau of identification of the police department of Phoenix, Arizona; an honorary master of science degree in civil engineering awarded by the Detroit Institute of Technology to L. P. Cookingham, city manager of Saginaw, Michigan, for his "unusually splendid achievements" as city manager of that city; and a silver service presented by the Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis Clubs of Sherman, Texas, to Mayor H. G. Tuck in appreciation of his services to the city.

Table VIII-A

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000

Names of city officials as reported early in 1939. Under the heading "Chief Finance Officer," "A" indicates that the official's title is city auditor, "C" indicates city comptroller or city controller, and "T" indicates city treasurer. Under "City Assessor," a (†) indicates chairman of board, and (‡) indicates county assessor. Council-manager cities are indicated by (*) after the name of the city. In cities with town meeting form the chairman of board of selectmen is listed under "Mayor."

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Aberdeen, S. D.	Ira Kruger	Lydia W. Kohlhoff	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	J. G. Barger	C. J. Dalthorpe	Dorothea Heins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Herbert Horrocks	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	R. F. Wheeler‡	Edward C. Bloom	Florence K. Lewis
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Bryan B. Ball	G. P. Holland	L. E. Dudley	Maude Cole
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford	Albert Chamberlain	Albert Chamberlain T	Bill Beavers‡	Dan Proctor	Verna Benham
Adams, Mass.	Thomas F. Russell	Harriet L. Mooney	James N. Young	Henry LeGrand†	J. Franklin Farrell	Catherine M. St John
Adrian, Mich.	George W. Armstrong	Fannie N. Collins	Fred L. Johnson T	S. Howard Swift	George H. Little	Agnes H. Jewell
Akron, Ohio	Lee D. Schroy	C. M. Butler	P. W. Ferguson	C. L. Bower‡	Ralph Waterhouse	Will Howard Collins
Alameda, Calif.*	Henry A. Weichhart	D. Elmer Dyer	Fred J. Croll A	Fred J. Croll	William G. Paden	Isabel J. Curtis
Albany, Ga.*	W. J. Collins	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. H. Mock†	J. O. Allen	Emma Menko
Albany, N. Y.	John Boyd Thacher, 2nd	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Richard J. Lewis	Austin B. Coulson	Elizabeth M. Smith
Albert Lea, Minn.*	Edgar L. Hayek	Olaf Lee	R. L. Van Nocker	Olaf Lee	H. R. Peterson	Gyla Caulfield
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Oden	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Lindner T	Daniel O'Bannon‡	John Milne	Freda Conrad
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillion	Ben F. Bradford	Trent James‡	H. M. Wells	Lillie J. Thornton
Alexandria, Va.*	R. L. Ruffner	E. F. Hoffman	A. C. Moss A	C. H. Callahan	T. C. Williams	Katherine Scoggin
Alhambra, Calif.*	Val Woodbury	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	John R. Quinn‡	George E. Bettinger	Marian P. Greene
Aliquippa, Pa.	George L. Krefer	J. W. McElheny	J. W. McElheny	W. D. Roberts	L. M. Wilson	Susan Himmelright
Allentown, Pa.	Malcolm W. Gross	George W. Kistler	George Zimmerman C	Elmer W. Osenbach	William L. Conner	Isabel MacC. Turner
Alliance, Ohio	F. H. Senn	John M. Boyle	John M. Boyle A	Lester S. Lash‡	B. F. Stanton	H. B. Sohn
Alpena, Mich.*	John D. Bingham	Herbert M. Howe	Charles A. Reynolds T	Anthony A. Nowak	Russell Wilson	Lucille A. Penniman
Alton, Ill.	Leo J. Struif	Earl Linkogle	C. E. Langham C	Louis Berner	R. W. Curtis	Mrs. James Bassett
Altoona, Pa.	J. Harry Moser	W. H. Baird	William T. Canan C	Guy Z. Pearce	Levi Gilbert	Virginia Krick
Amarillo, Tex.*	Ross D. Rogers	Katheryne Burwell	J. M. Barker A	Perry C. Burks	Charles M. Rogers	Ruth Delzell
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul	S. L. Card	S. L. Card	(Four)	Joseph Miller	Sarah Caldwell
Ames, Iowa*	Frank D. Paine	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather A	M. A. Manning	J. L. Larson	Letha M. Davidson
Amesbury, Mass.	Thomas F. Coffin	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore	Albert M. Grant†	Fred C. English	Marguerite Merrill
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter	Walter J. Going	Frank A. Howlan	John Redpath†	Heth G. Coons	Clara K. Lyons
Anaconda, Mont.	T. J. McCarvel	R. W. Glenn	R. W. Glenn	R. W. Glenn	W. K. Dwyer	Florence E. Catlin
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles H. Mann	Charles E. Griffith	Beatrice Miller A	Harry S. Jayne	M. A. Gauer	Elizabeth J. Calnon
Anderson, Ind.	Harry R. Baldwin	Richard L. Kettron	Earl J. McCarel C	Hogan Ambrose‡	Arthur Campbell	Margaret Wade
Anderson, S. C.	G. Cullen Sullivan	E. U. Shealy	J. D. Hammett	W. C. Broadwell‡	E. C. McCants	Margaret Evans
Annapolis, Md.	George W. Haley	Katherine E. Linthicum	George F. Quaid T	George Cromwell‡	George Fox	Esther K. King
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Walter C. Sadler	Fred C. Perry	William F. Verner T	Herbert W. Crippen	Otto W. Haisley	Frances A. Hannum

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Anniston, Ala.	W. S. Coleman	W. T. Morton, Jr.	L. O. Treadaway T	J. H. Killebrew‡	C. C. Moseley	Mildred Goodrich
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Michael W. Riordan†	John J. Stevens	Anne G. Richards
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr.	Carl J. Becher	Carl J. Becher C	George E. Peotter	Ben. J. Rohan	Nancy Thomas
Ardmore, Okla.*	P. M. Jackson	L. M. Thurston	John T. Steed A	W. A. Jolly‡	George Hann	Myrtle Jones
Arkansas City, Kan.*	P. J. Ruckel	James F. Clough	James F. Clough	Mabel Hall‡	C. E. St. John	Gertrude Hull
Arlington, Mass.	George H. Lowe	Earle A. Ryder	Clarence Needham	Clarence A. Moore†	Joseph S. Keating	Lucinda F. Spofford
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne	Tom Tannas	Charles J. Finnell	(Board of 3)‡	H. L. Holste	None
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence E. F. Hetrick	Mary E. Vaccaro	Walter P. Haight C	William E. Harrison	Amos E. Kraybill	Josephine E. Porter
Asheville, N. C.*	Holmes Bryson	Mrs. Glenn Morris	R. E. Currence	W. Z. Penland‡	R. H. Latham	Anne Erwin
Ashland, Ky.*	William Simpson	Eden Fannin	A. N. Richardson A	Mollie DeBord	W. L. Brooker	Etta Beale Grant
Ashland, Ohio	W. A. Mason	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover	F. E. Wicks‡	J. E. Bohn	Lola Grabill
Ashland, Wis.	J. M. Dodd	W. C. Morris	W. C. Morris C	C. J. McGeehan	George A. Bassford	Cele Fennelly
Ashtabula, Ohio*	Carl J. Carper	J. H. Shaw	J. H. Shaw A	Ray Gilbert‡	M. S. Mitchell	Ethel McDowell
Astoria, Ore.*	W. C. Logan	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood A	Guy W. Spicer‡	Arle C. Hampton	Katherine C. Barker
Atchison, Kan.*	A. H. Lehman	Don Hanny	A. W. Seng	Andy Clark‡	W. D. Wolfe	Mrs. Will Shelly
Athens, Ga.	A. G. Dudley	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell T	G. E. O'Farrell†	B. M. Grier	None
Athol, Mass.	Howard W. Cooke	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler	Everett Sawyer†	William A. Spooner	Gladys C. Greene
Atlanta, Ga.	W. B. Hartsfield	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	(Board of 3)	Willis A. Sutton	Jessie Hopkins
Atlantic City, N. J.	Charles D. White	Bertram E. Whitman	Frank B. Off	Harold Cain†	Arthur S. Chenoweth	Jessie F. Adams
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre	Annie A. Wheeler	Edward H. Brown A	Herbert L. Perry†	Lewis A. Fales	Lucile E. Palmer
Auburn, Me.*	L. K. Greene	Mabel H. Bedell	George A. Arnold A	(Vacancy)	George R. Gardner	Georgiana Lunt
Auburn, N. Y.*	Charles D. Osborne	Herbert T. Anderson	A. P. Briggs C	James McGrath	Charles Hetherington	Theodora Kellogg
Augusta, Ga.	Richard Allen, Jr.	Jesse Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	Gordon Lamback	S. D. Copeland	Sara H. Crawford
Augusta, Me.	Frederick G. Payne	S. Sewall Webster	S. Sewall Webster A	John M. Howes†	Fred W. Burrill	Virginia Hill
Aurora, Ill.	H. B. Warner	D. D. Ricker	Peter H. Assell T	Recea B. Reed	K. D. Waldo	Julia M. Fink
Austin, Minn.	Jacob Becker	J. H. Weiland	L. H. Williams T	Alex Campbell	S. T. Neveln	Tanye B. Hines
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller	Hallie McKellar	George G. Grant	T. B. Marshall	A. N. McCallum	Dorthula Wilcox
Bakersfield, Calif.*	George E. Wilson	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	Earl J. Miner	L. E. Chenoweth	Gretchen D. Knief
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson	None	R. Walter Graham C	Frank Fitzpatrick	David E. Weglein	Joseph L. Wheeler
Bangor, Me.*	None	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph L. Waymouth T	William J. Largay†	Irving W. Small	Louis Felix Ranlett
Barberton, Ohio	Fred Marvin	James T. Evans	W. L. Carson A	J. C. Mong‡	U. L. Light	Tallulah Kirk
Barre, Vt.	John. A. Gordon	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	Wilbur D. Mower†	William H. Carter	Mildred Phelps
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty	Eva Sanderson	D. A. Beger T	Walter Coombs‡	H. E. Wrinkle	Ruth Brown
Batavia, N. Y.	James J. Mahaney	Fred R. Trump	John C. Pratt T	I. J. Carmichael†	Clyde P. Wells	Mabel L. Case
Baton Rouge, La.	W. H. Bynum	George F. Brogden	J. J. Fourrier A	John R. Grand‡	C. B. Turner	Mae Barrow
Battle Creek, Mich.	R. J. Hamilton	Thomas H. Thorne	Joseph M. Boos C	William R. Kennedy	Eldon C. Geyer	Adah S. McCutcheon
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson	E. B. Bennett	O. A. Kasemeyer C	Winfield Pearsall	Benjamin Klager	Isabel Ballou
Bayonne, N. J.	Lucius F. Donohoe	John F. Lee	Horace K. Roberson	John F. Tomfohrde	Preston H. Smith	Mary G. Peters
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert T. Pugsley	Thurlow Weed	Harry F. Straney	Thurlow Weed†	Earl D. Hewes	Nancy Lamont
Beatrice, Neb.	John M. Ostrander	C. M. Carpenter	Velmer J. Morris	T. J. Sullivan‡	E. L. Novotny	Madge Evans

Beaumont, Tex.*	R. A. Coale	Raymond Edmonds	G. H. Petkovsek	C. J. Strack	E. W. Jackson	Pearl Burr
Beaver Falls, Pa.	John S. Tress	W. H. Anderton	G. W. Major	W. W. Webster	J. Roy Jackson	Elsie Rayl
Bedford, Ind.	Henry S. Murray	Margaret Johnson	Margaret Johnson T	Elmer Norman‡	Harry Mourer	Minta Stone
Bellaire, Ohio	W. T. Robertson	Ed Kinkade	Ed Kinkade A	E. E. Taylor‡	J. V. Nelson	Ethel Houston
Belleville, Ill.	George Remnsnider	Carl Siegel	John Courar T	Nathan C. Philips	Harold Calhoun	Belle Stuernagel
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams	John F. Coogan	Wayne R. Parmer	Elizabeth A. Shattuck
Bellevue, Pa.	William C. Means	Philip S. Strain	C. E. Braden T	(County)	H. E. Brumbaugh	Mrs. E. Newell
Bellingham, Wash.	B. E. Hanning	Harry A. Binzer	Harry A. Binzer C	Harry Ingersoll‡	C. Paine Shangle	Dorothy Alvord
Belmont, Mass.	J. Watson Flett	Arthur E. Hough	E. Jefts Beede	George H. Webster†	Frank A. Scott	Lucy D. Luard
Beloit, Wis.*	None	Myrtle F. Sturtevant	William Drager	H. L. McCarthy	D. F. R. Rice	Nell B. McAlpin
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	Solon Emery	John Null	George W. Larkworthy T	(Vacancy)	S. C. Mitchell	Theodosia Falkingham
Berkeley, Calif.*	Edward N. Ament	Florence Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	Harry Squires	Virgil Dickson	Susan Smith
Berlin, N. H.	Matthew J. Ryan	George T. Studd	Leo A. Delisle	Gilman Chapman†	L. P. Young	Catherine St Cyr
Berwick, Pa.	Arnold J. Crisman	D. William Arndt	Harry H. Straub T	William J. Shultz†	M. E. Houck	Mrs. J. H. Bowman
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Janura	Emil Vacin	Ernest W. Mau T	E. J. Drije	Williams Hawkes	Margaret Ely
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap W. Bryant	J. M. Scott	Jap W. Bryant	Roy Johnson‡	J. C. Orr	Mrs. W. T. Warlick
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle	Earl A. Ziegenfus	William H. Weiss	Harriet T. Root
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean	Edward P. Eldridge	Bertha L. Hayward A	Edgar S. Foster†	Starr M. King	Marjorie H. Stanton
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Edward E. Spence	B. J. Firminger	H. L. Blackman T	John R. Quinn‡	Edward Hummel	Mary Boynton
Biddeford, Me.	Wilfrid Landry	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Thomas H. Simpson†	A. Alton Garcelon, Jr.	Dane Yorke
Big Spring, Tex.*	R. V. Jones	H. W. Whitney	H. W. Whitney C	H. W. Whitney	W. C. Blankenship	Theresa Caldwell
Billings, Mont.	Charlie T. Trott	O. W. Nickey	(Board of 2)	Joseph E. Farrell‡	Merle C. Gallagher	Margaret Fulmer
Biloxi, Miss.	Louis Braun	F. A. Tucei	C. J. Moore A	F. A. Tucei	George Ditto	Florence Friedhoff
Binghamton, N. Y.	Charles W. Kress	George R. Beers	Arthur J. Ogden C	John J. Cucci	D. J. Kelly	Helen Stratton
Birmingham, Ala.	J. M. Jones, Jr.	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	Roy Johnson‡	C. B. Glenn	Lila Mae Chapman
Bismarck, N. D.	H. T. Perry, Act.	Myron H. Atkinson	Myron H. Atkinson A	John A. Graham	H. O. Saxvik	Erana Stadler
Bloomfield, N. J.	Harry E. Newell	J. Cory Johnson	Raymond Edgerley T	Ole Olsen	Edgar S. Stover	Janet Melvain
Bloomington, Ill.	Mark B. Hayes	Porter C. Noble	Alonzo Sargent	George Martin‡	William Brigham	Nellie E. Parham
Bloomington, Ind.	L. J. Bruner	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher T	George Stogsdill‡	Donald Simon	Bertha Ashby
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder	Ralph E. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky	R. C. McClaugherty‡	C. H. Archer	Mrs. F. R. Dow
Blue Island, Ill.	John Hart	L. F. Schwartz	August W. Schreiber T	John S. Clark‡	Walter A. Eggert	Louise Denton
Blytheville, Ark.	W. M. Williams	Ruth Blythe	John Lenti A	W. W. Watson‡	W. D. McClurkin	Mrs. Ira Gray
Bogalusa, La.	I. A. Magnitzky	K. I. Bean	K. I. Bean A	W. O. Burris‡	J. N. Herrington	May Davis
Boise, Idaho	J. L. Edlefsen	M. A. Regan	M. A. Regan A	R. D. Leonardson‡	W. D. Vincent	Eunice Von Ende
Boone, Iowa	J. E. Irwin	Loran McCambridge	R. A. Muench	John B. Mathers‡	H. J. Van Ness	Sarah F. Bibbs
Boston, Mass.	Maurice J. Tobin	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	Edward T. Kelly†	Arthur L. Gould	Milton E. Lord
Boulder, Colo.*	H. H. Heuston	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham	A. A. Smith‡	V. M. Rogers	Iola Neill
Bowling Green, Ky.	T. B. Callis	W. J. Spillman	Ben Leichhardt T	William Meredith	L. C. Curry	Margie Helm
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose	Henry Wadkowski	P. J. O'Connell A	R. W. Webb	William Evans	Vincent D. Kline
Bradford, Pa.	H. J. Ryan	M. E. Cornelius	J. B. Callahan	E. C. Charlton	Floyd Fretz	Grace Steele
Brainerd, Minn.	H. W. Creger	Walter Fall	George Tracy T	M. E. Hitch	G. B. Ferrell	Helen Rundberg
Braintree, Mass.	Harry A. Bousquet	Ernest C. Woodsum	None	Walter B. Skinner†	C. Edward Fisher	Alice A. Holbrook
Brawley, Calif.	Frank Kretz	O. Juvenal Wear	S. D. Carey	O. Juvenal Wear	G. K. Anderson	Elinor Heimark
Bremerton, Wash.	Jesse A. Knabb	E. J. McCall	C. S. Halverson	Douglas T. Bubar‡	Tillman Peterson	Lucille Bresnan
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	William Connelly	Worcester Warren	Julian Sohon
Bridgeton, N. J.	Linwood W. Erickson	Charles P. Corey	Michael Steinbrook C	Anthony M. George†	Leigh M. Lott	Grace L. Todd
Bristol, Conn.	Joseph W. Harding	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Junius Z. Douglas†	Karl A. Reiche	Charles L. Wooding

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Bristol, Pa.	Clifford L. Anderson	William J. Lefferts	William J. Lefferts T	John M. Wright	Warren P. Snyder	Mary P. Rogers
Bristol, R. I.	Prescott B. Paull	John W. Church	W. H. Angevine T	Robert Newbold†	Elmer S. Mapes	Esther J. Osterberg
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance	W. K. Carson	G. W. Vance	D. E. Brunich	J. H. Arrants	Mrs. James R. Fain
Brockton, Mass.	Fred D. Rowe	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	John F. Twohig†	John L. Miller	William T. O'Rourke
Brookfield, Ill.	John G. Bergman	Frank Fanning	James C. Rezek T	John S. Clark‡	E. N. Cassady	Mrs. F. Wiley
Brookline, Mass.	Theodore G. Bremer	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen	Michael D. Mealey†	Ernest R. Caverly	Louisa M. Hooper
Brownsville, Tex.*	R. B. Rentfro	Kermit Cromack	Leonel Garza A	J. B. Puckett	E. C. Dodd	Mrs. C. S. Morton
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes	F. E. Scott	A. N. Thompson A	Henry Gresham	E. J. Woodward	Mrs. Ira Hall
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins	Hugh Burford	J. P. Brooks T	George Cook	George Wannamaker	Mrs. J. C. Stiles
Bucyrus, Ohio	George T. Dustman	H. A. Barth	E. C. Oppenlander A	Clarence Metzger‡	D. C. Baer	Grace J. Fuller
Buffalo, N. Y.	Thomas L. Holling	John J. Coffey	William A. Eckert C	John R. Plunkett†	Robert Bapst	Alexander Galt
Burbank, Calif.*	Frank C. Tillson	Robert H. Hill	J. B. Brown T	John R. Quinn‡	Buel F. Enyeart	Elizabeth Ripley
Burlingame, Calif.	A. J. Wood	James R. Murphy	Frank A. Bloom T	James R. Murphy	Lester D. Henderson	Irene Smith
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint	T. W. Schaefer	Ray H. Bracewell	Mrs. Cora P. Millard
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson	Walter W. Marrs	Howard E. Gordon T	William Chew†	Vann H. Smith	Lydia Weston
Burlington, Vt.	Louis F. Dow	Wesley T. Abell	Walter O. Lane T	R. L. Soule†	Lyman C. Hunt	George Dana Smith
Butler, Pa.	George M. Thompson	Philip O. Miller	H. M. Behm	William H. Miller	Roy W. Wiley	Mary Mitchell
Butte, Mont.	Charles A. Hauswirth	Beryl Wilson	W. I. Wright A	Joe Lester‡	Maybelle Hogan	Charles Jackman
Cairo, Ill.	August Bode	Robert A. Hatcher	Grace E. Nordman C	Thomas W. Williams‡	Leo Shultz	Effie A. Lansden
Calumet City, Ill.	William F. Zick	Steve J. Maciejewski	Julius Mayer T	John Clark‡	Eric E. Brown	Bernice Dickus
Cambridge, Mass.	John W. Lyons	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	Bernard F. Fallon†	Michael E. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. Sullivan
Cambridge, Ohio	Homer Sherrard	Marjorie Magers	Jennie A. Diehl A	Ralph R. Castor‡	Hugh R. Hick	Grace Robins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner	Clay W. Reesman	S. P. McCord C	Maurice Clymer†	Leon Neulen	Harold G. Many
Campbell, Ohio	John J. Borak	John M. Klimko	John B. Ross A	George W. Jones‡	Andrew S. Klinko	Clarence W. Sumner
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook	Frank A. Heakin	Frank A. Heakin		F. W. McVay	Jennie McBurney
Canton, Ill.	J. Grant Davis	Katherine Sporer	Otis K. Hummel	John Kennedy	Ben Kietzman	Dorothy Nelson
Canton, Ohio	E. S. Folk	Frank K. Norwood	Robert Beck A	Lester S. Lash‡	Jesse Mason	Emma Geisler
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Edward L. Drum	W. C. Kaempfer	Paul R. Brooks	W. C. Blair	Louis J. Schultz	Lenore Mezger
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan	Gertrude A. Krantz	John P. Willis C	Harold Donovan	Mary B. McAndrew	Maude D. Johnson
Carlisle, Pa.*	Frank T. Adams	Mary Bitner	George P. Searight	(Five)	J. W. Potter	William H. Ames
Carnegie, Pa.	J. Elmer Magee	A. B. Lafferty	E. C. Cook	(County)	N. Glasser	Mary Harris
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch	August J. Perry	William Greenwald	George Bensulock	Calvin F. Dengler	Mrs. Loretto Nevill
Casper, Wyo.	J. F. Cowan	W. W. Slack	C. W. Mapes T	George Pattillo‡	Dean Morgan	Genevra Brock
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn	L. J. Storey	V. E. Vane A	D. Feiereisen	Arthur Deamer	E. Joanna Hagey
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey	Abel A. Guilmette	Joseph T. Curran T	James J. Doherty†	James E. Martin	Rose L. McCormick
Centralia, Ill.	Louis Peifer	James Maxfield	J. W. Stedelin	D. J. Dunbar‡	R. V. Jordan	Godina Weldon
Chambersburg, Pa.	Robert C. Vanderau	E. W. Davis	Ellwood Joder		U. L. Gordy	Ruth Keefer
Champaign, Ill.	James D. Flynn	B. J. Marshall	E. T. Bassett	A. R. Scott‡	V. L. Nickell	Ethel G. Kratz
Chanute, Kan.	B. M. Dunham	Ross Cooper	R. A. Light	Pearl Mahaffey‡	L. H. Petit	Pearl Hallemburg
Charleroi, Pa.	I. L. Woodward	George H. Hott	Joseph M. Brand	John McGuire	T. L. Pollock	None

Charleston, S. C.	Henry W. Lockwood	A. J. Tamsberg	R. G. White T	Diedrich Stehmeyer†	A. B. Rhett	Parmelee Cheves
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson	S. C. Jarrett	S. E. Beckwith A	J. H. Abbott‡	Virgil Flinn	Mrs. B. VonSchlechtendal
Charlotte, N. C.*	Ben E. Douglas	Alice B. McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	J. Arthur Henderson‡	H. P. Harding	James E. Gourley
Charlottesville, Va.*	G. T. Huff	James E. Bowen, Jr.	James E. Bowen, Jr. A	A. P. Walker	J. G. Johnson	Nancy W. Duke
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass	Frank K. Rosamond	Alvin Shipp T	Wink V. Milligan‡	W. T. Robinson	Adelaide Rowell
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward J. Voke	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	Charles J. Donahoe†	Leo P. Casey	Esther C. Johnson
Chester, Pa.	C. H. Peoples	Benjamin Newsome	L. G. McDonald	Albert H. Hughes	Herman Fritz	Gertrude Hewes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Archie Allison	J. K. Stoddard	Ed Warren T	Ira L. Hanna	J. L. Goins	Frances Metzger
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly	Peter J. Brady	R. B. Upham C	John S. Clark‡	William H. Johnson	Carl B. Roden
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon	Arno W. Toll	Maurino Ricchiuto	John S. Clark‡	Ben Sylla	Mrs. M. Donaldson
Chickasha, Okla.	John Worley	G. R. Craddock	L. E. Pettigrew A	Louis Ursitti	T. T. Montgomery	Ida May Sherman
Chicopee, Mass.	Anthony J. Stonina	Charles P. LaRiviere	Stephen A. Zajchowski A	William Trumbull†	John J. Desmond, Jr.	Anne Smith
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown	Louis A. Hibbler	Louis A. Hibbler A	W. H. Herrnstein‡	M. M. Berry	Burton Stevenson
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky	Nicholas Hendrikse	Nicholas Hendrikse C	Henry R. Schwarzel	George Schwebel	Rose Cuchna
Cincinnati, Ohio*	James Garfield Stewart	George Zachritz, Jr.	Henry Urner A	Geo. Guckenberger‡	Claude V. Courter	Chalmers Hadley
Clairton, Pa.	John J. Mullen	P. G. Miller	J. W. Miller	M. A. McCormley	H. D. Teal	Anna O'Toole
Claremont, N. H.	(Selectmen)	V. E. Chanon	C. L. Brackett T	W. P. Prescott	Albert B. Kellogg	Sarah Gilmore
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	None	W. P. Coughlin	W. P. Coughlin T	J. Lee Hornor‡	Stanley C. Butler	Ethel Green
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	H. B. Heidelberg	Hoyland Lee Wilson
Cleburne, Tex.	T. S. Moon	Miss Johnnie Gordon	J. S. Hoffman A	Joe B. Post	Emmet Brown	Mrs. V. M. Fulton
Cleveland, Ohio	Harold H. Burton	Henry C. Miller	G. A. Gesell	John A. Zangerle‡	Charles H. Lake	Charles E. Rush
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel A	John A. Zangerle‡	F. L. Wiley	Pauline Reich
Cliffside Park, N. J.	Thomas G. Fox	Florence Franke	Carl W. Wright A	Nelson Neumann	George F. Hall	Mrs. J. H. Koch
Clifton, N. J.*	Godfrey M. Meyers	William A. Miller	John Franz	John P. Vogler†	George J. Smith	Marion A. Scheidemann
Clinton, Iowa	R. N. Howes	Harry W. Cowles	Harry W. Cowles A	Ed Lind	M. M. Schell	Lillian Sutherland
Clinton, Mass.	Edward Goodwin	Thomas F. Fallon	Malcolm Haley	Patrick E. Kerrigan	Thomas F. Gibbons	Clara Attridge
Coatesville, Pa.	Albert R. Bergstrom	Frank P. Pennegar	A. Gustave Luebert	Howard E. Carson	Carl O. Benner	Helen Tyas
Coffeyville, Kan.	John D. Byers	A. P. Irvin	Arthur R. Wilson	Guy Smith‡	Kenneth W. McFarland	Edith M. Norton
Cohoes, N. Y.	Frank S. Ablett	Eugene M. Hebert	John H. Shine C	E. L. Connery†	William S. Schneider	Francis M. Tessier
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Reginald S. Wigfield	R. J. Mattern	Walter H. Kille†	Carl M. Diefenbach	Mrs. K. B. DeGinther
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall	S. E. Nichols	Louise Huff A	A. W. Sparkman‡	H. M. Corning	Margaretta Boas
Columbia, Mo.	Rex P. Barrett	Bruce J. Carl	None	W. E. Points	W. E. Rosenstengel	Pearl Clarkson
Columbia, Pa.	Arthur E. Snavely	Luther J. Shroder	Joseph Lutz	Harry Price	J. B. Kennedy	Edna L. Yergey
Columbia, S. C.	L. B. Owens	B. E. Abrams	B. E. Abrams T	G. W. Collins†	A. Cline Flora	Lucy H. Bostick
Columbus, Ga.*	J. B. Knight	Clay Taylor	W. N. Hays	W. C. Pease, Jr.†	Paul M. Munro	Mrs. C. L. Gordy
Columbus, Miss.	T. W. Harris	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	D. C. Nickles	C. N. Brandon	None
Columbus, Ohio	Myron B. Gessaman	Helen T. Howard	John E. Davies A	Newton A. Thatcher‡	George E. Roudebush	John J. Pugh
Compton, Calif.*	A. Leroy Aylmer	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Otis K. Reifsnyder C	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Mrs. Ardella Tibby	Rena Hathorne
Concord, N. H.	John W. Storrs	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Joseph E. Sheperd†	Chester A. Moody	Marion Holt
Concord, N. C.	W. A. Wilkinson	Waller D. Brown	A. R. Howard	Chas. N. Field‡	A. S. Webb	Mrs. Richmond Reed
Connellsville, Pa.	Ira D. Younkin	S. T. Benford	P. H. Beighley	L. J. Williams	G. W. Davis	Sarah Seaton
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats T	O. Cameron‡	Edwin Dodson	Marcelle K. Foote
Conshohocken, Pa.	John D. Hampton	Joseph J. Quinn	Francis L. Freas C	William DeHaven	Robert C. Landis	Julia H. R. Foley
Coraopolis, Pa.	F. C. Gangloff	W. E. Cain	N. W. Rankin	A. Glinka	G. W. Cassler	Elizabeth Mott
Corning, N. Y.	Daniel Stimson	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock T	Frank H. Suits†	Hugh Gregg	Mary McCabe
Corpus Christi, Tex.	A. C. McCaughan	T. Ray Kring	Joseph Mireur	T. Ray Kring	R. B. Fisher	Helen T. Coffin
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	J. P. Welch	E. Rittersbacher	J. M. Pugh	W. H. Norwood	Mrs. M. C. Houston

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Cortland, N. Y.	George C. Marsted	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	Clarence L. Green†	E. G. Simmons	Byrl J. Kellogg
Coshocton, Ohio	Ben M. Hardy	Earl Cox	Floyd Goettge	H. C. McConnell‡	A. C. Pence	Margaret Sahling
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall	George Henderson	Philip E. Minner	J. V. Crowe	J. A. True	Eva T. Canon
Covington, Ky.*	H. A. Knollman	W. H. Ritte	W. H. Newhall A	William Wehry	Glenn O. Swing	Catherine Towers
Cranston, R. I.	Ernest L. Sprague	Caleb H. Kenyon	William M. Lee T	Frank H. Bowerman†	Clarence W. Bosworth	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Thomas L. Cooksey	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Floyd Cornell‡	Maynard Darnall	Myrtle Weatherholt
Cudahy, Wis.	C. T. Cassebaun	James F. Keller	Edward L. Stringer T	Edward C. Petri	John E. Jones	Mary Jankovich
Cumberland, Md.	Thomas W. Koon	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Somerville Nicholson	Charles L. Kopp	Mary G. Walsh
Cumberland, R. I.	A. L. Healey	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph Keefe	James Dwyer	Bernard F. Norton	Lucia Dana
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines	J. E. Preston	J. E. Preston A	J. C. Mong‡	Gilbert Roberts	Laura Vaughn
Dallas, Tex.*	George A. Sprague	Earl Goforth	A. Cole Stephens	Fred Cullum	N. R. Crozier	Cleora Clanton
Danbury, Conn.	Martin J. Cunningham	William J. Hannan	Michael Gallo A	G. E. Allingham	Harold F. Dow	Hannah Morrison
Danvers, Mass.	None	A. Preston Chase	Edward Mulry	Joseph Merrill†	Ivan G. Smith	Elizabeth G. Putnam
Danville, Ill.	Frank P. Meyer	Mabel Redden	J. F. VanAllen C	Mayme Seymour†	C. E. Vance	Belle Seiwell
Danville, Va.	Edmund B. Meade	C. B. Strange	C. B. Strange A	P. G. Ragland	G. L. H. Johnson	Mrs. J. L. Hagan
Davenport, Iowa	John H. Jebens	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Charles I. Hild	Irvin H. Schmitt	Edna Geisler
Dayton, Ohio*	Charles J. Brennan	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman	Joseph A. Lutz‡	E. H. Landis	William J. Hamilton
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Frank V. B. Couch	C. S. Thrasher	None	C. S. Thrasher	George W. Marks	Jenny Morrill
Dearborn, Mich.	John L. Carey	Myron A. Stevens	Lysander E. Maples C	Lysander T. Maples	Ray H. Adams	Isabelle L. Chaffin
Decatur, Ala.	R. N. Harris	H. O. Troup	C. D. Patterson	J. M. Maxwell‡	S. E. Alverson	Mrs. E. A. Tillery
Decatur, Ga.*	Scott Candler	Mrs. Mortie H. Christian	A. F. Newman	William Alden†	W. J. Krick	Mrs. A. B. Burrus
Decatur, Ill.	Charles E. Lee	Jerome J. Heger	C. J. Wylie C	John H. Howard	William Harris	Minnie A. Dill
Dedham, Mass.	Thomas T. Doggett, Jr.	Don Gleason Hill	Leo T. Shine	John B. Dressman†	John Anthony	Anna P. Rollins
Del Rio, Tex.	W. S. Gibbons	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib	E. S. Block	Roy M. Andrews	None
Denison, Tex.	Clarence Scott	C. C. Hicks	Clarence Scott	W. P. Lebrecht	B. McDaniel	None
Denver, Colo.	Benjamin F. Stapleton	Albert C. Monson	William McNichols A	Frank E. Wilson	A. J. Stoddard	Malcolm Wyer
Derby, Conn.	Cornelius J. Caldwell	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	(Board of 2)	Richard T. Tobin	Emma E. Lessey
Des Moines, Iowa	Mark L. Conkling	Rex Ramsey	Mrs. Lillian Clemons A	Bert Zuver	A. W. Merrill	Forrest Spaulding
Detroit, Mich.	Richard W. Reading	Fred W. Castator	John N. Daley C	Joseph A. Schulte†	Frank Cody	Adam Strohm
Dickson City, Pa.	Anthony Matuszewski	Theodore Rask	Edward Rutkoski	(County)	P. M. Brennan	None
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins	R. A. Pitman	S. P. Reynolds	T. E. Young‡	A. G. Schroedermeier	Ora Vawter
Donora, Pa.	M. J. Sweeney	George W. Allen	S. E. Koedel	A. J. Schmitt	John E. Shambach	Mrs. H. C. Goodman
Dormont, Pa.	Lee Llewellyn	Harold L. Cloud	None	None	David Stewart	None
Dothan, Ala.	I. C. Bates	I. P. Scarborough	J. L. Vaughn A	E. G. Collins‡	Bruce Flurry	Thenie Johnson
Dover, N. H.	Samuel B. Blair	William H. McCann	Margaret Redden T	James F. Dennis†	Chester L. Howe	Beatrice M. Jenkins
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr.	Earl C. Nelson	John W. Wehman A	Samuel J. Gibson	Roswell Bowlby	Martha Burnett
Du Bois, Pa.	W. H. Cawthra	Edna V. Johnson	C. P. Jacox	W. A. Bennett	Herbert E. Reisgen	Carl William Hull
Dubuque, Iowa*	Carl A. Clark	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	George Bennett‡	E. D. Cline	May Clark
Duluth, Minn.	C. R. Berghult	C. D. Jeronimus	B. J. Campbell A	J. Allyn Scott	H. H. Eelkema	Jane Morey
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Thomas J. Egan	Raymond D. Schmatz	Frank J. Janice T	S. Somerfeldt†	F. R. Darling	Viarda C. Brubeck

Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson	Andrew Ohora	William T. Taylor R	Joseph Kearney	James R. Gilligan	None
Duquesne, Pa.	Elmer J. Maloy	Kenneth J. March	Charles M. Gardill C	Vernon C. Judd	Fred D. Gillespie	C. E. Wright
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead A	Hubert Warren‡	W. F. Warren	Clara Crawford
East Chicago, Ind.	Frank Migas	Norwood Markey	Albert Lesniak C	Thomas S. Kennedy‡	Roy W. Feik	Frank H. Whitmore
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Harry W. Caton	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant Apthorp T	John A. Zangerle‡	Rachel Yaw, Act.	Sarah Miller
Easthampton, Mass.	Raymond A. Lyman	William A. Walker	Nora Connery T	Thomas Lynn†	H. D. Casey	Anne Hall
East Hartford, Conn.	John J. Burke	William E. Hines	D. Clement Tobin	Thomas Shea†	Percival S. Barnes	Helen Crowley
East Liverpool, Ohio	Lee Copenhauer	S. J. Overdorf	S. J. Overdorf A	Olin H. Dawson‡	H. G. Means	Mary H. Hall
East Moline, Ill.	Charles F. Carpentier	Arnold Neihaus		Kenneth Dick	D. B. Hoffman	Dorothy Fallberg
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison	C. E. Rogers	Norman A. Peil	Reginald Rogers	James C. Bay	Richard D. Minnich
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens	Alice I. Webster	Francis Gilbert A	Henry C. Williams†	Henry E. Kentopp	Adeline Davidson
East Providence, R. I.	None	Chester E. Butts	George M. Hull T	Orlo O. Hobbs†	James R. D. Oldham	Harriet M. Briggs
East St. Louis, Ill.	James T. Crow	John Tierney	John T. Connors	John Keeley †	D. Walter Potts	J. Lyon Woodruff
Eau Claire, Wis.	D. D. Lockerby	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	G. A. Hackett	Alvin T. Stolen	Laura Olsen
Ecorse, Mich.	W. Newton Hawkins	Don H. Beckmann	Paul Vollmar T	Thomas Weber	Claude J. Miller	Ada B. Roscoe
El Dorado, Ark.	George R. Crosley	John Y. Goode	Alta W. Hammond T	E. F. Gathright‡	J. I. McClurkin	Mrs. C. E. Wilking
El Dorado, Kan.*	T. W. Hudson	Frank E. Lichlyter	Frank E. Lichlyter	H. M. Wait‡	J. F. Hughes	Ruth Austin
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman	Merrill O. Calame	O. F. Patterson	Katherine L. Abbott
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann	Raymond Brown†	Ira T. Chapman	Charles A. George
Elizabeth City, N. C.*	J. B. Flora	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	(Vacancy)	E. E. Bundy	Lydia Cohoon
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson	Earl S. Sears	Glenn W. Anderson C	Lester Inebnit‡	J. F. Wiley	Flora M. Case
Ellwood City, Pa.*	William McGlincy	E. B. Moyer	None	Thomas J. Newton†	J. Ellis Bell	Catherine Charles
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. Van Auken	Francis N. Neumann	F. J. Maier T	Arthur L. Long	V. L. Beggs	Ruth Strand
Elmira, N. Y.*	J. Maxwell Beers	Russell F. Gee	Eleanor F. Conevery	Max F. Dennis	Oscar F. Kerlin	Kate Deane Andrews
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton	Harold A. Hommersand	Emett Graham	John S. Clark‡	George Wells	Vivian Reber
El Paso, Tex.	M. A. Harlan	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	J. E. Anderson	A. H. Hughey	Maude D. Sullivan
Elwood, Ind.	George M. Bonham	Calvin D. Sizelove	Calvin D. Sizelove	Samuel Guard	William F. Smith	Lucille Snow
Elyria, Ohio	Joseph Q. Petro	D. B. Symons	A. C. Schilleman A	C. S. Kelser‡	R. C. Maston	Edna Grace Moore
Emporia, Kan.	Frank Lostutter	E. T. Mendel	Carl Brogan	Ted Newcomer‡	W. M. Richards	Nora Daniel
Endicott, N. Y.	Theodore J. Lainhart	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	Leona Morris	Herbert H. Crumb	Beatrice Scott
Englewood, N. J.	Robert S. Tipping	Thomas J. Ahrens	Charles Aery A	J. Marshall Gorham†	Winton J. White	Florence G. Finney
Enid, Okla.	J. J. Allen	H. E. Evans	J. J. Allen	L. D. Smith‡	DeWitt Waller	Mabel B. McClure
Erie, Pa.	Charles R. Barber	M. J. Henry	Paul F. Watson	A. J. Sterrett	C. Herman Grose	Charlotte E. Evans
Escanaba, Mich.*	Carl B. Johnson	Carl E. Anderson	E. E. Petersen C	Carl E. Anderson	John Lemmer	Adele Hessel
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims	G. R. Hamilton	W. B. Gilson A	John A. Zangerle‡	E. C. Grover	Mary E. Lewis
Eugene, Oregon	Elisha Large	C. M. Bryan	C. A. Horton A	Welby Stevens‡	J. F. Cramer	Elma L. Hendricks
Eureka, Calif.	John F. Quinn	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	George F. Stewart	George B. Albee	H. A. Kendall
Evanston, Ill.	Henry D. Penfield	Edward W. Bell	A. DeLapp C	John F. Hahn	J. R. Skiles	Ida Faye Wright
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Dress	Frank Spahn	Gilbert H. Bosse C	Edward Kraft‡	Ralph Irons	Ruth McCullough
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis	John M. Carroll	Arthur MacKinnon A	Howard A. Goodwin†	Frederick A. Ashley	Georgia W. Rathbone
Everett, Wash.	A. C. Edwards	H. Arends	A. C. Edwards	M. C. Reardon‡	Clifford Carpenter	Mabel Ashley
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	Roy M. Johnson‡	B. B. Baker	Mrs. Duane Egbert
Fairhaven, Mass.	F. Eben Brown	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Clarence A. Terry†	Charles F. Prior	Avis M. Pillsbury

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos T	James W. Davis‡	J. J. Straight	Mrs. W. H. Conaway
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	W. J. Colbert†	Hector Belisle	Marjorie Wetherbee
Fargo, N. D.	Fred O. Olsen	Carl O. Jorgenson	Fred O. Olsen	M. G. Hagen	H. H. Kirk	Inga L. Rynning
Faribault, Minn.	Hadley P. Bell	T. A. Mealia	H. H. Meyer	A. E. Hutchinson	C. W. Cross	Florence D. Love
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine	Lloyd S. Newton	Michael Nevant	Andrew A. Stefanak	W. W. Irwin	Elizabeth Houser
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. Scott McFadyen	Sallie W. Tomlinson	Donald McQueen	B. C. Bramble‡	Horace Sisk	Margaret Walters
Ferndale, Mich.*	Theodore L. Degenhardt	T. H. O'Donoghue	Wilfred A. Laking	Roy F. Goodspeed	Edgar F. Down	Etta M. Vivian
Findlay, Ohio	Homer O. Dorsey	M. L. Jaqua	Charles E. Simpson A	Frank H. Huffman‡	F. L. Kinley	Mary Morrison
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woolacott	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	John J. Foley	George Francis	J. Emerson Greenaway
Flint, Mich.*	Harry M. Comins	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby	Mark E. Older	L. H. Lamb	William Webb
Floral Park, N. Y.	John McNeill	Edward J. Rock	William Wider A	Jordan L. Klahn	Rena C. Hayden	Lois C. Preston
Florence, Ala.	William I. Collier	S. B. Howard	S. C. Harlan	Herman Longshore‡	J. W. Powell	None
Florence, S. C.*	D. E. Ellerbe	Miles H. Anderson		P. E. McMillan†	John W. Moore	Marie B. Willcox
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Albert J. Rosenthal	John E. Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	Nick Entringer	L. P. Goodrich	Leila Janes
Forest Park, Ill.	Charles R. Hussey	Harold Hosler	Ben J. Hoffman C	Roy Mohr‡	W. Dimmett	Josephine Austin
Fort Collins, Colo.	Ray R. Mathews	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass T	Ed Wright‡	Ward I. Miller	Rozetta T. Cowan
Fort Dodge, Iowa	C. A. Garlock	H. R. Sittig	O. W. Sundberg	Iver Linder‡	K. D. Miller	Alice B. Storey
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. H. Childs	L. F. Albers	Margaret Jaeger	A. P. Meyer	A. I. Tiss	Irma Hopley
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks	Christena Luffel	Chas. P. Hamlin	Nixon Blair‡	V. M. Liston	Mrs. J. R. Prichard
Fort Smith, Ark.	James Jordan	C. W. Steuart	Frances Buck T	Jess McConnell‡	J. W. Ramsey	Mrs. K. L. Pardew
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross	Marion Carroll	D. W. Snyder T	William Putman	D. W. Bridges	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Milo R. Sprang‡	Merle Abbett	Rex Potterf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	T. J. Harrell	E. S. Birdsong	H. C. Michael A	W. B. Holland	William Green	H. N. Peterson
Fostoria, Ohio	C. B. Shuman	E. K. Cunningham	Gerald D. King A	F. W. Grill‡	H. L. Ford	Ella I. Robbins
Framingham, Mass.	Joseph Perini	William S. Walsh	John P. Dunn T	Otis H. Adams	Burr J. Merriam	Edith B. Hayes
Frankfort, Ind.	William P. Lockwood	John W. Campbell	John W. Campbell T	Lewis A. King	M. N. O'Bannon	Edith Thompson
Frankfort, Ky.	D. D. Smith	Mervin Parrent	Forrest F. Moore	Isaac A. Kennady	J. W. Ireland	Rebecca Gayle
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender	J. G. Crawford	J. L. Harrison	Vance W. Sayers	K. M. Russell	Mary H. Clarke
Frederick, Md.	Lloyd C. Culler	Louis E. Eichelberger	Louis E. Eichelberger T	Alfred W. Gaver‡	Eugene W. Pruitt	Josephine Etchison
Freeport, Ill.	Luke Stewart	George W. Loveland	W. C. Shouer T	Oscar Rotzler‡	B. F. Shafer	Ruth Hughes
Freeport, N. Y.	Robert E. Patterson	Howard E. Pearsall	Stephen W. Hunt T	August Petry	John W. Dodd	Mrs. Cowdery
Fremont, Neb.	Fred D. Drew	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	Herman Suhr‡	John G. Hanson	Mildred Palmer
Fremont, Ohio	Edward J. Franks	C. Dumminger	C. E. Cox A	O. J. Stierwalt‡	U. A. Diener	Mildred Mercier
Fresno, Calif.	Frank A. Homan	H. S. Foster	William Glass	Walter S. Henderson‡	Clarence W. Edwards	Sarah McCardle
Fullerton, Calif.	H. H. Kohlenberger	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch	James Sleeper‡	R. E. Green	D. Carrie Sheppard
Fulton, N. Y.	William C. Smith	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Clinton H. Hulett†	George R. Bodley	Ethel Dunham
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan	H. C. Thomas	J. H. Meighan	R. L. Bishop‡	C. A. Donahoo	Lena Martin
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. Maxey Dell, Sr.	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill T	Sam P. Harn	Horace F. Zetrouer	Mary B. Swinney
Galesburg, Ill.	Joe E. Anderson	Alfred Nystrom	Leo W. Morrison	Axel Carlson	Richard V. Lindsey	Curtis Wynn
Galveston, Tex.	Adrian F. Levy	Mildred M. Oser	F. A. Quin A	W. R. Willard	S. B. Graham	Joseph S. Ibbotson

Gardner, Mass.	Fred E. Perry	Benjamin F. Holden	J. Myron Moore A	Jaddus V. Leger†	Fordyce T. Reynolds	Barbara H. Smith
Garfield, N. J.	John M. Gabriel	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Wolchko C	George W. Sabo†	Norman W. Cameron	Olga Katz
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Don O. Cameron	E. H. Malone	E. H. Malone A	John A. Zangerle‡	Harold R. Maurer	None
Gary, Ind.	Ernest L. Schaible	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	John A. Sabo C	James V. Costello‡	H. S. Jones	Ralph Robert Shaw
Gastonia, N. C.*	George B. Mason	J. H. Kendrick	J. H. Kendrick A	T. L. Ware‡	W. P. Grier	Lottie Blake
Geneva, N. Y.	C. F. Nilder	J. Howard Groden	William Warder	Frank A. LaPointe†	Lynn Houseman	Mary Skinner
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Harold F. Mason	George E. Raynor	Harvey L. Doxey	August J. Wheeler	Hannibal H. Chapman	Lois Allen
Glendale, Calif.*	Joseph F. Baudino	Glenn E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	John R. Quinn‡	Willard S. Ford	Bess R. Yates
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Earle H. Stickney	Kenneth S. Ellsworth	Clifford B. Hall	George Lasher†	A. W. Miller	(Vacancy)
Gloucester, Mass.	Sylvester F. Whalen	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Frank A. Rogers†	Ernest W. Fellows	Edna Phillips
Gloucester City, N. J.	John F. Gorman	Daniel J. Lane	A. D. Koenemann	John C. Blandy†	Charles T. Hassard	Eva Stites
Gloversville, N. Y.	Chauncey C. Thayer	William H. Marple	E. A. James T	Bertha B. Eaton†	Harry A. Langworthy	Lucy Edel
Goldsboro, N. C.*	J. H. Hill	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence	J. H. Hawley‡	Ray Armstrong	Mary DeVane
Goshen, Ind.	Gordon D. Pease	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson	H. F. Banta‡	Ort L. Walter	Marie Stouder
Grand Forks, N. D.	J. Earl McFadden	Charles J. Evanson	Charles J. Evanson A	Henry Brenna	Elroy Schroeder	Irma Walker
Grand Island, Neb.	Thomas M. Dillon	F. S. White	John R. Geddes T	Walter H. Loescher‡	C. Ray Gates	Daisy Houck
Grand Junction, Colo.*	None	Helen C. Tomlinson	Francis I. Stringer T	James Schultz‡	J. Fred Essig	Lucile Burch
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George Welsh	Jacob VanWingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	(Board of 3)	Arthur W. Krause	Samuel H. Ranck
Granite City, Ill.	M. C. Kirkpatrick	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	Quincy Mathis	A. M. Wilson	Belle Stallings
Great Falls, Mont.	Julius J. Wuerthner	W. P. Harrison	T. Loye Ashton T	W. J. Burton‡	I. W. Smith	Louisa M. Fernald
Greeley, Colo.	E. M. Colpitts	W. A. Hamnett	Lena Pleak T	C. M. Whiteside‡	H. D. Eldridge	Mrs. Frank Phelps
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret	H. A. Draeger	John Tease C	James D. Beth	George E. Denman	Sybil Schuette
Greenfield, Mass.	Charles Fairhurst	Dana W. Parkhurst	Robert J. Darrow	George D. Haskins†	Frederick W. Porter	Gilbert C. Rich
Greensboro, N. C.*	Roger W. Harrison	Hargrave Bowles	C. H. Porterfield A	A. C. Hudson‡	Ben L. Smith	Nellie Rowe Jones
Greensburg, Pa.	Harry N. Yont	Mary Lou Bruning	Harry B. Armbrust C	Joseph B. Cherry	William H. McIlhattan	None
Greenville, Miss.	M. C. Smith	Guy Drew	William Lyon	John Hanway	F. W. Murphy	Amee Worthington
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	A. G. Furman‡	J. L. Mann	Fannie Taber
Greenville, Tex.	A. S. Moore	Mrs. Oscar Long	None	Chester Bull†	H. H. Chambers	Ida Pennington
Greenwood, Miss.	S. R. Keesler	Bonner Duggan	S. R. Keesler	T. R. Gregory‡	W. C. Williams	Sanders Smith
Greenwood, S. C.	E. Devore Andrews	R. M. McConnell	Robert J. Cartledge, Jr. T	J. Mac. Marshall‡	W. E. Black	Nancy M. Harper
Griffin, Ga.*	D. R. Cumming	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake	(Board)	J. L. Fortney	Mrs. Logan Wallace
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Alfred J. Garska	William G. Stamman	Joseph W. Glaser C	William G. Stamman	S. M. Brownell	None
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner	Ivan Ballenger	C. B. Rogers	J. W. Milner	B. F. Brown	Clara I. Bradley
Hackensack, N. J.*	Paul J. Foschini	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. Robert Featherstone A	Francis C. Koehler	George A. Merrill	Mary Boggan
Hagerstown, Md.	W. Lee Elgin	F. Richard Crowther	George E. Slaybaugh A	Guy G. Gantz‡	B. J. Grimes	Nellie Chrissinger
Hamilton, Ohio*	Raymond H. Burke	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas	W. K. Swan‡	D. R. Baker	Hattie James
Hammond, Ind.	Frank R. Martin	Arthur H. Spoerner	G. Bertram Smith C	Thomas Kennedy‡	L. L. Caldwell	James A. Howard
Hamtramck, Mich.	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz	Frank Matulewicz	Peter Szymczak C	Anthony Gugala	M. A. Kopka	Ruth Miller
Hannibal, Mo.	A. J. Mulvihill	W. C. Fisher	B. B. Bond	S. T. McIntyre‡	E. T. Miller	Helen D. Birch
Hanover, Pa.*	Harry B. Slagle	Richard S. Myers	J. C. Herman	(Board)	R. A. Bagshaw	Mabel C. Wolcott
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey	Charles Stovall	J. A. Seagrove	Charles Stovall	E. C. Deering	Mrs. L. P. Rorke
Harrisburg, Ill.	Ray Durham	Bernice Brown	N. A. Hermann	Earl Warfield	Russell Malan	Helen Giltosky
Harrisburg, Pa.	John A. F. Hall	Herman A. Earley	Eugene E. Miller C	Charles W. Burtnett†	Robert R. Abernethy	Alice R. Eaton
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert	Francis J. McDonald	Harry J. McLynden T	Edward A. Riordan	John P. Murray	Alma M. Lewis
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy	John A. Gleason	George H. Gabb T	George F. Kinsella†	Fred D. Wish, Jr.	Truman R. Temple

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Harvey, Ill.	F. W. Bruggemann	Frank C. Norton	James T. Wilkes	William O'Hara‡	C. C. Thompson	Marcia Broek
Hastings, Neb.	William Harm	Raymond L. Crosson	Helen Weiler T	A. K. Deffenbaugh‡	A. H. Staley	Ellen Smith
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Travis H. Boykin	J. H. McCaa	Travis H. Boykin	A. M. Fairley	W. I. Thames	Miss Clyde Smith
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn	Bernard H. Donahue	J. Beck Pierce A	Howard G. Brown†	Arlington Ingalls Clow	Donald K. Campbell
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert Robertson	George Grillo	Robert Robertson	John Van Hassell	Frederick H. Thoms	Harriet d'Archambaud
Hazleton, Pa.	James P. Costello, Jr.	Llewellyn Richards	Fred Walser T	Daniel Meehan	A. D. Thomas	Alice Willigerod
Helena, Mont.	Albert J. Roberts	Victor N. Kessler	Henry J. Ruegg T	Gar. Lutey‡	Payne Templeton	Mabel T. Miller
Hempstead, N. Y.	George M. Estabrook	Eugene P. Parsons	William J. Bohnet T	Maynard C. Schill	William A. Gore	Adelaide M. Faron
Henderson, Ky.	Robert B. Posey	Phil J. Thomy	C. T. Blackwell A	S. A. Banks	C. E. Dudley	Susan Towles
Herkimer, N. Y.	Guy C. Marshall	Helen F. Gillette	Helen F. Gillette	Helen F. Gillette	L. W. Bills	Edith M. Sheaf
Hibbing, Minn.	W. E. Horn	W. W. Brandt	S. L. Carroll A	C. J. Anderson	S. A. Patchin	(Vacancy)
Highland Park, Ill.	William M. Dooley	V. C. Musser	Lyle Gourley	Harry Earhart‡	R. H. Price	Mary A. Egan
Highland Park, Mich.	Blaine Colman	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	George L. Voorhis	William Lemmell	Katharyne Sleneau
High Point, N. C.*	C. S. Grayson	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe	T. R. Short‡	Charles F. Carroll, Jr.	Nancy K. Poston
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	John Harris	Daniel Kealey	Nina Hatfield
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings	Oscar Peterson	Henry J. Becksfort T	Peter Van Ark	Egbert E. Fell	Dora Schermer
Holyoke, Mass.	William P. Yoerg	John F. Sheehan	Ralph J. Thompson A	Bernard J. Grady†	William R. Peck	Frank G. Willcox
Homestead, Pa.	J. J. McLean	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	None	Port Eckles	William F. Stevens
Honolulu, T. H.	Charles S. Crane	Ernest Heen	Edwin P. Murray	Samuel M. Fuller‡	Oren E. Long	Grace M. Bartlett
Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder	E. Louise Strickland	E. Louise Strickland	(Vacancy)	R. W. Copeland	Maud Nelson
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Walter H. Cobb	Hattie Wood	C. H. Vinson	Aaron Davis	Gladstone Koffman	Miss Willie Rust
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick	Ola Hall	Madge Peterson T	D. R. F. Wheeler‡	H. C. Crumpacker	Marian Taft
Hornell, N. Y.	Ernest G. Stewart	John A. Burns	Howard P. Babcock T	George Sexsmith	Harrison Dodge	Helen G. Thacher
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	M. P. Moore T	Roy Gillenwater‡	Harvey H. Haley	Ethel Thompson
Houston, Tex.	Oscar F. Holcombe	Hollis Jacobs	W. H. Maunsell C	T. W. Browne	E. E. Oberholtzer	Julia Ideson
Hudson, N. Y.	William Wortman	Paul J. Delaney	William H. Clapp T	Anthony Fabiano†	John T. Kaemmerlen	Lydia Trimper
Huntington, Ind.	Foster E. Cutshall	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	Robert Mitchell	C. E. Byers	Priscilla McArthur
Huntington, W. Va.	George R. Seamonds	M. Dayton Lewis	E. A. Trenor	W. M. Martin‡	R. B. Marston	Miss L. Harvey
Huntington Park, Calif.	Elmer E. Cox	W. P. Mahood	W. H. Boss A	John R. Quinn‡		Ann Dierker
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	George Darwin‡	W. G. Hamm	Mrs. M. P. Darwin
Huron, S. D.*	J. C. Burns	Mervin F. Walt	M. F. Walt A	William R. Joy	A. J. Lang	Blanche Battin
Hutchinson, Kan.	D. J. Wilson	Z. A. Young	Charles Briggs	W. D. Kellogg‡	J. W. Gowans	H. Lucy Nichols
Independence, Kan.	Ralph C. Mitchell	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen	Guy Smith‡	J. H. Clement	Mabel Bays
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	F. B. Hamilton A	W. H. Miller‡	E. B. Street	Carrie Wallace
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reginald H. Sullivan	John M. Layton	James E. Deery C	James Cunningham‡	DeWitt S. Morgan	Luther L. Dickerson
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke A	John R. Quinn‡	Robert E. Cralle	Roberta Whitmore
Iowa City, Iowa	Myron J. Walker	Grover C. Watson	E. B. Raymond T	William J. White	Iver Opstad	Jessie Gordon
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick T	Lorin E. Mason‡	A. C. Hamilton	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Carl G. Miller	H. C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela	A. P. Farrell	John Jelsch	Lucile Monroe
Ironton, Ohio*	None	Don Hopkins	Ralph F. Mittendorf A	Pearl A. Pratt‡	John Miller	Helen Cloran
Ironwood, Mich.*	Raymond E. Garvey	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen	Edwin Hedlund	A. E. Erickson	Eileen K. FitzGerald

Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt	Walter H. Jamouneau	F. V. Schoonover C	James S. McDonough	Herschel S. Libby	May E. Baillet
Ithaca, N. Y.	Joseph B. Myers	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	Lewis E. Dofflemyer†	Claude L. Kulp	Anna Elsbree, Acting
Jackson, Mich.*	Russell Bengel	Clifton H. Vedder	A. M. Downey A	A. H. Anderson	Harold Steele	Dorothy Dowsett
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott	Mrs. F. B. Allred	D. W. McGehee A	T. W. Chandler	Kirby Walker	Annie M. Parker
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust	B. F. Graves	A. B. Foust	P. J. Phillips, Sr.‡	C. B. Ijams	Alice Drake
Jacksonville, Fla.	George C. Blume	W. C. Almand	J. E. Pace A	John L. Hall	R. C. Marshall	J. F. Marron
Jacksonville, Ill.	H. H. Vasconcellos	John R. Phillips	Marie M. Finney T	Earl Hembrough‡	R. O. Stoops	Grace Murray
Jamestown, N. Y.	Harry C. Erickson	Neil Olson	Donald W. Swanson C	Gust Anderson	Clinton Bush	Lucia Henderson
Janesville, Wis.*	T. O. Nuzum	M. A. Puerner	M. A. Puerner	F. L. Smith	Vernon E. Klontz	Bernice Colby
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell	J. Claire Manson	Frank A. Altman C	(County)	F. B. Snowden	Mrs. Howard E. Bolton
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens	Henry W. Ells	Roy C. Cobble T	Carney Stone	Russell T. Scobee	Julia Andrae
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Allen W. Jacobs	Clara Crooks	Clara Crooks T	Mildred Badger‡	E. G. McCullum	Emma Bricker
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C	James Tumulty	James A. Nugent	Edmund W. Miller
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash	Clarence R. Nimmons	Clarence R. Nimmons T	Clarence R. Nimmons	Howard Eccleston	Mrs. Eugene Foley
Johnson City, Tenn.	Marion Sell	E. J. Quillen	E. J. Quillen T	Charles S. Miller‡	C. E. Rogers	Mrs. George Wofford
Johnstown, N. Y.	Walter P. Barter	Archibald Wands	Edward D. O'Neil T	Joseph R. Younglove	Earl L. Ackley	Nina Isabelle Sloan
Johnstown, Pa.	Daniel J. Shields	John W. Cramer	Fulton I. Connor	M. M. Chudy	Dale McMaster	L. Helen Berkey
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones	Arthur R. Blackburn	Harry Kelly A	James C. Bell‡	Gale N. Hufford	Rena Barickman
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler	James Carr Cobb	William Weaver	Cecil Gage‡	R. H. Moore	Mary C. Neely
Joplin, Mo.	O. P. Mahoney	Maude E. Fones	Margaret Appelgate A	Warren Lofton‡	E. A. Elliott	Blanche Trigg
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Arthur L. Blakeslee	C. Ray Howard	Douglas P. Turnbull A	Wilbur Hunting	Loy Norrix	Flora B. Roberts
Kankakee, Ill.	Albert F. Hattenburg	Ralph B. Farmer	None	Victor Boudreau‡	Gilbert A. Willis	Dorothy Brown
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs	Howard Payne	George T. Darby	Roy Wheat‡	F. L. Schlagle	Donald Kohlstedt
Kansas City, Mo.*	Bryce B. Smith	Charles W. Regan	A. L. Darby	Frank McCabe	George Melcher	Irene Gentry, Acting
Kearny, N. J.	J. E. Frobisher	William B. Ross	James Ness, Jr. T	John Benson‡	Edmund L. Tink	Ruth W. Thiel
Keene, N. H.	Richard L. Holbrook	Frank H. Whitcomb	Walter M. Hubbard A	Ralph H. Proctor†	Laurence O. Thompson	Mary Lucina Saxton
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Morris P. Thomas	Frank C. Densberger	Margaret Hirschiser
Kenosha, Wis.*	None	A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell	(Board of 2)	Guy F. Loomis	Cora Frantz
Keokuk, Iowa	Frank A. Willmering	B. F. Earl	Harold C. Kiser	Charles E. Langley	R. L. Reid	Nannie P. Fulton
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders	Oscar D. Peterson	Emil F. Anson	William R. Scott	Charles Bruner	Elizabeth B. Curry
Key West, Fla.	Willard M. Albury	Archie Roberts	William A. Freeman	Samuel B. Pinder	Melvin E. Russell	Mamie Wardlow
Kingsport, Tenn.*	W. L. Holyoke	J. R. Pecktal	J. R. Pecktal	Walker Nelms	Ross N. Robinson	Mrs. T. E. Hurst
Kingston, N. Y.	Conrad J. Heiselman	Edgar J. Dempsey	Lester C. Elmendorf T	George W. Moore	B. C. Van Ingen	Mrs. C. K. Goodrich
Kingston, Pa.	Lewis S. Reese	Charles H. Blockberger	E. M. Rosser T		J. R. Merkel	Margaret Jackson
Kinston, N. C.	D. F. Wooten	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath	J. T. Pratt	W. A. Graham	Irene Hester
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Clifton Richmond	Carl K. Cook	J. J. Keller	Charles Mack‡	J. P. Wells	Enola Hawkins
Knoxville, Tenn.	W. W. Mynatt	W. H. Stapleton	Alan Frierson	John R. Boring	Harry Clark	Helen M. Harris
Kokomo, Ind.	Harold G. Freeland	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton	Merrill Jackson	C. V. Haworth	Susan E. Erlewine
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John F. Aszkler	Anthony J. Krause	W. J. Magee A	M. J. Darmstedter†	Clarence Conway	Jasmine Hardleben
Laconia, N. H.	E. J. Gallagher	Earl Flanders	E. J. Gallagher C	Charles L. Kimball†	John S. Gilman	Hazel J. Clark
La Crosse, Wis.	C. A. Boerner	Fred L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	B. E. Stoen	G. M. Wiley	Lilly M. E. Borreson

TABLE VIII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Lafayette, Ind.	Austin R. Killian	Jack LaFevre	Clyde C. Lewis C	Robert Swartz‡	Morris McCarty	Hazel M. Randolph
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy	Wilson J. Peck	Edgar G. Mouton	Rene Benoit	J. W. Faulk	Eloise Kennedy
Lagrange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal	J. H. Moss	Richard Hutchinson	J. J. Milam	F. F. Rowe	Jeanette Wilhoite
La Grange, Ill.	Walter P. Saunders	H. H. Mitchell	Fayette W. Reed	Charles M. Webb	J. C. Davies	Rebecca Ditto
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg T	E. R. Henry‡	Ward Anderson	Lottie Dees
Lakeland, Fla.*	Thomas D. Contner	J. L. Davis	J. L. Davis C	A. C. Walker	Carl S. Cox	Serena C. Bailey
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees T	John A. Zangerle‡	George A. Bowman	Mary Parsons
Lancaster, Ohio	J. W. Huddle	J. H. Malone	Rosannah Barnes A	Irvin Miller‡	Paul Wenger	Edith Baumgardner
Lancaster, Pa.	D. E. Cary	Daniel W. Coulter	Michael J. McNerney	Walter A. Buckins	Harvey A. Smith	Margaret Critchfield
Lansing, Mich.	Max A. Templeton	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	David E. Lord†	J. W. Sexton	E. Jennie McNeal
La Porte, Ind.	Alfred Norris	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	E. Otto Droege	E. B. Wetherow	Margaret Hager
Laredo, Texas	Albert Martin	A. R. Garcia	R. J. Benavides T	F. A. Lattig	W. P. Galligan	Margaret Yaeger
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	W. J. Pietrucha T	Henry Stuppy	J. B. McManus	Tessie Yopp
Latrobe, Pa.	E. A. Wolff	E. M. Eaton	A. G. Walter	(County)	John G. Hulton	Sara C. McComb
Laurel, Miss.	G. W. Hosey	J. C. Coats	A. D. Morris A	G. M. Geddie	R. H. Watkins	Ella Bradley
Lawrence, Kan.	Alfred Lawrence	J. William Stone	E. E. Alexander T	U. S. G. Plank‡	C. E. Birch	Lillian Constant
Lawrence, Mass.	Walter A. Griffin	John J. Daley	Walter A. Griffin	Joseph A. Doyle†	Dennis E. Callahan	Richard J. Sullivan
Lawton, Okla.	R. A. Jones	Harlan Lemaster	R. B. McCoy T	Grant Matheny‡	Clarence Scott	Mamie Small
Leavenworth, Kan.	J. H. Miller	E. A. Schaaf	C. P. Olund	A. E. Becker‡	Ira J. Bright	Elsie Evans
Lebanon, Pa.	C. Ray Bell	George H. Biely	Isaih M. Klopp	Richard U. Schock	John W. Hedge	Margaret C. Spohn
Leominster, Mass.	Sidney E. Bell	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw	James A. Connaughton†	William B. Appleton	Florence Wheeler
Lewiston, Me.	Donat J. Levesque	Lucien Lebel	Julian W. Deshaies A	Patrick Sullivan†	Alden A. Woodworth	Annie L. Barr
Lewistown, Pa.	John Healy	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf	(County)	Charles V. Erdley	None
Lexington, Ky.*	Reed Wilson	James Wilder	Fred Benckart	James M. Bronston	Henry Hill	Carrie Hunt
Lima, Ohio	A. L. Metheany	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	Bert Rusler‡	J. McClain Reed	Georgie McAfee
Lincoln, Ill.	George M. Eberle	George L. Morrill	George L. Morrill C	George Woodward†	D. F. Nickols	Ida M. Webster
Lincoln, Neb.	Oren S. Copeland	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg	P. H. Mathews	M. C. Lefler	Lulu Horne
Lincoln, R. I.		David B. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T	Archie Smith†	John L. Smith	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	William McGathen	Leo Huff	Elaine Million
Linden, N. J.	Myles J. McManus	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	Stephen Martis†	Paul R. Brown	Viola R. Maihl
Little Falls, N. Y.	John B. McGuire, Jr.	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Frank H. McTiernan†	Harold Corzett	Mabel Richards
Little Rock, Ark.	R. E. Overman	H. C. Graham	Roy Beard	Charles E. Moyer‡	R. C. Hall	Vera J. Snook
Lockport, N. Y.	Allan W. Van De Mark	H. P. Glover	R. M. Noble T	E. Wesley Roberts	Roy B. Kelley	Helene M. Prudden
Lodi, N. J.	Michael Cavallo	Joseph D. Pacella	Joseph Luna	V. Charles Focarino	Henry Matthews	Susan Hundermann
Logansport, Ind.	Russell F. Leonard	Edwin M. Hoyt	Edwin M. Hoyt	Roscoe L. Hawkins‡	R. T. Groninger	Alice D. Stevens
Long Beach, Calif.*	C. E. Wagner	E. L. Macdonald	Leigh A. Hume	William A. Vandecar	Kenneth Oberholtzer	Theodora Brewitt
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman	B. Drummond Woolley	William M. Smith	Mary Clarkson
Longview, Wash.	C. C. Tibbetts	D. Wiley Carpenter	Mrs. Faye S. Witt T	Howard C. Lum‡	E. J. McNamara	Weyana Lopp
Lorain, Ohio	Albert R. Matuszak	None	Frank Ayres A	Clark A. Phinney‡	Paul C. Bunn	Marion May King
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fletcher Bowron	Ralph E. Davis	Dan O. Hoye C	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Althea Warren
Louisville, Ky.	Joseph D. Scholtz	None	John R. Lindsay	John Kesselring	Zenos E. Scott	Harold Brigham
Lowell, Mass.	Dewey G. Archambault	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	John H. Dwyer†	Vincent M. McCartin	Frederick A. Chase

Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Slaton	Levina Williams	D. D. Martin A	E. C. Young	W. B. Irvin	Lola M. Urguette
Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross	Harold E. Dana	B. C. Ullmann A	Ralph B. Thompson	H. Arthur Schubert	Teresa A. Guertin
Lynchburg, Va.*	L. E. Lichford	John M. Otey	Ray S. Harris C	C. C. MacLeod	Omer Carmichael	Maude Campbell
Lynn, Mass.	J. Fred Manning	Joseph W. Attwill	Charles H. Tucker A	Alfred L. Poor†	Harvey S. Gruver	Helen Luitweiler
McAlester, Okla.*	Harry H. Chaney	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert T	Hugh W. Russell‡	Verl Teeter	Genevieve Pace
McComb, Miss.	Xavier A. Kramer	E. J. Triche	W. R. Watkins	D. N. Terrell	D. L. Blackwelder	Mrs. Joe Lilly
McKeesport, Pa.	George H. Lysle	John F. Alderin	W. V. Campbell C	Robert E. Taylor	J. H. Lawson	Jean May
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Nicholas J. Baker	Robert H. Caughey	D. J. Buckley C		William H. Church	None
Macon, Ga.	Charles L. Bowden	Viola Ross Napier	Frank Branan T	W. P. Gaillard	Walter P. Jones	Sallie M. Akin
Madison, Wis.	James R. Law	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster A	John Stock	R. W. Bardwell	Helen Farr
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Patrick J. Foley	T. P. McLaughlin	None	None	H. S. Bolan	None
Malden, Mass.	John D. Devir	Bessie L. Holden	William F. Galvin, Jr. C	Clarence E. Carney†	Farnsworth G. Marshall	Herbert L. Fison
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	William H. Johnson	Fred H. Bull, Jr.	Fred H. Bull, Jr. T	Barney Epstein	A. Z. Boothby	Eleanor Merrow
Manchester, N. H.	Damase Caron	M. J. Quinn	Leo G. Riel A	Michael J. Healy†	Austin J. Gibbons	Caroline Clement
Manhattan, Kan.	J. David Arnold	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson	Roy E. Barkyoumb‡	W. E. Sheffer	Mary Cornelia Lee
Manitowoc, Wis.	Martin Georgenson	Arthur Post	William C. Herrmann T	Roman C. Herman	Hugh S. Bonar	Florence E. Dunton
Mankato, Minn.	A. R. Kleinschmidt	F. W. Bates	Mrs. P. J. Lorentz T	F. J. Sperry	J. E. Anderson	Clara C. Bordwell
Mansfield, Ohio	Claude M. Hunter	William J. Beer, Jr.	P. L. Kelley A	Norman L. Wolfe‡	W. L. Miller	Lois MacKellar
Maplewood, Mo.	Frank L. Martini	John Hogan	Oscar E. Hegstrom	G. F. Breitenstein	George Dille	Josephine Alban
Marietta, Ohio	P. W. Griffiths	Henry Whittington	Harold D. Brooker	F. H. Quigley‡	H. L. Sullivan	Willia D. Cotton
Marinette, Wis.	Richard P. Murray	John Moore	John Moore	Charles H. Anderson	G. E. Watson	Hazel D. Laing
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney	Robert K. Custer	Robert K. Custer C	Irene Timmons‡	Elbert E. Day	Frances W. Davis
Marion, Ohio	Russell C. Snare	Walter S. Guthrie	J. L. Landes A	H. V. Mounts‡	C. A. Hudson	Helen Kramer
Marlborough, Mass.	Louis P. Ingalls	Peter B. Murphy	Louis P. Ingalls	Claude E. Williams†	Ernest P. Carr	Katherine Gorman
Marquette, Mich.	Louis W. Biegler	Mary A. Hogan	Joseph Cone A	Joseph Cone	Willard M. Whitman	Elizabeth L. Ellison
Marshall, Texas*	Louis W. Kariel	Newman Wells	Newman Wells T	J. J. Jones	Bryan Dickson	Eleanor H. Wooden
Marshalltown, Iowa	G. W. Darling	Anne McMahon	E. J. Paul T	H. F. Clemens	W. F. Shirley	Helen Rex
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. H. Dailey	Samuel M. Langford	Floyd Fawyer	R. W. Perry‡	G. W. Ropp	Mary C. Stribling
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods	William Wilson	Edward H. Shrodes	E. E. Taylor‡	Fred L. Teal	Bess B. Gressman
Mason City, Iowa*	H. C. Brown	Rena B. Mack	Rena Mack A	William H. Gleason‡	R. B. Irons	Lydia M. Barrette
Massena, N. Y.	R. A. Newton	Walter D. Clark	None	Joseph Romeo	Carl Warren	Mrs. James Warren
Massillon, Ohio	Richard Johns	Lewis Holcomb	Lewis Holcomb A	Lester S. Lash‡	Lee J. Smith	Florence Hulings
Mattoon, Ill.	E. E. Richardson	E. Guy Miller	E. W. Vollmer	Henry Gehl‡	Howard B. Black	Blanche Gray
Maywood, Ill.	C. Krausser	C. Tevander	H. Staup C	Roy H. Mohr‡	Eugene La Rowe	Vernell C. Dammeier
Meadville, Pa.	Fred F. Whipple	G. Stanley Maxwell	L. W. Koessling C	James S. Charlton	Warren P. Norton	Helen Dermitt
Medford, Mass.	John C. Carr	Charles A. Winslow	Alexander A. Lucey A	William F. Grady†	J. Stevens Kadesch	Mary H. Davis
Medford, Ore.	C. C. Furnas	M. L. Alford	Gus H. Samuels T	J. B. Coleman‡	E. H. Hedrick	E. Fay Woolsey
Melrose, Mass.	Robert A. Perkins	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Gardner B. Wardwell A	Frank J. Sherman†	Herman H. Stuart	Elsie M. Hatch
Melrose Park, Ill.	Andy Frenzel	Michael J. Laraia	Michael J. Laraia C	John S. Clark‡	Eugene La Rowe	Alma Wolf
Memphis, Tenn.	Watkins Overton	D. C. Miller	Joseph P. Boyle	Joe S. Hicks	Ernest C. Ball	Jesse Cunningham
Menominee, Mich.	Michael C. Olsen	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe	Edward W. Nowack	John L. Silvernale	Ruth Papin
Meriden, Conn.	Francis R. Danaher	Ruth E. Payne	Henry J. Thomas	Walter Savage	Raymond N. Brown	Martha Bartlett
Meridian, Miss.	C. Vinson	R. S. Tew	C. Vinson	W. W. George	H. M. Ivy	Mrs. T. L. Bailey
Methuen, Mass.	Thomas Gunter	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	Henry H. Crompton†	Lewis H. Conant	Beatrice Weibel
Miami, Fla.*	Robert R. Williams	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller	G. R. Green	James T. Wilson	Frances G. Parsons

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Michigan City, Ind.	Fred Parker	Frank Wentland	Lowell T. Hay C	William Blank	M. C. Murray	Marie Wilcox
Middlesborough, Ky.	W. K. Evans	H. H. Hutchen	J. H. Lee A	H. R. Giles	J. W. Bradner	Dorothy Sprague
Middletown, Conn.	Charles A. Schaefer	Raymond J. Wamester	Mark F. Dunn C	John J. Tynan	Fred W. Shearer	Nathaly Newton
Middletown, N. Y.	Robert P. Anderson	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	Lawrence S. Conkling†	Ernest H. Burdick	Grace I. Winslow
Middletown, Ohio*	Earl Grant	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	W. K. Swan‡	R. W. Solomon	Emma Hale
Milford, Mass.	John H. Gardella	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan	William F. Clancy†	A. O. Caswell	Ethelyn Blake
Millville, N. J.	Harry Jones	John H. Fisher	Clarence H. Reeves	John W. Matthews	Edward McComsey	Emma Dummett
Milton, Mass.	F. A. Gaskins	G. Frank Kemp	Fred N. Krim	William W. Churchill†	Horace F. Turner	Carrie S. Allen
Milwaukee, Wis.	Daniel Webster Hoan	Egie J. Gut	William H. Wendt C	George Bartelt	Milton C. Potter	M. S. Dudgeon
Minneapolis, Minn.	George E. Leach	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Edward S. Gould	Carroll R. Reed	Carl Vitz
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg	J. B. Schmidt	Keith Thompson T	M. J. Engeseth	L. A. White	Jean Taggert
Mishawaka, Ind.	Carl J. Castleman	Joseph M. Canfield	Cyriel Himschoot C	Elmer Groff‡	P. C. Emmons	Ella Hodges
Missoula, Mont.	Dwight N. Mason	J. I. McDonald	H. K. Powell T	D. B. Curry‡	Ira B. Fee	Nina M. Ford
Mitchell, S. D.	G. Fredericks	Thomas Eastcott	J. W. Broadbent	L. F. Geiger	J. C. Lindsey	Lora Crouch
Moberly, Mo.	Thomas J. Tydings	George H. Mitchell	None	Ralph N. Blake	M. F. Beach	Virginia Connell
Mobile, Ala.	C. A. Baumhauer	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler	H. M. Touart‡	W. C. Griggs	Emma C. Harris
Modesto, Calif.	J. H. King	H. E. Gragg	H. E. Gragg A	H. E. Gragg	J. H. Bradley	Bessie B. Silverthorn
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp	Mrs. August N. Brissman	Mrs. August N. Brissman	Chauncey King‡	E. P. Nutting	Alice Williams
Monessen, Pa.	James Gold	John C. Lermann	Peter Ratica	Albert Marchione	John A. Goetz	None
Monroe, La.	H. H. Benoit	P. A. Poag	P. A. Poag T	Joe E. Hanna‡	E. L. Neville	Mrs. J. M. Townes
Monroe, Mich.	Daniel A. Knaggs	Doras A. Soleau	Daniel A. Knaggs	J. Emmet Kirby	George Cantrick	Mary Crowther
Monrovia, Calif.	R. A. Merchant	F. R. Schallert	None	John R. Quinn‡	J. W. Ayer	Ann Crews
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard H. Faulkner	David Mabey†	A. L. Threlkeld	Margery Quigley
Montgomery, Ala.	W. A. Gunter	W. L. Jackson	B. A. Kilgrew A	J. J. Flowers‡	Clarence Dannelly	Laura Elmore
Morgantown, W. Va.*	W. T. Hughes	Russel K. Bolton	Russel K. Bolton T	C. W. Perrine‡	Floyd B. Cox	Betty Berry
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	John W. Simmins†	J. Burton Wiley	Grace D. Rose
Moundsville, W. Va.	W. W. Wilson	J. D. Clark	Lee Roy E. Yoho	Paul A. Dechan‡	Louis R. Potts	Ida M. Hankins
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp	Emeriggio J. Fincato	Richard Morgan		Gerald Beierschmitt	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Donald R. Westendorf	Joseph H. Matthews	Harold C. Englund	Harold Lindsey	L. W. Fast	Ann Crocker
Mount Vernon, Ill.	C. C. Satterfield	John M. Ayers	C. B. Pavey T	Angus Harlow‡	J. Lester Buford	Margaret L. Pittman
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Denton Pearsall, Jr.	Thomas John Dooling	John Lynn C	Edwin W. Pattison	William H. Holmes	Alice Jewett
Muncie, Ind.	Ira J. Wilson	Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	B. Kniffin Wilson‡	H. B. Allman	Sally Ann Robards
Munhall, Pa.	Albert Williams	John H. Percival	W. C. McClure T	Roy Brady	E. O. Liggett	W. F. Stevens
Muscatine, Iowa	S. G. Bronner	H. H. Hanson	C. E. Graebner	R. P. Jacobs	A. A. Johnson	Cornelia Rhynsburger
Muskegon, Mich.*	Erwin A. Larsen	Rynard F. Cooper	Fred Backstrom A	Bob Marsh	John Craig	Tefft Hewitt
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	Edward J. Lorenz	R. J. Miles	Margaret Kroeze A	Henry Seng	William Booker	None
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. M. McManus	R. L. Davis	H. W. Pritchett A	Carl Pate‡	J. R. Holmes	Cora Case Porter
Nanticoke, Pa.	Evan J. Williams	Martin B. Znaniecki	Vincent Znaniecki	John Williams	A. P. Diffendafer	None
Nashua, N. H.	Eugene H. Lemay	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Samuel Dearborn T	Arthur M. Richard	Earle Tracey	Clara Smith
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas L. Cummings	S. H. McKay	William Burton C		W. A. Bass	F. W. Drury

Natchez, Miss.	W. J. Byrne	L. P. Conner	None	R. Lee Wood	W. H. Braden	Ellen H. Kelly
Natick, Mass.	C. Ray Bennett	James H. Fleming	Walter D. Leavitt T	Patrick H. Donlon†	Clifford R. Hall	Mira R. Partridge
Naugatuck, Conn.	John J. Sheridan	Charles F. Daly	Edward Lingenheld A	Rocco Mariano†	James Brohpy	Jessie F. DeShong
Needham, Mass.	None	E. Bertha Behnke	Melville W. Grant	Charles W. Woodbury†	Harry A. Brown	Barbara Abbott
New Albany, Ind.	Noble F. Mitchell	James G. Ferrell	John Peters A	None	C. B. McLinn	Annette L. Clark
Newark, N. J.	Meyer C. Ellenstein	Harry S. Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy	Theodore Fierstein†	Stanley Rolfe	Beatrice Winser
Newark, Ohio	Jesse A. Grove	Howard J. Fleming	S. O. Coyle A	William J. Wulphoop‡	P. B. Edwards	Mary Pierce
New Bedford, Mass.	Leo E. J. Carney	Charles W. Deasy	Gilbert J. Freitas	Eugene F. Phelan†	Allen P. Keith	Harland A. Carpenter
New Bern, N. C.	W. C. Chadwick	F. T. Patterson	George C. Jones A	B. O. Jones‡	H. B. Smith	Fannie Howerton
New Britain, Conn.	George J. Coyle	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Day C	Thomas Linder	Carlyle C. Ring	Greta E. Brown
New Brunswick, N. J.	Frederick F. Richardson	John F. Boyce	Robert P. March C	Samuel G. Cohen†	Frederick Sickles	Roger H. McDonough
Newburgh, N. Y.*	James D. Tweed	Annie P. Templeton	A. B. Slaughter C	William J. Kohl	Snyder J. Gage	Sarah Corwin, Acting
Newburyport, Mass.	James F. Carens	Henry W. Little	Norbert Carey A	John Shea†	Charles R. Thibadeau	Irving S. Cole
New Castle, Ind.	Sam J. Bufkin	John Rutlidge	John Rutlidge T	Charles Carpenter‡	Edward J. Llewellyn	Feryl Sipe Goar
New Castle, Pa.	Charles E. McGrath	C. Ed Brown	James L. Fink	A. Clyde Shoaf	Clyde C. Green	Alice Sterling
New Haven, Conn.	John W. Murphy	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe	Ralph L. Bishop†	Joseph A. Fitzgerald	Lindsey Brown
New Kensington, Pa.	Dick Reeser	L. G. Heinle	W. K. Henley	L. G. Heinle	E. T. Chapman	Mary M. Restalli
New London, Conn.*	Alton T. Miner	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon	Joseph C. Collins	Warren A. Hanson	Frederick Edgerton
New Orleans, La.	Robert S. Maestri	W. P. Brand	Jess S. Cave	Henry Umbach†	Nicholas Bauer	John Paul Jacobs
New Philadelphia, Ohio	A. H. Williams	E. Schumacher	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Ralph Richardson‡	H. S. Carroll	Helen Olmstead
Newport, Ky.*	Joseph G. Hermann	A. C. Joseph	Elmer T. Gray	Jacob Roll	A. D. Owens	Henrietta Litzendorff
Newport, R. I.	Henry S. Wheeler	W. Norman Sayer	Benjamin F. Downing T	John B. Sullivan†	Harold T. Lowe	A. Louise Cottrell
Newport News, Va.*	B. G. James	A. M. Hamilton	L. J. Kopke A	W. C. Taylor	Joseph H. Saunders	Gwendolyn Evans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Harry Scott	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan	Paul A. Bankson†	Herold C. Hunt	Aubry Hill Graham
Newton, Iowa	F. M. Woodrow	H. J. Lammers	M. G. Addicks T	Charles E. Kendall	B. C. Berg	Gypsy Patton
Newton, Kan.*	Clay C. Hayman	K. L. Brode	Adella Martin	Oscar Jones‡	John B. Heffelfinger	Mrs. L. A. McGaughey
Newton, Mass.	Edwin O. Childs	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	John W. Murphy†	Julius E. Warren	Julius Lucht
New York, N. Y.	Fiorello H. LaGuardia	Robert L. Tudor	Joseph D. McGoldrick	F. J. H. Kracke†	Harold G. Campbell	H. M. Lydenberg
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	W. Levell Draper	George J. Rickert	Charles H. Brown, Jr. C	John C. Palumbo	James F. Taylor	Bertha M. Cudebec
Niles, Mich.	W. H. Corbett	Walter Enger	Ilah Warren T	(Board of 4)	F. W. Crawford	Orril Coolidge
Niles, Ohio	William P. Kearney	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	David H. Wick‡	S. J. Bonham	Ida E. Sloan
Norfolk, Neb.	J. Roy Carter	A. O. Hazen	Bertha Cooper T	Andrew Larson‡	Allen Burkhardt	Mrs. G. D. Butterfield
Norfolk, Va.*	John Arch Gurkin	John D. Corbell	A. Preston Breeden A	C. Q. Nugent†	C. W. Mason	Mary D. Pretlow
Norristown, Pa.	Anson B. Evans	William S. Bowen	William P. Sutch T	(Board of 12)	H. O. Dietrich	Helen A. Bomberger
North Adams, Mass.	F. J. O'Hara	William G. Carter	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	John J. Burns†	J. F. McGroary	Elizabeth Furst
Northampton, Mass.	William H. Feiker	John P. Foley	Horace C. LaFleur A	Michael J. Fitzgerald†	William R. Barry	Joseph L. Harrison
N. Attleborough, Mass.	Irving Linley	John A. Rose	Allan A. Gordon	William C. Middleton†	George W. Morris	Ethel Rix
North Braddock, Pa.	J. P. McLeigh	John O. Jones	Michael Pendro	(County)	F. DeWitt Zuerner	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	Ross L. Lawhon	O. W. Neely	Percy H. Machin T	Charles E. Moyer‡	J. A. Cox	None
North Platte, Neb.	George B. Dent, Jr.	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T	Virgil D. Lewis‡	W. J. Braham	Eleanor Wheeler
North Providence, R. I.	None	Louis A. Sweet	Emery Levesque T	John Lee†	James McGuire	Veronica Hurley
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Myles W. Joyce	J. M. Zimmerman	E. S. Hering T	G. W. Treichler†	C. L. Moss	H. P. Van Voorhees
Norwalk, Conn.	Frank T. Stack	LeRoy D. Downs	William F. Brunicardi C	Charles T. McGovern	Philip A. Jakob	Ella Lindeberg
Norwich, Conn.	Anthony W. O'Connell	Robert C. Woodmansee	Alexander Jordan T	(Vacancy)	James Murphy	Mrs. R. S. Hamilton
Norwood, Mass.*	Charles E. Houghton	James E. Pendergast	Edmund F. Murphy	Edward A. Flaherty‡	Lincoln Lynch	Jane A. Hewitt
Norwood, Ohio	Amos L. Eyler	R. Edward Tepe	A. M. Schoneberger A	George Guckenberger‡	Harold S. Bates	Alice Isphording
Nutley, N. J.	Frederick H. Young	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife	Henry Conover	John A. Spargo	Irene C. Phillips

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Oakland, Calif.*	William J. McCracken	William W. Chappell	H. G. Williams A	L. J. Kennedy‡	E. W. Jacobsen	John B. Kaiser
Oak Park, Ill.	James A. Howe	H. N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	Joseph B. Ford‡	William J. Hamilton	Elsie McKay
Ogden, Utah	Harman W. Peery	Ella E. O. Ballantyne	M. L. Critchlow A	George E. Brown‡	W. Karl Hopkins	Elva L. Wattis
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	John J. Livingston	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	John Roach	A. J. Laidlaw	Sophronia Dewey
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne	C. S. Hetrick	E. R. Gnade	B. N. Sutley	Vaughn R. DeLong	Florence Trosh
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	J. Frank Martin	M. Peshek, Jr.	F. G. Baker A	Jim Bodine‡	C. K. Reiff	Mabel H. Peacock
Okmulgee, Okla.	M. F. Maroney		Harry De Vinna	Ural Simmons‡	Max Chambers	Jennie Elrod
Old Forge, Pa.	James Tedesco	Anthony Connarota	William Evans C	(County)	B. T. Harris	Samuel Palilla
Olean, N. Y.	J. E. McAuliffe	W. T. Donigan	F. C. Kamler A	E. B. McGranaghan†	W. C. Greenawalt	Maud D. Brooks
Olympia, Wash.	David Gammell	O. U. Tatro	M. Y. Haskett	R. W. Salter‡	Leland P. Brown	Lillian Collins
Olyphant, Pa.	Andrew Blainer	Harry Metrinko	Ernest Symons	James F. Lally‡	John A. Dempsey	Stephen Colucci
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler	Emmett Hannon	Charles E. Stenicka C	Carl King‡	Homer W. Anderson	Bertha Baumer
Oneida, N. Y.	A. K. Zellner	Charles Kingsbury, Jr.	Robert H. DeWitt C	Charles L. Willis†	Albert H. Covell	Nellie Myrick
Oneonta, N. Y.	Daniel Franklin	W. Arthur Holley	Charles H. Bowdish	Lavern Palmer	George J. Dann	Rosanna C. Bagg
Ontario, Calif.	George P. Weldon	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody	M. A. Cranmer†	C. W. Randall	Alberta Schaefer
Orange, N. J.	Ovid C. Bianchi	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi	John Keaster	W. Burton Patrick	John B. Fogg
Orlando, Fla.	S. Y. Way	J. A. Stinson	W. C. Lanier C	F. D. Hardaway	J. B. Walker	Olive Brumbaugh
Oshkosh, Wis.	C. A. Wiechering	James A. Chase	Rudolph F. Kriz C	John Hackbarth	C. C. Bishop	Natalie Huhn
Oskaloosa, Iowa	George E. Burdock	Howard R. Stewart	None	Harry Glenn	Raymond J. Carroll	Elizabeth Michener
Ossining, N. Y.	Howard Dunscomb	L. H. Acker	Ralph Roberts	William F. Wagner†	Harold Loomis	Blanche Davis
Oswego, N. Y.	Willard J. Hall	Leonard T. Gadwood	Thomas J. Hunter	George V. Joy†	Frederick Leighton	Juanita Kersey
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin	Howard W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey	Andrew Fox	C. J. Byrne	Vera Beem
Ottumwa, Iowa	C. A. Hill	Alvah C. Orvis	Henry W. King A	S. K. Alderdice	Frank Douma	May Dietch
Owensboro, Ky.	Harry C. Smith	E. J. Rhodes	Lyman S. Cox	J. B. Hacker	J. L. Foust	Sue R. McCullough
Owosso, Mich.	John N. Axford	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps	John Cameron	E. J. Willman	Maud C. Thompson
Paducah, Ky.*	Edgar T. Washburn	Rudy W. Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Mabel Troutman	H. L. Smith	Harriett Boswell
Painesville, Ohio*	None	J. H. Murray	J. H. Murray	H. Z. Pethtel‡	C. C. Pierce	Ruth Hayes Pierce
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	Irma L. Campbell	W. L. Johnson	J. W. McAllister	Bonner Frizzell	Georgia McMeans
Palo Alto, Calif.	Byrl R. Salsman	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. E. Taylor	J. R. Overturf	Anne Hadden
Pampa, Tex.*	Ed S. Carr	W. M. Craven	W. T. Williamson	W. M. Craven	L. L. Sone	Mrs. James Todd
Paris, Tex.	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	A. H. Chamness	Nina Shelton
Parkersburg, W. Va.	John S. Dunn	Myrtle Hoffman	Andy Swearingen	Peter Jackson‡	John A. Davis	Anna Taylor
Park Ridge, Ill.	Arthur L. Jones	C. F. Nast	Robert D. Hams T	R. C. McGregor	Harry D. Winslow	Frances Holbrook
Parma, Ohio	Roland E. Reichert	Samuel S. Nowlin	Samuel S. Nowlin A	John A. Zangerle‡	Frank Shields	None
Parsons, Kan.	Ray Elam	Dale M. Raymond	E. R. Gould	Owen Bailey	Rees Hughes	Belle Curry
Pasadena, Calif.*	Edward O. Nay	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	S. F. Cheshire	John A. Sexson	Doris Hoit
Passaic, N. J.	Benjamin F. Turner	A. D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead	Edward J. Levendusky†	A. D. Arnold	Maud Stull
Paterson, N. J.	Bernard L. Stafford	Edward DuPree	Stephen P. Radics C	William P. Furrey†	John R. Wilson	Leo R. Etzkorn
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Thomas P. McCoy A	James J. Garvey†	Frank A. R. Allen	Richard T. Garland
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel A. Conroy A	Cornelius J. Flynn†	William A. Welch	Nathan Masterson

Peekskill, N. Y.	Myle J. Holley	E. Ervin Gardner, Jr.	Albert E. Cruger	J. Wesley Barker	J. E. Scott	Ella F. Fowler
Pekin, Ill.	W. E. Schurman	Allen R. Farmer	George Behrens T	Louis B. Watson	C. B. Smith	Mrs. William Haase
Pensacola, Fla.*	L. C. Hagler	J. E. Frenkel	V. A. Bruno	L. W. Wells	J. H. Varnum	Lucia Tryon
Peoria, Ill.	D. H. McClugage	Francis D. Nash	F. G. Bruninga C	Dan Goggin	E. C. Fisher	Earl W. Browning
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Edward J. Patten	Philip P. Costello	Edward J. Dalton C	Sol Kelsey†	William C. McGinnis	Alice Cladek
Peru, Ind.	W. H. Long	H. E. Worl	H. E. Worl T	Leroy Shively‡	Paul Crodian	Inez Colby
Petersburg, Va.*	John R. Jolly	William F. Spotswood	William F. Spotswood A	None	Henry G. Ellis	Theresa D. Hodges
Phenix City, Ala.	Ashby Floyd	Joseph Bird	Joseph Bird T	B. T. Prince‡	L. P. Stough	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	S. Davis Wilson	William H. Felton	Luther B. Harr T	Cornelius Haggerty†	Alexander Stoddard	Franklin H. Price
Phillipsburg, N. J.	William P. Watson	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman	Matthew B. Bercaw	Clarence V. Sloan	Edna Woodruff
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Walter J. Thalheimer	William G. Elder	Thomas M. Sullivan A	Lannas S. Henderson	John D. Loper	Jane Hudgins
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins	John T. Bush	G. Irwin Yarnall A	J. Frank Coley‡	Martin L. Peters	Alta Kriebel
Pine Bluff, Ark.	James P. McGaughy	R. E. Lee	James P. McGaughy	S. F. Valux‡	J. R. Allen	Mrs. C. W. Bishop
Piqua, Ohio*	V. R. Osborn	Cloyd Smith	W. J. Baldwin	Dorsey D. Kessler‡	George C. Dietrich	Gertrude L. Irvin
Pittsburg, Kan.	Phillip Schmidt	Leonard Boyd	W. L. Baldwin A	Ira L. Harper‡	M. M. Rose	Theresa G. Randolph
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully	Edward S. Lindsay	James P. Kerr C	P. C. Williams	Benjamin G. Graham	David D. Cadugan
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon	Harold F. Goggins	Anthony J. Sottile A	Roy A. Vincent†	Edward J. Russell	Francis H. Henshaw
Pittston, Pa.	Kenneth J. English	Joseph P. Fitzpatrick	S. C. Andoloro	(Board of 4)	Elizabeth Battler	Charlotte I. Mason
Plainfield, N. J.	Harvey R. Linbarger	Fred Toegel	Ross R. Deardorff	Charles A. Peterson†	Frederick W. Cook	Florence M. Bowman
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Frank Bourdeau†	George M. Elmendorf	Helen E. Hale
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr.	Thomas F. Crawford†	Simon M. Horstick	Catherine Boice
Plymouth, Mass.	James A. White	Herbert K. Bartlett	John Brewer	Thomas L. Cassidy	Anson B. Handy	Charlotte Haskins
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Brokenshire	George Trebilcox	Thomas Evans	William H. McAlarney‡	Henry S. Jones	None
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell	J. Ward Green	J. Ward Green T	Mark Manly‡	E. Norman Vaughn	Annette Crogster
Pomona, Calif.	Charles Short	H. A. Leigh	H. A. Leigh A	John R. Quinn‡	Emmett C. Clark	Sarah Jacobus
Ponca City, Okla.	W. W. Vance	C. E. Norton	George F. Smith	Sid Spore‡	Charles P. Howell	Mrs. Paul E. Sterba
Pontiac, Mich.*	James E. Mahar	H. A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman	W. R. Ransom	James H. Harris	Adah Shelley
Port Angeles, Wash.	R. E. Davis	N. M. Hawkins	Fred P. Hensen	Vernon J. Robinson‡	Forrest W. Breakey	Jennilu Norris
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Neal D. Rader	A. F. Hine	Parsons Pilcher	E. B. McSwain	G. M. Sims	Lucy Stiefel
Port Chester, N. Y.	William B. Banister	Thomas L. Telesca	Harry Wunsch T	William D. Hill	Evans Jones	Clara S. Merritt
Port Huron, Mich.	Charles D. Rettie	Emma C. Fitzpatrick	Harry G. Schuberth	Joseph Beatty	Laurens Packard	Leila B. Wilcox
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Wendell E. Phillips	John F. Cleary	Paul A. Symonds T	Charles F. McCoy†	Arthur H. Naylor	Edith Dugar
Portland, Me.*	Arthur E. Craig	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith	Leo P. Hinds†	William B. Jack	Jane Burbank
Portland, Ore.	Joseph K. Carson, Jr.	Will E. Gibson	R. E. Riley	Charles Ringler‡	Ralph E. Dugdale	Nell A. Unger
Portsmouth, N. H.	Kennard E. Goldsmith	John J. Henson	Remick H. Laighton A	James H. Whalley†	Harry L. Moore	Hannah G. Fernald
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Harold Clayton	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams	Carl Smith‡	Frank Appel	Mrs. Frank W. Moulton
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh	L. C. Brinson	L. C. Brinson A	J. T. Gallilee†	H. A. Hunt	Esther M. Wilson
Pottstown, Pa.	Jesse R. Evans	Edmund W. Critchley	W. H. Reifsnyder	(Board of 10)	Frank M. Haiston	Freda E. Gloss
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord	G. A. Berner	Aaron Moore	John B. Dingler	L. A. BuDahn	Edith Patterson
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	George V. L. Spratt	Robert F. Jones	Le Grande Crippen T	Edgar B. Baker	Fox D. Holden	Louis M. Nourse
Providence, R. I.	John F. Collins	Joseph E. Maguire	William F. Brown A	Michael Cardarelli†	James L. Hanley	Clarence E. Sherman
Provo, Utah	Mark Anderson	I. G. Bench	Mary F. Smith A	L. T. Atwood	J. C. Moffitt	Maline S. Bandley
Pueblo, Colo.	George J. Stumpf	Mary E. Weaver	C. P. Western C	S. P. McCoun‡	J. H. Risley	Claire K. Knox
Quincy, Ill.	Leo W. Lenane	Duke Schroer	Leo F. Amen C	Charles W. Zang	R. O. Evans	Margaret Ringier
Quincy, Mass.	Thomas S. Burgin	Emery L. Crane	Leo E. Mullin A	Nathan G. Nickerson	James N. Muir	Galen W. Hill

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Racine, Wis.	Roy A. Spencer	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Walter E. Hood	W. C. Giese	M. Louise Hunt
Rahway, N. J.	John E. Barger	Samuel R. Morton	James J. Kinneally T	George M. Gage	Arthur L. Perry	Helen Peters
Raleigh, N. C.	George A. Iseley	J. E. Sawyer	George A. Iseley	D. B. Harrison‡	Claude F. Gaddy	Mrs. J. S. Atkinson
Rapid City, S. D.*	Robert S. Hill	C. I. Leedy	R. E. Smith T	W. D. Henegar	E. B. Bergquist	Marjorie Smith
Reading, Pa.	J. Henry Stump	Birch Wilson	Charles A. Hofses, Jr.	Milton E. Bortz	Thomas Ford	A. D. Keator
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough T	George W. Bray	Edwin C. Gilland	H. Gertrude Capen
Redlands, Calif.	Gus A. Peterson	C. P. Hook	C. P. Hook A	C. P. Hook	John Branigan	Mabel Inness
Reno, Nev.	John A. Cooper	J. B. Reese	D. W. Dunkle A	Frank Campbell‡	E. Otis Vaughn	Henry Miles
Rensselaer, N. Y.	William T. Wright	Harvey C. Younghans	Katherine B. Sanderson T	Charles S. Finkle†	Walter S. Clark	Kathleen G. Millis
Revere, Mass.	Laurence J. Gillis	Joseph B. McChristal	Josephine M. Farrell A	John M. Liset†	Carl F. Lindstol	Nina E. Cross
Richmond, Calif.*	O. R. Ludewig	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	J. O. Ford	W. T. Helms	Norah McNeill
Richmond, Ind.	John R. Britten	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban	None	W. G. Bate	Ada Bernhardt
Richmond, Va.	J. Fulmer Bright	E. S. Bolen	T. Coleman Andrews C	Robert L. Saville†	Jesse H. Binford	Thomas P. Ayer
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Herbert I. Lowe	Elwood G. Hoyt	Herbert I. Lowe T	Axel O. Dixon	A. Ray Palmer	Muriel Kern
Ridgewood, N. J.	Frank D. Livermore	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin	Albert C. Brooks	Irwin B. Somerville	Elizabeth Butcher
River Rouge, Mich.	Arnold C. Frutig	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters C	Lee L. Rivard	Alexander MacDonald	Jane Hartsig
Riverside, Calif.	William C. Evans	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	G. V. Claytor‡	Ira C. Landis	Charles F. Woods
Roanoke, Va.*	Walter W. Wood	L. D. James	Harry R. Yates A	None	D. E. McQuilkin	Pearl D. Hinsley
Rochester, Minn.	W. A. Moore	F. R. Finch	Carl G. Schwarz T	Ralph La Plant	George H. Sanberg	Grace M. Stevens
Rochester, N. H.	John F. Conrad	Frank E. Hussey	J. Stacy Tripp	Alfred J. Beaudoin†	Arthur S. Rollins	Lillian E. Parshley
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker	Thomas P. O'Leary	Louis B. Cartwright C	W. H. Woodworth	James M. Spinning	John A. Lowe
Rockford, Ill.	Charles F. Brower	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand	August Swenson	Selmer Berg	Jane Hubbell
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers	Ben R. Neely	T. C. Marshall	W. W. Miller†	W. C. Sullivan	Louise McMaster
Rock Island, Ill.	R. P. Galbraith	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	Charles Nicholls‡	Earl H. Hanson	Elsie Schacker
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Horace L. Allen	James H. Patten	Ervin D. Johnson T	George H. Wetjen	Floyd B. Watson	Alice H. Decker
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	J. Q. Robinson	L. B. Aycock	M. Williamson T	None	R. M. Wilson	Mrs. Nell Battle
Rome, Ga.*	H. H. Keel	F. L. Sammons	Paul Mote A	W. A. Knowles	B. F. Quigg	Helen Eastman
Rome, N. Y.	E. Huntington Ethridge	James A. Doyle, Jr.	Lynn C. Butts T	James D. Casey†	George R. Staley	Helen Salzmann
Roselle, N. J.	Edward S. Hagerthey	J. F. Ostrander	Hugh Buxton	George F. Dravis	Joseph L. Bustard	Sarah Fralich
Roswell, N. Mex.*	Charles L. Allison	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	C. M. Cooper	J. D. Shinkle	Louise Hamilton
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Fletcher L. Renton	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa	Duncan McRae	N. J. Quickstad	Elizabeth V. Briggs
Rutherford, N. J.	Frederick V. Hugo	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	Juan A. Delgado†	Guy Hilleboe	Dorothy Burrows
Rutland, Vt.	Henry H. Branchaud	Harry B. Whittier	Horace A. Colburn T	Edward S. Curtis†	William W. Fairchild	Cynthia M. Gorton
Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. H. Nelson	Charles C. Hughes	Grace R. Taylor
Saginaw, Mich.*	Francis J. McDonald	Shirley W. Corrigan	R. F. Agard	Arthur Carman	Chester F. Miller	Beatrice Prall
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Walter B. Fraser	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle A	Elliott Ashton	D. D. Corbett	John E. Davison
St. Charles, Mo.	C. H. Kansteiner	Clarence G. Wessler	Clarence G. Wessler	Herman D. Zumbehl	Stephen A. Blackhurst	Kathryn Linnemann
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon	Andrew J. Haberkorn	A. W. Buckman	Frank Jung	H. B. Gough	Alma M. Penrose
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch	Royce V. Creek	M. B. Morton C	Ray Walters	Tracy Dale	Irving R. Bundy
St. Louis, Mo.	Bernard F. Dickmann	Michael J. Cullinane	Louis Nolte C	Ralph W. Coale	Henry J. Gerling	Arthur E. Bostwick

St. Paul, Minn.	William Fallon	L. R. S. Ferguson	John Findlan	Ronald Powers‡	Paul S. Amidon	Perrie Jones
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Vernon G. Agee	T. L. Crossland	T. L. Crossland	Phil E. Lang	G. V. Fuguitt	Mary Bright
Salem, Mass.	Edward A. Coffey	John J. Connelly	Charles G. F. Coker T	George Benson†	George M. Bemis	Ralf P. Emerson
Salem, Ohio	George R. Harroff	Paul B. Myers	Orvil C. Hoover	John H. Irwin‡	E. S. Kerr	Alice R. Gladden
Salem, Ore.	W. W. Chadwick	A. Warren Jones	Paul Hauser T	R. Shelton‡	Silas Gaiser	Mildred Oleson
Salina, Kan.*	Ed Morgenstern	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker	M. E. Ford‡	Charles Hawkes	Delia Brown
Salinas, Calif.	E. J. Leach	F. E. Heple	F. A. McCollum T	F. E. Heple	R. D. Case	Amanda Anderson
Salisbury, Md.	Arthur W. Boyce	J. R. Laws	J. R. Laws	George S. Johnson	James M. Bennett	Iris Tull White
Salisbury, N. C.*	C. F. Raney	Elizabeth Massey	Mrs. W. F. Whitt T	J. E. Haynes‡	J. H. Knox	Edith Clark
Salt Lake City, Utah	John M. Wallace	Ethel McDonald	M. E. Lipman C	Arthur J. Skidmore‡	L. J. Nuttall, Jr.	Joanna Sprague
San Angelo, Tex.*	B. A. Carter	Mamie Barfield	E. F. Reidel A	Sam Lawhon	Felix E. Smith	Dolris Wood
San Antonio, Tex.	C. K. Quin	James Simpson	Walter Tatsch A	T. M. Plummer	J. C. Cochran	Juia Grothaus
San Benito, Tex.	E. L. Barmore	G. R. Crain	G. R. Crain	G. R. Crain	O. L. Davis	Effie Watson
San Bernardino, Calif.	C. T. Johnson	John H. Osborn	A. A. Burcham T	M. A. Cranmer‡	Albert D. Graves	May Coddington
San Diego, Calif.*	P. J. Benbough	J. M. Ashley	G. F. Waterbury C	Crowell D. Eddy‡	Will C. Crawford	Cornelia D. Plaister
Sandusky, Ohio*	A. C. Weingates	Marjorie Martin	C. F. Breining T	Geo. J. Oswald‡	Frank J. Prout	Dorothy Keefe
Sanford, Fla.*	Edward Higgins	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer	T. W. Lawton	Mrs. Elton Moughton
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi	Herman Van der zee	Arthur E. Curtis	Russell L. Wolden‡	Joseph P. Nourse	Robert Rea
San Jose, Calif.*	Clyde Fischer	John J. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	Hayden W. Pitman‡	W. L. Bachrodt	Edith Daley
San Juan, P. R.*	None	Luis A. Castro	P. Ramirez Nadal A		Verner E. Taylor	
San Leandro, Calif.*	Earl Dury	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings A	Louis J. Kennedy‡	H. J. Cartright	Marie Tinsley
San Mateo, Calif.*	Frank P. Simmen	Belton Rhodes	Charles A. Ginnever T	Belton Rhodes	Leil L. Young	Kathleen Bartle
Santa Ana, Calif.	Fred C. Rowland	E. L. Vegely	Lloyd H. Banks A	James Sleeper‡	Frank A. Henderson	Ethel Walker
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Patrick Maher	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	W. W. Smith	Curtis E. Warren	Frances B. Linn
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. D. Hinkle	S. A. Evans	S. A. Evans T	W. A. Horton‡	Roy E. Simpson	Minerva H. Waterman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Alfredo Ortiz	R. L. Thornton	R. L. Thornton	Eduardo Naranjo‡	R. P. Sweeney	Salome Anthony
Santa Monica, Calif.	Edmond S. Gillette	R. A. Krueger	T. D. Plumer T	John Quinn‡	Percy R. Davis	Elfie Mosse
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Robert Madison	N. L. Donovan	John Hawkes A	John Hawkes	Jerome O. Cross	Ruth Hall
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Dan Odell	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	Clyde Staiger‡	E. O. Shaw	Mayme B. Clark
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery	Robert Gass	Mary A. Mulqueen	J. U. Pitney	Harris Crandall	None
Saugus, Mass.	Edward Gibbs, Jr.	Viola G. Wilson	Harold E. Dodge T	John J. Mullen†	Vernon W. Evans	Laura Taylor
Sault St. Marie, Mich.*	Paul L. Adams	Loran McKinnon	R. R. Reinhart A	R. R. Reinhart	G. G. Malcolm	Alice Clapp
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble	J. F. Sullivan	E. R. Banks C	Cory W. Anderson	O. B. Strong	Ola Wyeth
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Robert Baxter	Simon Etkin	William A. Wick	David C. Connell	W. H. Pillsbury	Henry Glen
Scranton, Pa.	Fred J. Huester	Wm. P. Huester	Mrs. Rose Eisele C	James F. Lally‡	John H. Dyer	Harold Wooster
Seattle, Wash.	Arthur B. Langlie	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	Roy D. Misener‡	Worth McClure	Judson T. Jennings
Sedalia, Mo.	Julian H. Bagby	J. M. Bailey	Elmer C. Sumners	Edwin L. Gorman	Heber U. Hunt	Grace M. Young
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns	R. M. Watters	L. P. Burns	John S. Pollard‡	W. M. Jackson	Bettie Keith
Seminole, Okla.	R. H. Chase, Jr.	Herman C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	V. Z. Anders‡	John G. Mitchell	Kathryn Dibbens
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph	John A. Zangerle‡	A. K. Loomis	Ellen Ewing
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade	John C. Wary	John Gillespie	(Board of 10)	Paul Witmyer	None
Sharon, Pa.	J. Fred Thomas	Fred S. Williams	Harry T. Stewart	William B. Nightwine	W. D. Gamble	Rachel Davies
Shawnee, Okla.*	E. C. Stannard	J. C. Coleman	Sam Bounds A	Ben F. Hunter‡	A. L. Burke	Mrs. R. W. Funk
Sheboygan, Wis.	Willard M. Sonnenburg	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	H. E. Steffen	Henry E. Smith	Bertha Marx
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt A	T. V. McKinney‡	W. E. Abernathy	Mrs. Mildred Suttle
Shelbyville, Ind.	Ed Shook	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield	Herbert G. Osborne‡	W. F. Loper	Bertha Bowlby
Shelton, Conn.	Charles D. Glover	J. Stirling Edwards	Margaret A. Collins A	(Board of 2)	Harry E. Fowler	Jessamine Ward
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak	Cecil P. James	E. J. Koons A	None	A. J. Ratchford	Miss Danks

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Sherman, Tex.*	H. G. Tuck	J. C. Bryant	W. Morgan Works	Roscoe S. Russell	R. L. Speer	Dorothy Montgomery
Shorewood, Wis.	John J. Cary	John L. Jones	Paul R. Krueger T	Frank F. Schultz	H. S. Hemenway	Floyd Hansen
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell	M. Turner	John McW. Ford	A. G. Hammett‡	E. Weldon Jones	Bess Vaughn
Sioux City, Iowa	David F. Loepp	Carl A. Norrbom	D. S. Lewis	P. C. Cockrill	L. W. Feik	Mildred Pike
Sioux Falls, S. D.	A. N. Graff	C. M. Whitfield	C. M. Whitfield A	G. R. Eliker	W. I. Early	Alberta Caille
Somerville, Mass.	John M. Lynch	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	Maurice F. Ahern†	Everett W. Ireland	John D. Kelley
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Parey	Marie H. Nelson	Harry S. Driggs C	Glenn A. Carpenter‡	Frank E. Allen	Ethel G. Baker
Southbridge, Mass.	V. P. Tetreault	Clare P. Boyer	Joseph E. Desrosier A	Joseph T. Gervais	Channing H. Greene	Ella E. Miersch
South Gate, Calif.	George M. Baumgardner	H. C. Peiffer	Louise Workman T	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Helene G. Norton
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Walter J. McCreedy	Herman Daehling	Herman Daehling	Louis Mosakowski	J. P. Mann	E. Fry
South Orange, N. J.	E. Morgan Barradale	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	John F. O'Brien†	John H. Bosshart	Helen Harris
South Pasadena, Calif.*	John C. Jacobs	Nettie A. Hewitt	D. H. Dollison T	John R. Quinn‡	George Bush	Georgia Diehl
South Portland, Me.*	Ernest E. Gowell	Harry A. Brinkerhoff	Harry A. Brinkerhoff T	Ernest E. Gowell	Leroy C. Day	Olive E. Gould
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick	George A. Bowen	Nathan Lipman A	Joseph A. Regelski†	Lester A. Rodes	Sarah T. M. Brown
South St. Paul, Minn.	S. W. Dennison	E. L. Sloan	Joseph Jerhoff T	Thomas Canton	I. T. Simley	Grace Dorival
Spartanburg, S. C.	T. W. Woodworth	I. T. Williams	I. T. Williams T	W. W. Hyatt, Sr.‡	L. W. Jenkins	Mary Baugham
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin	A. A. Brown	H. D. Dearling A	H. L. Kingsland‡	Orville G. Pratt	Gladys S. Puckett
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr.	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers	M. B. Overaker‡	R. E. Fildes	Martha Wilson
Springfield, Mass.	Roger L. Putnam	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Stephen D. O'Brien†	John G. Granrud	Hiller C. Wellman
Springfield, Mo.	Harry D. Durst	F. E. Rosback	B. E. Jared A	J. C. Leslie‡	H. P. Study	Harriet M. Horine
Springfield, Ohio*	Walter K. Weimer	R. L. McIntire	William A. Luibel A	Harold M. Fross‡	H. L. Stevens	Thelma L. Reniff
Stamford, Conn.	Charles E. Moore	None	Hubert H. Lord	Joseph A. Boyle	Leon C. Staples	Alice M. Colt
Statesville, N. C.	Thomas G. Shelton	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	L. C. Steele‡	R. M. Gray	Edith B. Conway
Staunton, Va.*	George A. Cottrell	Miss C. V. Herndon	W. L. Hall	S. D. Holsinger	L. F. Shelburne	Mrs. O. L. Denton
Steelton, Pa.	John C. Craig	Charles E. Newbaker	J. Earl Long †		O. H. Aurand	None
Sterling, Ill.	William A. Krohn, Act.	Andrew Huber	William A. Krohn	F. P. Jones‡	H. U. Challand	Carolyn Brucher
Steubenville, Ohio	Earl D. Applegate	J. D. Smith	J. A. Cartledge A	H. K. Robinson‡	Russell H. Erwine	Alma Huggins
Stevens Point, Wis.	Frank J. Blood	Michael J. Liss	Selden F. McCreedy	Joseph A. Peck	Paul M. Vincent	Ruth Gregory
Stockton, Calif.*	Gay E. Crane	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	J. P. Campbell	Ansel S. Williams	Ida E. Condit
Stoneham, Mass.	W. D. Desmond	Charles A. Owen	Charles A. Owen	Lawrence E. Doucett	Charles E. Varney	Martha E. Jackson
Stratford, Conn.*	V. S. Morehouse	William H. Wilcoxson	Allen Vermilya	John Ostberg	E. Ward Ireland	Frances Russell
Streator, Ill.	George P. Elias	Verna A. Donaldson	George McGrath	Elmer Howell	H. K. Whittier	Alice E. Arthur
Struthers, Ohio	T. A. Roberts	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	John J. Arnold‡	H. E. Zuber	Miss Zenk
Suffolk, Va.*	Jack W. Nurney	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Claude E. Eley	John E. Martin	Nannie Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	James W. Bancker	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Jesse F. Stout†	John Dougall	Emily Hill
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T	J. B. Duffie	W. H. Shaw	Mrs. T. C. Reed
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels	Mary E. Holsapple	C. A. Deppen C	Chas. F. Romberger	Ira T. Brinser	Martha S. Dodson
Superior, Wis.	Bryn Ostby	R. E. McKeague	W. B. Howard C	W. H. Forsyth	W. R. Davies	Martha B. Merrill
Swampscott, Mass.	Robert G. Byrne	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	Horace R. Parker	Frank E. Morrison†	Frank L. Mansur	Arthur H. Parsons, Jr.
Sweetwater, Texas*	B. N. Roberts	W. H. Whaley	S. H. Bothwell	W. H. Whaley	R. S. Covey	Mrs. L. C. Vinson
Swissvale, Pa.	Christy Cariher	Benjamin B. Caldwell	Harry C. Strawn	None	Carl S. Bailey	Juliette E. Campbell
Syracuse, N. Y.	Rolland B. Marvin	George K. Hancock	Thomas E. Kennedy	William F. Canough	G. Carl Alverson	Paul M. Paine

Tacoma, Wash.	John C. Siegle	Genevieve Martin	C. V. Fawcett	Fred Smith‡	Howard R. Goold	Jacqueline Noel
Tallahassee, Fla.*	J. R. Jinks	B. H. Bridges	B. H. Bridges A	B. H. Bridges	C. B. Clark	Maggie Williams
Tamaqua, Pa.	William J. Weston	Francis Seidel	W. J. Wendell A	None	F. G. Horner	Kathryn M. Schaeffer
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	W. H. Campbell	E. L. Robinson	Helen Virginia Stelle
Taunton, Mass.	Arthur E. Poole	Henry L. Galipeau	John E. Fitzgerald	Joseph P. McKenna†	Wendell A. Mowry	Maydell Murphy
Taylor, Pa.	Michael Keppick	Fred R. Roberts	John D. Williams A	None	William J. Powell	None
Temple, Tex.*	Martin Sullivan	W. B. Hoyle	W. B. Hoyle C	J. F. Crouch†	L. C. Procter	Mrs. Chas. Black
Terre Haute, Ind.	Joseph P. Duffy	Ralph Tucker	George Kruzan C	William Bell‡	George C. Carroll	Florence Crawford
Texarkana, Ark.	E. C. Seibert	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	Elmer Freeman‡	W. E. Gann, Act.	Margaret Wade
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown	G. D. Garrett	O. Colaw A	Walter Braumiller	H. W. Stilwell	Georgia H. Clark
Thomasville, Ga.	W. J. Powell	C. C. Pittman	John Dixon	H. W. Hopkins‡	N. M. Huckabee	Fannie Evans
Thomasville, N. C.*	D. A. Long, Jr.	B. H. Harris	B. H. Harris T	I. S. Brinkley‡	J. N. Hauss	Elmina Hearne
Tiffin, Ohio	Charles S. Yingling	Robert L. Beals	Robert L. Beals A	F. William Grill‡	Paul V. Brown	Jessie Hershiser
Toledo, Ohio*	Roy C. Start	L. W. Davis	D. E. A. Cameron	C. H. Austin‡	E. L. Bowsher	Russell J. Schunk
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Christ S. Warren	Moss W. Simson	Christ W. Schulmeister T	George Hutchison	Earle Wingate	Katharine Kohler
Topeka, Kan.	H. G. Barrett	F. W. Knapp	Dean Van Ness	O. B. Eddy‡	A. J. Stout	Julia K. McCarty
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten	Anthony W. Telesca	Timothy J. Lyons T	Daniel Ryan†	George J. Vogel	Katherine W. Sanford
Traverse City, Mich.	A. L. LaFranier	O. C. Moffatt	G. G. Bates	C. G. Alley	G. E. Loomis	Alice Wait
Trenton, N. J.*	William J. Connor	John L. Haney	W. Willard Schwab	Robert R. Volk†	Paul Loser	Howard L. Hughes
Trinidad, Colo.	W. L. Newburn	James Ingles	J. H. Clay	Mark Wade‡	W. R. Ross	Ruth Justin
Troy, N. Y.	Frank J. Hogan	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan	Stanton P. Lee	George H. Krug	Fanny C. Howe
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad	Charles C. Irvin	J. T. Manders A	Charles M. Taylor‡	C. E. Rose	Mary D. Breathitt
Tulsa, Okla.	T. A. Penney	Milton W. Davis	D. H. Pratt	Dan Rowe‡	H. W. Gowans	Myrtle Crockett
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham	Chas. L. McClintock	John A. Swartz	Mr. Gilchrist‡	W. W. Lantz	Kathryn Allison
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis	H. M. McLeod	W. H. Nicol	George D. Johnston‡	H. G. Dowling	Lucy Cowan Pou
Two Rivers, Wis.*	None	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	E. J. Donnelly	William Halberg	Fred G. Bishop	Mrs. B. H. Knight
Tyler, Texas*	Pledger Burke	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie T	S. A. Shelton	J. M. Hodges	Sophie Loftin
Union City, N. J.	Harry J. Thourot	Wilfred G. Turner	William G. Weller T	Joseph Haas†	Albert C. Parker	Kalman J. Littauer
Uniontown, Pa.	William J. Crow	Elmer H. Baker	C. H. LaClair	Smith Nabors	J. Nelson Mowls	Mrs. H. C. Hutchinson
University City, Mo.	Matt C. Fogerty	Miss E. L. Bruns	B. F. McMorris C	Martin L. Neaf‡	Charles Banks	None
Urbana, Ill.	John Gray	Bess M. Holmes	Mrs. Garnet Myers T	George Keller	T. H. Cobb	Anna M. Benner
Utica, N. Y.	Vincent R. Corrou	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Anna Gillmore T	Joseph L. Matt†	John DeCamp	Clare C. Foucher
Valdosta, Ga.	J. D. Ashley	J. B. Chisholm	T. A. Baker	P. R. Lilly†	A. G. Cleveland	Miss E. Havencott
Vallejo, Calif.	Fred H. Heegler	H. W. Mitchell	Fred H. Heegler	Joseph Greggins	Elmer Cave	Gertrude Doyle
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. Clemenz T	Jasper C. Dibble†	Harry W. Gross	Elizabeth Kelly
Vancouver, Wash.	A. N. Stanley	C. A. McDonah	B. J. Vaughan	John Spurgeon‡	P. F. Gaiser	Marion M. Pirkey
Vandergrift, Pa.	J. A. Grimm	F. L. Young	R. C. George		John R. Kurtz	Rose McCandless
Ventura, Calif.*	Marcus S. Johnson	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	William Reese‡	J. M. Sexton	Elizabeth R. Topping
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton	F. E. Shanahan	H. V. Cooper	Mahala Birchett
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor	Joseph J. Frey	Joseph J. Frey	Joseph Mallett	V. L. Eikenberry	Jane Kitchell
Virginia, Minn.	Oscar Tamte	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	R. Bucklin T	F. J. Moilan	L. A. Lavine	Edith A. Rechcygl

Table VIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	City Assessor	Superintendent of Schools	City Librarian
Waco, Tex.*	George O. Jones	Otis W. DeHay	J. L. Smith C	N. B. Brown	R. H. Brister	Ethel Simmons
Wakefield, Mass.	None	Frederic S. Hartshorne	J. I. Preston	Hugh Connell†	Willard B. Atwell	Helen F. Carleton
Walla Walla, Wash.	Val Jensen	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans	Stanley R. Wright‡	W. A. Lacey	Ida Slawson
Wallingford, Conn.	James V. Lee	William B. Hall	James V. Lee	Archie Prisk	H. Morton Jeffords	Dorothy Chase Nunn
Waltham, Mass.	Arthur A. Hansen	Richard Steele	C. Ralph Dow A	Frank Gallagher†	William H. Slayton	Leslie T. Little
Warren, Ohio	Dan B. Gutelius	Elizabeth J. Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	David H. Wick‡	H. B. Turner	Josephine Lytle
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty	M. R. Emery	Roy Heermans†	J. G. Rossman	Mary B. Toyer
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat	Arthur S. Burlingame	Frank Dearden A	Edward V. Doyle†	Warren A. Sherman	William H. Lane
Washington, D. C.	Melvin C. Hazen	Geoffrey M. Thornett	Daniel J. Donovan A	Fred D. Allen	Frank W. Ballou	George F. Bowerman
Washington, Pa.	E. G. Rowland	John Griffiths	Raymond Goodridge	Mrs. M. McBurney	Meyers B. Horner	Janet M. Clark
Waterbury, Conn.	T. Frank Hayes	John P. Fitzmaurice	Sherwood L. Rowland C	John H. Crary†	Thomas J. Condon	Emeline Barrett
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp Matthews A	Fred L. Northey	Charles Kittrell	Blanche Stewart
Watertown, Mass.	John P. Gallagher	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross, Jr.	Edward F. Wright†	Francis A. Kelley	Lydia W. Masters
Watertown, N. Y.*	David D. Kieff	M. E. Carnes	T. Fred Goodwin A	Chester P. Hoyt†	Charles E. Sabin	Karl George
Watertown, S. D.	John E. Low	F. J. Hubbard	F. J. Hubbard A	J. H. Selmser	Harold E. Mackenzie	Mary Parmelee
Watertown, Wis.	R. W. Lueck	Alvin H. Stallman	Alvin H. Stallman C	Louis Kronitz	R. A. Buell	Florence C. Hays
Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas	George C. West	Albion W. Blake T	Charles F. Jones†	C. E. Glover	Mary E. Tobey
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon	Katharine V. Moran	Thomas A. Mahoney T	(Board of 3)	William Richmond	None
Waukegan, Ill.	Mancel Talcott	Frank G. Wallin	Edward R. Holmberg T	Jay Merchant‡	John S. Clark	Laura J. Perrin
Waukesha, Wis.	Henry Snyder	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	Leo Martin	R. F. Lewis	Eva M. Landis
Wausau, Wis.	George W. Borowitz	Jay L. Brown	Paul Luedtke	Ernest J. Ziebell	Everett Hirsch	Marie Barkman
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose	W. T. Whipp	Theo. Kunz C	William G. End	W. T. Darling	Grace Loveland
Waycross, Ga.*	M. W. Bailey	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	(Board)	Ralph Newton	Ethel Brown
Waynesboro, Pa.*	J. W. Croft	A. Stover Fitz	J. F. Kercheval A	(Board of 3)‡	Walter Richter	Grace Hildebrand
Webster, Mass.	John P. Ivascyn	Pearl Clancy Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante	George Morgan†	James A. Lobban	Ruth E. Dickinson
Webster Groves, Mo.	Edwin F. Chapman	George E. Waite	T. Herbert Heath	Fred Norris	Willard E. Goslin	Eleanor B. Manning
Wellesley, Mass.	John McIntosh	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells	Francis S. Cutting†	Edwin H. Miner	Kathleen Kennedy
Wenatchee, Wash.	C. T. Haskell	Edna Johnson	J. L. Sullivan	John R. DeLaney‡	W. B. Smith	Alta A. Irwin
West Allis, Wis.	Delbert Miller	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel A	Joseph Brady	Harry B. Nash	Grace Atherton
Westbrook, Me.	Roscoe F. Libby	Harold N. Lord	Ovide J. Litorte	George E. Moreau†	Guy V. Sinclair	Jennie G. Andrews
West Chester, Pa.	George S. Devers	John C. Groff	M. M. Davis T	T. Parke Hayes	John Stetson	Sara Bedford
Westerly, R. I.	None	W. Russell Dower	James M. Pendleton T	Allan L. Thompson†	Willard H. Bacon	Sallie E. Coy
Westfield, Mass.	Raymond H. Cowing	Harold Whittemore	Mary E. Walsh A	Archie J. Agan†	Chester D. Stiles	Harold T. Dougherty
Westfield, N. J.	Henry W. Pleister	Charles Clark	Shelby B. Fell	Frank L. Reed†	Charles A. Philhower	Virginia Gale
West Frankfort, Ill.	Paul Moore	R. J. Todd	None	Everett Criley‡	C. A. Waller	Helen Clem
West Hartford, Conn.*	None	C. C. Thomson	H. H. Barton C	Louis W. Slocum†	L. H. Bugbee	Vera R. Tracy
West Haven, Conn.	Charles F. Schall	George K. Traver	George C. Warner T	Henry C. Conlan	Seth G. Haley	Ora Mason
West New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz	Charles Swensen	William J. Boquist C	Dominick Leone	Harry L. Bain	Jennie Thompson
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnau	Ronald C. Alford	George C. Kayes T	William Kerr†	Solomon C. Strong	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	Sam S. Morris	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry	Sidney G. Trownsell	John I. Leonard	Maude E. Clarke
West Springfield, Mass.	James R. Dearden	Henry E. Schmuck	Frederick P. Bagg A	Myron L. Brown†	John R. Fausey	Marion Bowler
West Warwick, R. I.	None	Ernest J. Mailloux	Frank P. Duffy	John Cassidy†	Maisie E. Quinn	Edith Barton

Wewoka, Okla.	J. E. Patterson	M. M. Sebastian	J. C. Fore	V. Z. Anders‡	Harry D. Simmons	Ella Mae Lewis
Weymouth, Mass.	Sandy Raulston	Clayton B. Merchant	Emerson R. Dizer	Charles W. Burgess†	Parker T. Pearson	Christine E. Evarts
Wheeling, W. Va.*	John J. Mathson	Howard C. Lane	N. H. von Berg A	Karl G. Sailer‡	J. P. McHenry	Etta M. Roberts
White Plains, N. Y.	Chauncey T. S. Fish	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson	William J. Weise	H. Claude Hardy	Isabel N. Douglas
Whiting, Ind.	James T. McNamara	John Klen, Jr.	John Klen, Jr. T	Thomas Kennedy‡	W. W. Borden	Margaret Smith
Whittier, Calif.	Omer S. Coppock	Guy N. Dixon	W. C. Pyle T	Guy N. Dixon	Will E. Wiley	Ruth Ellis
Wichita, Kan.*	Elmer R. Corn	C. C. Ellis	E. S. Worrell A	Howard Schroeder‡	L. W. Mayberry	Ruth Hammond
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	W. E. Fitzgerald	J. H. Crouch	J. Bryan Miller	W. S. Starnes	H. D. Fillers	Lucia Powell
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans	Louis Ellowitch	Allan E. Bacon	Mary N. Baker
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	William P. Yocum	John C. Deal	Carl J. Heyne C	(County)	William C. Graham	Fred S. Evans
Williamsport, Pa.	Charles D. Wolfe	Byron C. Houck	Eugene A. Shaffer	S. J. Webster	A. M. Weaver	O. R. H. Thomson
Willimantic, Conn.	Pierre J. Laramee	Arthur L. Clark	E. Frank Bugbee	Arthur L. Clark	E. A. Case	Sophie Safin
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne	Nicholas P. Miller	Harry Miller T	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Harper	Anne Whitnack
Wilmington, Del.	Walter W. Bacon	Homer C. Simmons	Irving Warner	Weller E. Stover†	S. M. Stouffer	A. L. Bailey
Wilmington, N. C.	Thomas E. Cooper	J. R. Benson	W. Louis Fisher	Addison Hewlett‡	H. M. Roland	Emma Woodward
Wilson, N. C.*	Charles B. McLean	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon	C. C. Lamm‡	K. R. Curtis	Mrs. W. M. Moss
Winchester, Mass.	None	Mabel W. Stinson	William E. Priest	Harry T. Winn†	James J. Quinn	Cora A. Quimby
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson	Clark Smith	W. A. Baker T	Charles McVicar	Garland R. Quarles	C. Vernon Eddy
Winnetka, Ill.*	William B. Moulton	Stella Winslow	Harry W. Knight	H. S. Marshall‡	C. Washburne	Mary Hewes
Winona, Minn.	A. H. Maze	Roy G. Wildgrube	Arthur J. Frey	Jacob L. Mayer	D. F. Dickerson	Ethel Binney
Winston-Salem, N. C.	W. T. Wilson	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon	Virgil W. Joyce‡	John Watson Moore	Janet C. Berkeley
Winthrop, Mass.	David Belcher	Donald S. McLeod	Albert L. Pigon A	Oliver F. Green†	Arthur Budreau	Dorothy Kinney
Woburn, Mass.	William E. Kane	Margaret G. Fitzgerald	Hugh F. Gilgun A	John T. O'Neil†	Daniel Hurld	William D. Goddard
Woonsocket, R. I.	Felix A. Toupin	Omer Decelles	Albert C. Bonge A	Louis Rocheleau†	Leon Farrin	Grace H. Hall
Wooster, Ohio	William L. Long	Elsie Williams	Elsie A. Williams A	Dan S. Yoder‡	C. M. Layton	Eugenia W. Glenn
Worcester, Mass.	William A. Bennett	Malcolm C. Midgley	Henry A. Allen A	John A. Swan†	Walter S. Young	Robert K. Shaw
Wyandotte, Mich.	Thomas A. Davis	Lawrence J. LaCourse	John T. McWhirter T	Edward W. Kane	Fred W. Frostic	Hazel Adair
Xenia, Ohio*	F. M. Chambliss	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill A	J. J. Curlett‡	R. J. Warner	Ruth Ann Dennis
Yakima, Wash.	E. B. Riley	Pearl Benjamin	Ray Washburn	E. G. Campbell‡	A. C. Davis	Helen Remsberg
Yonkers, N. Y.	Joseph F. Loehr	Frank J. Heafy	James E. Hushion C	Timothy Murray†	W. W. Ankenbrand	Grinton I. Will
York, Pa.	Harry B. Anstine	Henry Butler	John L. Snyder	Charles Witmyer	Arthur W. Ferguson	Katharine Shorey
Youngstown, Ohio	Lionel Evans	John H. Lemon	Frank W. Barton	John J. Arnold‡	Pliney H. Powers	Clarence W. Sumner
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ray H. Burrell	Harvey C. Holmes	Mabel I. Stadtmiller T	H. Donald Reed‡	Ernest H. Chappelle	Lottie Coombs
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead	Joseph B. Wells	Henry F. Stemm A	Earl G. Dunn‡	Kenneth C. Ray	Mabel Henderson

Table VIII-B

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000

Names of city officials as reported early in 1939. In the column, "Director of Public Works," † indicates title is superintendent of streets; ‡ indicates city engineer. Under "Director of Parks or Recreation," P indicates superintendent of parks; R indicates director of recreation.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Aberdeen, S. D.	John Buck†	E. I. Kingsley	Vern Adkins	J. F. Adams	S. H. Anderson P	Frank Noll
Aberdeen, Wash.	S. C. Watkins‡	Charles A. Borum	George S. Dean	B. O. Swinehart	Hugo Larson P	L. T. Parker
Abilene, Tex.	R. C. Hoppe‡	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney	Joe H. Shelton	T. J. Morman P	Edmund C. Yates
Ada, Okla.	J. H. Pryor	Ed C. Haley	Raymond Rains	S. P. Ross	Wayne Wheelock P	Mack Braly
Adams, Mass.	Emile Millet†	Charles Hiser	Edward Reid	James F. McLaughlin	(Board of Selectmen)	Walter J. Donovan
Adrian, Mich.	Adelbert Vedder	Arthur Whitney	Arch T. Wilson	W. S. Mackenzie	Adelbert Vedder	John C. Howell
Akron, Ohio	W. F. Peters	C. E. Harris	Rae M. Williams	M. D. Ailes	Richard S. Barnhardt	Wade DeWoody
Alameda, Calif.	George E. Sperbeck‡	Thomas M. Lane	Vern Smith	Leonard Skilling	George Sperbeck P	H. Albert George
Albany, Ga.	J. Fred Smith†	D. W. Brosnan	C. Ray	W. D. Martin	W. Carl Smith	S. B. Lippitt
Albany, N. Y.	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	David Smurl	Daniel V. O'Leary	Wellington B. Clarke	Joseph J. Casey
Albert Lea, Minn.	C. V. Jones‡	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson	D. S. Branham	R. L. Van Nocker	William P. Sturtz
Albuquerque, N. M.	O. E. Betts‡	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady	Julian O. Long	Glenn Wilson P	John F. Simms
Alexandria, La.	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray	R. B. Wallace	J. A. Rachal	John H. McSwain
Alexandria, Va.	H. G. McCartney‡	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	J. S. Arnold	W. L. Schafer	Lucy Houston R	Armistead Boothe
Alhambra, Calif.	Clayton W. Paige‡	Frank A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry	J. L. Pomeroy	L. E. Winter P	J. R. Ogg
Aliquippa, Pa.	J. R. Eberle†	C. B. Ransom	W. L. Ambrose	J. E. Tanner	None	W. D. Craig
Allentown, Pa.	Henry K. Bauman	Edwin P. Erb	Clarence R. Mensinger	(Vacancy)	George M. Sacks P	Calvin E. Arner
Alliance, Ohio	Wilbur Sponseller‡	J. E. Held	Harry Stark	G. O. Rowland	E. E. Kidwell P	William T. Martin
Alpena, Mich.	A. M. Hopperstead	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene	F. J. O'Donnell	A. M. Hopperstead	Donald K. Gillard
Alton, Ill.	C. F. Abraham‡	Thomas Krepel	Paul Smith	C. C. Potter	August Dormann P	Frank W. Tunnell
Altoona, Pa.	H. J. Baum‡	Paul L. Amheiser	H. S. Carey	Raymond A. Herbert	Robert H. Wolfe R	S. H. Jubilerer
Amarillo, Tex.	H. R. Smith‡	George B. Cooper	W. R. McDowell	M. L. Fuller	C. H. Fitz P	R. C. Johnson
Ambridge, Pa.	R. A. Nadeau	William Rittelmann	Andrew Bires	Louis Herrmann	Joseph Matzie P	Earl Schermerhorn
Ames, Iowa	J. H. Ames	L. R. Morris	W. J. Cure	B. D. Atchley	S. A. Knapp P	Marion Hirschburg
Amesbury, Mass.	James W. Gillespie	James E. Feltham	John F. Hetherman	Ralph W. Frisbee	James W. Inglis P	Albert M. Miller
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Clarence Heslan	Matthew Kavanaugh	William E. Cline	Patrick J. Fitzgibbons	Jackson Perry R	Harry V. Borst
Anaconda, Mont.	Walter N. Riley	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney	J. L. O'Rourke	Walter N. Riley	D. H. Morgan
Anaheim, Calif.	E. P. Hapgood‡	Rudolph Nyboe	James S. Bouldin	K. H. Sutherland	Rudolph Boysen P	Leo J. Friis
Anderson, Ind.	Herman Biest	Frank Clem	Joseph Carney	George B. Metcalf	Emory W. Jackson	Harry Neff
Anderson, S. C.	H. A. Patterson‡	A. S. Mauldin	W. W. Driskell	E. R. VandeGrift	J. C. Holler R	A. H. Dagnall
Annapolis, Md.	Harry E. King‡	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry	James J. Murphy	None	Edward G. Chaney
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Geo. H. Sandenburgh‡	Charles Andrews	Lewis W. Fohey	John A. Wessinger	Eli A. Gallup P	William M. Laird
Anniston, Ala.	H. P. Harris‡	Emmett White	C. E. Turner	J. M. Kinney	None	H. H. Evans
Ansonia, Conn.	Thomas Pratt†	James Brett	John J. Mahoney	John M. Renehan	A. James Zebrowski R	William H. Kingston

Appleton, Wis.	Alfred Wickesberg‡	George P. McGillan	George T. Prim	J. C. Troxel	Harold Jerke	Harry P. Hoeffel
Ardmore, Okla.	Sam P. Matthews‡	John H. Moore	Elmer Byrd	Robert H. Kyle	Ancel Love	J. B. Moore
Arkansas City, Kan.	D. A. Lawhe‡	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson	O. E. Strodtman	C. E. Brock P	Harry V. Howard
Arlington, Mass.	James M. Keane‡	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock	John S. Crosby	Daniel M. Hooley P	Paul M. White
Arnold, Pa.	P. J. Malick‡	J. C. Brunscak	Frank Kratz	William Ihrig	None	Joseph Bonidy
Asbury Park, N. J.	Orville Winterstella	William S. Taggart	Ernest H. Williams	Budd H. Obert	Robert H. Norberry	Walter Taylor
Asheville, N. C.	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Chas. W. Dermid	John W. Williams	J. Weldon Weir P	Philip C. Cocke, Jr.
Ashland, Ky.	A. T. Somerville‡	Burris Hensley	C. F. Howard	R. D. Higgins	John Kobs P	Strother Hynes
Ashland, Ohio	Edwin M. Kerr‡	Charles L. Clark	Herman D. Fetzer	Robert P. Bogniard	C. E. Iceman	George P. Gongwer
Ashland, Wis.	James Phillips‡	William A. Saunders	C. H. Overdahl	C. O. Hertzman	Charles Maslowski P	John Garvin
Ashtabula, Ohio	J. W. Green†	(Vacancy)	A. J. Kane	J. H. Park	E. N. Tilton	Roland Pontius
Astoria, Ore.	H. M. McCallister	C. E. Foster	John K. Acton	Nellie S. Vernon	H. M. McCallister P	J. L. Hope
Atchison, Kan.	E. E. Hellener‡	Joe Dolecek	Willard C. Linville	W. K. Fast	LaVerne Stucker P	Maurice P. O'Keefe
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beacham	E. F. Lester	E. W. Wood	W. W. Brown	J. G. Beacham P	L. C. Rucker
Athol, Mass.	James G. Cotton†	Ernest L. Smith	Patrick J. Murphy	Frank W. Fuller	Robert T. Lincoln P	William A. Plotkin
Atlanta, Ga.	Clarke Donaldson‡	O. J. Parker	M. A. Hornsby	J. P. Kennedy	George I. Simons P	J. C. Savage
Atlantic City, N. J.	William F. Casey	Joseph H. Leeds	James McMenamin	Samuel L. Salasin	Joseph A. Paxson	Samuel Backer
Attleboro, Mass.	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Fred H. Blanck	Ralph P. Kent	John E. Anderson P	Henri G. Proulx
Auburn, Me.	David Walton	Harry E. Fogg	Robert W. Herrick	Shirley J. Davis	Wm. E. Atkins P	Harold E. Shapiro
Auburn, N. Y.	D. M. Dunning, Jr.‡	Fred Washburn	Chester J. Bills	J. W. Copeland	William Aubin	Nelson L. Drummond
Augusta, Ga.	E. E. Pund	John B. Kennedy	C. J. Wilson	Thomas B. Phinizy	E. E. Pund	William T. Gary
Augusta, Me.	Matthew Broderick†	George R. McCurdy	John J. O'Connell	George Coombs	Stephen J. Hegarty P	Charles P. Nelson
Aurora, Ill.	H. M. Achim‡	E. J. Ryan	C. H. Greene	A. S. Benson	Ray Moses P	Chas. H. Edwards
Austin, Minn.	George L. Brown‡	Nels Jensen	J. C. Taney	H. M. Fisch	R. G. Anderson P	B. E. Hughes
Austin, Tex.	J. E. Motheral‡	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp	D. L. Dodd	J. A. Garrison R	A. L. Love
Bakersfield, Calif.	J. Holfelder‡	P. C. Pifer	R. B. Powers	P. J. Cuneo	Archie Goodrich P	Walter Osborn
Baltimore, Md.	F. K. Duncan	George T. Evans	Robert F. Stanton	Huntington Williams	J. V. Kelly P	Charles C. G. Evans
Bangor, Me.	Phillip H. Glover	Joseph P. McCosker	Thomas I. Crowley	Harry D. McNeil	Phillip H. Glover P	Chas. P. Conners
Barberton, Ohio	Harry Alcorn‡	Claude Witwer	H. C. Yackee	H. A. Finefrock	None	Harold J. Eckroate
Barre, Vt.	Thurman W. Dix	John C. Heney	Dennis Donahue	J. J. Tomasi	Maurice C. Watkins P	C. O. Granai
Bartlesville, Okla.	J. E. McCormick‡	H. D. Scott	L. W. Turner	Elizabeth Chamberlin	W. E. Young P	C. E. Bailey
Batavia, N. Y.	Clayton Lowe	Harry V. Gerling	Henry W. Ware	E. F. Will	None	William H. Coon
Baton Rouge, La.	K. H. Strenzke	Robert A. Bogan	King Strenzke	T. Jeff McHugh	K. H. Strenzke	Fred G. Benton
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mark A. Chambers‡	W. P. Weeks	Hugh Gordon	A. A. Hoyt	Sam A. Frey P	Walter P. North
Bay City, Mich.	Ed Wilhelm‡	Harry C. Crumb	Frank Anderson	George W. Moore	L. A. Eichhorn P	A. W. Black
Bayonne, N. J.	Michael J. Griffin	James G. Hogan	Cornelius O'Neill	Charles J. Larkey	Eugene T. McCarthy P	Alfred Brenner
Beacon, N. Y.	Arthur C. Tillman	Joseph MacAvery	Jesse B. Dingee	Charles B. Dugan	Herbert Haley R	James G. Meyer
Beatrice, Neb.	James A. Terhune	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton	Harry Hepperlin	W. A. Rush P	Harold Mattoon
Beaumont, Tex.	R. C. Black‡	S. D. O'Conor	L. B. Maddox	W. W. Dunn	Frank L. Bertschler P	George E. Murphy
Beaver Falls, Pa.	L. W. Kelly	None	E. L. Lancaster	H. Burt Plummer	L. W. Kelly P	J. A. Tritschler
Bedford, Ind.	Warren Benson‡	James Cornwell	A. M. Rainbolt	Charles Blackburn	William Ingalls P	A. J. Fields
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed Conaway	Charles Gratz	Francis Moran	W. J. Shepard	William Powell P	Joseph J. Poorman
Belleville, Ill.	William Johnson‡	Walter Finklein	Thomas F. Lonie	Harry Nagel	None	L. F. Perrin, Jr.
Belleville, N. J.	Patrick A. Waters	Robert A. Reid	George R. Spatz	Eugene T. Berry	Louis A. Noll P	L. E. Keenan
Bellevue, Pa.	McBride Eng. Co.	James Durkin	William Darling	Goldie P. Brown	William D. Jones P	Geo. E. Morcroft, Jr.

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Bellingham, Wash.	J. C. Thiel†	Ira T. Jones	Wm. I. Stone	I. W. Powell	Herbert J. Olson P	Hobert S. Dawson
Belmont, Mass.	W. R. Tompson†	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd	Keble Perine	Lewis S. Harris	Amos L. Taylor
Beloit, Wis.	Wm. A. Collins†	Elmer Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer	Richard Thayer	Michael Corcoran P	C. L. Haugan
Benton Harbor, Mich.	(Vacancy)	Irving Clauser	Charles Kocher	E. R. Taylor	(Vacancy)	W. M. Cunningham
Berkeley, Calif.	Harry Goodridge‡	George Eichelberger	John Greening	Frank L. Kelly	Charles Cresswell P	Fred C. Hutchinson
Berlin, N. H.	Francis Brannen	Arthur Coyle	Walter J. Hynes	E. O. Pederson	S. D. Story	Arthur J. Bergeron
Berwick, Pa.	Boyd Trescott‡	H. G. Muehlhof	Harry Peterson	Charles Ross	None	C. W. Dickson
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilat	E. K. Preis	George Sluka	William Oplatka
Bessemer, Ala.	R. S. Moon†	L. B. Hill	Cephus Ross	Ernest M. Edwards	None	H. H. Sullinger
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert L. Fox‡	A. E. Anderson	Ernest Stocker	Edward Brader	Ario Wear P	D. L. McCarthy
Beverly, Mass.	James W. Blackmer	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney	Alonzo O. Woodbury	James W. Blackmer	Philip Massarella
Beverly Hills, Calif.	William R. Metz‡	Lloyd Canfield	Charles C. Blair	H. H. Blodgett	George V. Chapman P	R. C. Waltz
Biddeford, Me.	Albert Cadorette	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse	Oscar Perrault	None	William P. Donahue
Big Spring, Tex.	E. V. Spence	Olie Cordill	J. T. Thornton	M. H. Bennett	E. V. Spence	Thomas J. Coffee
Billings, Mont.	K. L. Chrysler‡	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner	A. E. Stripp	L. L. Worthington	Melvin N. Hoiness
Biloxi, Miss.	John Swanzy	Charles Sentell	Alonzo Gabrich	E. E. Moore	John Swanzy	J. D. Stennis
Binghamton, N. Y.	A. E. Fitzgerald	A. J. Dillon	L. C. Abel	C. J. Longstreet	George E. Rood P	Herbert F. Nehlson
Birmingham, Ala.	J. D. Webb‡	A. Brown	T. A. Riley	J. D. Dowling	R. S. Marshall P	W. J. Wynn
Bismarck, N. D.	D. R. McDonald‡	Harry Homan	W. R. Ebeling	C. A. Arneson	George Roessler P	C. L. Foster
Bloomfield, N. J.	Joseph W. Obreiter‡	Thomas Gussner	Charles F. Jensen	Joseph C. Saile	C. A. Emmons, Jr.	Ed. C. Pettit
Bloomington, Ill.	Stanley Wilhoit‡	Rolla B. Neal	(Vacancy)	Paul Kionka	Clyde Kinsinger P	Richard O'Connell
Bloomington, Ind.	H. Victor Corwon‡	Bernard Glover	John Rawlins	Robert C. Rogers	Willard Farr	T. Austin East
Bluefield, W. Va.	E. C. Barton‡	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson	David B. Lepper	None	L. G. Scott
Blue Island, Ill.	R. B. Hammond	John Link	John McEvoy	Albert Roemisch	Frank Tracy	Paul Schreiber
Blytheville, Ark.	Joe Carney‡	Roy Head	E. A. Rice	C. E. Wilson	None	Roy Nelson
Bogalusa, La.	H. E. Willis‡	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee	J. H. Slaughter	H. E. Willis P	G. V. Rich
Boise, Idaho	J. F. McBirney‡	W. A. Foster	J. Emer Harris	R. C. Taylor	J. T. McLeod P	Thornton Dix Wyman
Boone, Iowa	George A. Nelson‡	William A. West	James B. Reid	R. E. Gunn	(Board of 3) P	F. L. Mackey
Boston, Mass.	George G. Hyland	Wm. A. Reilly	Joseph F. Timilty	H. F. R. Watts	William P. Long P	Henry Parkman, Jr.
Boulder, Colo.	H. C. McClintock	E. A. Johnson	R. C. Prater	H. L. Morency	H. C. McClintock	Frank L. Moorhead
Bowling Green, Ky.	D. A. Lawson‡	W. J. Harvey	Claude L. Thomas	G. M. Wells	J. L. Orendorf P	M. D. Burton
Braddock, Pa.	G. M. Dillon	T. K. Martin	R. J. Butler	Samuel Escher	None	J. J. McCarthy
Bradford, Pa.	J. H. Quirk‡	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds	R. G. Vogel	Peter Meldrum P	F. M. Nash
Brainerd, Minn.	R. T. Campbell‡	F. W. Fuller	Thomas Templeton	R. A. Beise	A. R. Falconer P	W. W. Bane
Braintree, Mass.	John Wentworth†	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney	J. A. Hedlund	(Board of 3) P	Richard A. Hunt
Brawley, Calif.	None	H. L. Stewart	L. J. Cromer	John L. Parker	W. I. Hoopes P	A. L. Sebille
Bremerton, Wash.	C. C. Casad	Ernest F. Yett	C. Lewis	D. H. Polk	O. H. Nystrom P	James W. Bryan, Jr.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Peter Brewster	Thomas Burns	Charles Wheeler	Richard O'B. Shea	Henry Cliffe P	Harry Schwartz
Bridgeton, N. J.	Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	Mervin H. Beach	John G. Robbins	Rudolph Bonham P	Samuel Iredell
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel J. Donovan	Morgan B. Farrell	Ernest T. Belden	B. B. Robbins	Willis P. Fraser P	Frederick W. Beach
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, Jr.‡	Clifford L. Hagerman	Linford J. Jones	John M. Wright	None	Howard I. James
Bristol, R. I.	Edward H. Holmes	Robert J. Anderson	Anthony J. Ferrara	Matthew Maetozo	(Board) R	Joseph A. Hammill

Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern	W. R. Collin	W. J. Rogers	L. B. Snapp	Fred V. Vance P	J. K. Brown
Brockton, Mass.	A. J. Masefield‡	Frank F. Dickinson	Frederick J. Humphreys	Michael T. Russell	Daniel W. Field P	J. Norris Maguire
Brookfield, Ill.	James P. Elder	F. B. McDowell	Thomas Mahoney	Harriet L. Hoekendorf	None	Paul Pretzel
Brookline, Mass.	Henry A. Varney‡	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra	Francis P. Denny	Edward P. Sheehan P	Philip S. Parker
Brownsville, Tex.	John O. Kelley‡	W. C. Walker	J. A. McRay	T. A. Kinder, Jr.	John O. Kelley	R. A. Dunkelberg
Brownwood, Tex.	J. S. Palmer‡	Rance Pettit	J. L. Sandlin	J. M. Horn	None	R. L. McGaugh
Brunswick, Ga.	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register	C. H. Ellis	Dorothy A. Thiot	B. Nightengale
Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. I. McNeal	William F. Mader	Arthur L. Stuckert	W. G. Carlisle	None	John C. Carroll
Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis A. Harding	William R. Castimore	G. H. McClellan	Francis E. Fronczak	A. S. Butler P	David Diamond
Burbank, Calif.	Howard I. Stites‡	Guy Miltimore	Elmer H. Adams	T. H. Ransom	Dewey Kruckeberg P	Ralph Swagler
Burlingame, Calif.	Cecil Longson‡	Wilkie J. Dessin	John Harper	M. F. Desmond	Frank Anderson P	John F. Davis
Burlington, Iowa	H. A. Vollmer‡	Robert Collatt	Fred Machholz	E. C. Sage	Charles Foehlinger	Fred S. Holsteen
Burlington, N. J.	Samuel H. Probasco‡	Elmer Gares, Jr.	T. J. Johnson	Margaret Warner	Reuben McConnell P	Thomas D. Begley
Burlington, Vt.	George C. Stanley‡	C. D. Stockwell	F. S. Regan	Erold F. Foster	Thomas F. Conlon	T. F. Hopkins
Butler, Pa.	Fred M. Harper‡	I. S. Zorb	Anthony Graham	Edgar Geibel	Newton Riddle P	Benjamin R. Williams
Butte, Mont.	Frank Curran‡	Fred Martin	W. H. Breen	Frank J. Williams	Frank Curran	Floyd C. Fluent
Cairo, Ill.	Mike Egan†	Peter Lind	F. E. Chambliss	C. L. Weber	C. R. Dunlap P	Payton Berbeling
Calumet City, Ill.	Geo. O. Consoer	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski	A. Nady	John J. Murray P	John E. Pavlik
Cambridge, Mass.	G. Frank Hooker‡	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy	Simon B. Kelleher	Stephen H. Mahoney	Richard C. Evarts
Cambridge, Ohio	Arthur L. Beach	C. C. Long	J. J. Gibson	Carl M. Oshe	None	Craig Carnes
Camden, N. J.	Frank J. Hartmann	John Lennox	Arthur Colsey	Arthur L. Stone	Harold W. Bennett P	Firmin Michel
Campbell, Ohio	John M. Petruska	James A. Gustinella	John Oshelski	E. W. Reilly	None	Anthony F. Pacella
Canonsburg, Pa.	Dave Abraham‡	W. H. Arnold	Harold Addis	Frank Milligan	None	A. L. Zeman
Canton, Ill.	John Kleinsteiber‡	George Ruey	Sam Eyerly	Ernest Thixton	Wm. Siders P	Ezra J. Clark
Canton, Ohio	John A. Shisler‡	George Jacobs	Ira A. Manderbaugh	Frank M. Sayre	Carl Weis	Paul Weber
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	John R. Walther‡	Robert Kammer	E. W. Hirsch	C. C. Summers	L. H. Butler P	B. Hugh Smith
Carbondale, Pa.	John J. Collins†	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle	Arthur J. Dearie	M. J. Langan P	Joseph E. Boland
Carlisle, Pa.	George P. Searight	Wayne Kelly	Charles E. Strock	W. C. Stephens	George P. Searight	John D. Faller
Carnegie, Pa.	W. W. Andrews	Orian Baux	C. H. Keisling	A. B. Lafferty	None	James H. Duff
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph G. Jomo‡	Joseph Sarzillo	H. J. Harrington	Herbert Strandberg	George Bensulock, Jr.	D. S. Jacoby
Casper, Wyo.	None	Maurice Kelliher	Will Clark	(Vacancy)	R. L. Iserman P	W. J. Wehrli
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Frank E. Young	E. P. Kohout	Robert J. Vlach	V. H. Hasek	Edwin Stefan P	Don Hines
Central Falls, R. I.	Clarence W. Blais	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette	Omer Masse	Joseph Allard P	Zygmunt J. Czubak
Centralia, Ill.	H. B. Stover‡	C. E. Rettinghouse	Wm. Kaelin	G. N. Welch	Edgar A. Drake R	L. H. Jonas
Chambersburg, Pa.	F. D. Rhodes, Jr.‡	George Michaels	H. S. Byers	Frank J. Croft	C. H. Pensinger P	Edmund C. Wingerd
Champaign, Ill.	W. D. Swearingen†	John Ely	Roy Argo	None	Lee Greenman P	Albert Tuxhorn
Chanute, Kan.	Emery W. Nobles†	R. G. Stowell	Lee Knapp	A. M. Garton	B. M. Dunham P	Joe F. Balch
Charleroi, Pa.	A. A. McDonald‡	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege	J. M. Hill	None	Roy I. Carson
Charleston, S. C.	B. M. Thomson, Act.	John H. Wohlers	Chris H. Ortmann	Leon Banov	E. P. Holcombe P	J. Waties Waring
Charleston, W. Va.	H. L. Campbell‡	J. L. McLane	W. A. Tully	H. B. Wise	A. O. Ratliff P	P. H. Hill
Charlotte, N. C.	Lloyd McC.Ross‡	W. H. Palmer	E. D. Pittman	G. L. Rea	W. J. Cartier	B. M. Boyd
Charlottesville, Va.	S. L. Williamson‡	C. H. Page	M. F. Greaver	R. D. Hollowell	R. E. Hall, Jr. P	E. V. Walker
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Ashby Black	Robert W. Jones	Ray Bryan	J. W. L. Cooper	P. R. Olgiati	J. W. Anderson
Chelsea, Mass.	James A. O'Brien	Charles G. Voke	Charles M. Finn	John F. Welch	Arthur J. Carolan	Max Wise
Chester, Pa.	F. G. Hartvigson‡	Thomas Canavan	Harry Robinson	William J. McDowell	E. D. McLaughlin P	A. A. Cochrane

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Cheyenne, Wyo.	H. G. Watson‡	Ed P. Taylor	T. J. Cahill	Henry Dillman	Ed Warren	H. B. Henderson, Jr.
Chicago, Ill.	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman	Robert A. Black	Robert J. Dunham P	Barnet Hodes
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Allen Fox‡	George Mahnke	Louis E. Smith	Hugo Long	C. Vanderwarf	Silvio Piacenti
Chickasha, Okla.	John Farley†	Frank Dews	W. L. Parks	S. O. Marrs	C. A. Griffin	J. D. Carmichael
Chicopee, Mass.	Thomas Robinson‡	Frank E. Landers	Frank O'Callahan	Paul G. Martel	Thaddeus Lesniak	Stanley F. Ciosek
Chillicothe, Ohio	Joseph Clark‡	Harry Moore	Russell Poole	Raymond E. Bower	Robert Barnhart P	Kenneth T. Stevens
Cicero, Ill.	Anton Krupicka	George Knol	Theodore Svoboda	Frank J. Pokorney	None	Fred J. Loyda
Cincinnati, Ohio	J. E. Root	Barney Houston	E. T. Weatherly	Carl A. Wilzbach	J. W. Tait	John D. Ellis
Clairton, Pa.	C. D. Jackson	Gino Di Cola	Conrad F. Matz	Arthur Carrabota	John Watko P	C. J. Recht
Claremont, N. H.	L. J. Gould†	Patrick Shender	Wm. C. Nobbs	W. P. Prescott	Annie I. Martin P	
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Thos. Lang‡	Joe Martin	D. Bruce Mason	L. H. Mills	None	Howard Caplan
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Ellis, Jr.‡	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino	N. C. Knight	C. B. Sanford	W. W. Venable
Cleburne, Tex.	S. M. Ballew†	A. B. Russell	J. W. Miles	J. M. Stallcup	Howard Parker R	Roy Anderson
Cleveland, Ohio	Robert Hoffman‡	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz	Harold J. Knapp	Hugo E. Varga P	Henry S. Brainard
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	H. H. Canfield	O. F. Romann	W. G. Barrows	Robert Lockhart	H. H. Canfield	Geo. E. Hartshorn
Cliffside Park, N. J.	J. W. Mahoney	Joseph Chioffolo	Frank Borrell	Fred Dyer	None	Joseph W. Marini
Clifton, N. J.	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh	Lester F. Meloney	George Osar	John G. Dluhy
Clinton, Iowa	Benton R. Anderson‡	Albert Krenz	O. T. Roberts	J. C. Burke	Leo Hannaher P	E. Stanley Mayer
Clinton, Mass.	Raymond C. Duvarney	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly	Frederick E. Murphy	Robert McCarthy P	William Constantino
Coatesville, Pa.	William C. Emigh‡	Geo. D. Miller	Ralph E. Williams	Charles V. Peace	Fred L. Wood P	W. E. Greenwood
Coffeyville, Kan.	E. L. Brown‡	Sol E. Hanna	Clarence A. Lang	P. S. Townsend	J. D. Byers P	Aubrey Neale
Cohoes, N. Y.	William A. Dawson	James H. Golden	Mark Robertson	M. J. Keough	William A. Dawson P	John J. Doherty
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Cooper Foster	Charles Fluharty	Harold K. Eynon	Arthur E. Armitage	R. Cooper Brown
Colo. Springs, Colo.	Frank O. Ray‡	Fred A. Taylor	Hugh D. Harper	O. R. Gillett	T. C. Kirkwood P	Ben S. Wendelken
Columbia, Mo.	W. B. Cauthorn‡	T. M. Walden	O. H. Pollock	A. W. Kampschmidt	None	George A. Spencer
Columbia, Pa.	Anson Purple‡	Harry Doll	Paul Thomas	G. M. Rodenheiser	None	Henry Bruner
Columbia, S. C.	W. S. Tomlinson‡	A. McC. Marsh	W. H. Rawlinson	P. E. Payne	C. C. Gibson	P. A. Cooper
Columbus, Ga.	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	H. W. Cornett	W. E. Mayher	Edwina Wood R	W. deL. Worsley
Columbus, Miss.	H. H. McClanahan‡	J. L. Beaty	J. A. Morton	C. E. Lehmberg	None	T. W. Lewis, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio	Paul W. Maetzel‡	Edward P. Welch	John H. Dunn	Nelson C. Dysart	Robert V. Hessenauer P	John L. Davies
Compton, Calif.	Hugh Carpenter‡	Edwin Dowd	Thomas J. Potter	F. E. Estes	Kenneth Mason R	Ralph Pierson
Concord, N. H.	Edward E. Bean‡	William T. Happny	Victor I. Moore	Donald G. Barton	Carl L. Sargent P	Henry P. Callahan
Concord, N. C.	Walter L. Furr‡	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse	J. S. Anderson	John McInnis	Waller D. Brown
Connellsville, Pa.	J. E. Hoenshel‡	W. E. De Bolt	Andrew Thomas	Chas. H. Balsley	B. M. Swartzwelder P	J. Kirk Renner
Connersville, Ind.	James D. Nash	Howard A. Kehl	Robert A. Hera	I. E. Booher	M. Hassett	Charles E. Brookbank
Conshohocken, Pa.	Thomas McCarter	Theodore Speaker	Walter Phipps	Thomas S. White	William H. Longacre	E. Arnold Forrest
Coraopolis, Pa.	E. W. Iland	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin	David Clever	R. F. Holdren P	W. S. Rauhauser
Corning, N. Y.	C. F. Wilson, Act.	John W. McCarty	A. W. Eckees	H. E. Elwood	C. F. Wilson	Clarence Brisco
Corpus Christi, Tex.	John T. Bisset‡	W. H. Anderson	Geo. Lowman	S. F. Cope	Thos. R. McGee	R. B. King
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	E. L. Keith	O. B. Nutt	William T. Shell, Jr.	E. Rittersbacher P	J. H. Thompson
Cortland, N. Y.	W. E. Halstead	Lawrence S. Hollister	LeRoy Stevens	M. G. French	W. E. Halstead P	Harry K. Angell
Coshocton, Ohio	Jesse Haller	William West	Ray Duling	J. D. Lower	Esther Shields R	C. M. Ross

Council Bluffs, Iowa	Jack Boyne‡	William Sorensen	C. A. Bangs	A. A. Robertson	Henry Meyer, Jr.	Proctor R. Perkins
Covington, Ky.	Ben Vastine	Frank A. Northcutt	John Puthoff	Theo Sallee	Vincent Keller P	Ralph P. Rich
Cranston, R. I.	Elton F. Durfee	Daniel F. Young	James G. Miller	Charles Southey	Everett W. Higson R	Edward W. Day
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Lex Clore‡	Elmer Wood	Otto Biederstedt	Robert J. Millis	John Pitman P	Raymond O. Evans
Cudahy, Wis.	Robert Medrau	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow	S. H. Kost	None	Edward G. Minor
Cumberland, Md.	R. L. Rizeo‡	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar Eyerman	Joseph P. Franklin	Edgar Reynolds	Charles Z. Heskett
Cumberland, R. I.	Joseph F. Houston	John A. Savage	James T. Bradley	Stephen A. Kenney	None	Stephen A. Fanning
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	K. L. Ewart	L. P. Seiler	R. F. Duffy	E. R. Shaffer	K. L. Ewart	A. L. Sidnell
Dallas, Tex.	A. P. Rollins	S. E. Hanson	R. L. Jones	J. W. Bass	Foster Jacoby P	H. P. Kucera
Danbury, Conn.	Geo. J. Gildea	John H. McNamara	George J. Schoen	Felix Tomaino	(Board) P	Thos. A. Keating
Danvers, Mass.	Austin L. Littlefield†	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell	Hugo Nappe	Lester S. Couch P	James H. Sullivan
Danville, Ill.	Lowell D. Kirby‡	Frank M. Davis	Richard M. Johnson	C. M. Cook	Earl Hargen	Ralph Rouse
Danville, Va.	C. L. Scott, Jr.	J. C. Long	J. H. Martin	R. W. Garnett	E. G. McCain P	A. M. Aiken
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Sam Kelly	George Braunlich	C. O. E. Boehme P	Harold Thuenen
Dayton, Ohio	George F. Baker	William W. McFadden	R. W. Wurstner	H. H. Williams	S. E. Seitner P	H. S. Beane
Daytona Beach, Fla.	W. J. Weir‡	B. B. Hart	Tom Johnson	M. J. Myers	R. O. Eberling R	Thomas N. Tappey
Dearborn, Mich.	Clarke M. Greene	Roy E. Motteshead	Carl A. Brooks	C. A. Christensen	Henry D. Schubert R	James E. Greene
Decatur, Ala.	A. L. Wallace‡	L. F. Elkins	W. P. Moore	L. R. Murphree	J. W. Pettey	Peach & Caddell
Decatur, Ga.	W. H. Weaver‡	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords	H. Homer Allen	A. F. Newman	B. Hugh Burgess
Decatur, Ill.	Carl Fox‡	William Platt	H. J. Schepper	C. B. Walker	J. A. Frazier	W. J. Carey
Dedham, Mass.	David I. Livingston	Henry J. Harrigan	John H. Cahill	Arthur M. Wortington	Albert Jordan	James F. McGowan
Del Rio, Tex.	Paul Blevins‡	F. J. Schmidt	Cole Y. Blackwell	D. A. York	None	John L. Dodson
Denison, Tex.	A. M. Brenneke‡	P. S. Lowe	J. R. Dishner	W. A. Lee	None	R. W. Stoddard
Denver, Colo.	A. K. Vickery‡	John F. Healy	August Hannebuth	Carl P. Schwalb	George E. Cranmer	Malcolm Lindsay
Derby, Conn.	Anthony Tiano†	William Degnau	Thomas Van Etten	Joseph M. Stygar	None	John J. O'Connell
Des Moines, Iowa	John Tippee‡	Chas. Slade	H. A. Alber	H. E. Ransom	M. H. Harvey P	F. D. Van Liew
Detroit, Mich.	Henry Beyster	Walter F. Israel	Heinrich Pickert	Henry F. Vaughan	Henry W. Busch P	Ray J. Kelly
Dickson City, Pa.	Francis Stone‡	C. C. Smith	Geo. Towers	Michael Miholek	William Bodonowicz	Stanley Evans
Dodge City, Kan.	J. C. Trent†	Floyd McGahen	E. M. Olson	C. E. McCarty	Z. A. Nevins	C. H. Russell
Donora, Pa.	L. G. Sphar	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley	Herman Lang	L. G. Sphar P	D. M. Anderson
Dormont, Pa.	None	Wm. Elcock	R. B. Miller	F. W. Frank	John W. Lang	Alva C. Purdy
Dothan, Ala.	A. J. Harvard	J. E. Zeigler	M. Tatum	W. T. Burkett	W. C. Faulkner P	T. E. Buntin
Dover, N. H.	Walter S. Wheeler‡	Edw. F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel	George E. Brennan	Michael Dagastino	Albert P. Sherry
Dover, N. J.	Raymond Sharp‡	George S. Parker	James T. Hart	John G. Taylor	Max Heller R	Sam C. Meyerson
Du Bois, Pa.	J. W. Bailey†	John R. Hodge	R. R. Love	J. I. Brockbank	E. W. Fair P	John J. Pentz
Dubuque, Iowa	H. H. Howie‡	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub	W. J. Connell	Carl Grabow R	Al J. Nelson
Duluth, Minn.	A. L. Merritt	J. A. Fisher	Oscar G. Olson	M. McC. Fischer	E. H. Sherman P	Harry E. Weinberg
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Albert G. Walter‡	Jas. Miller	John J. Warren	Edgar Bieber	John J. Duncan	Albert J. Foley
Dunmore, Pa.	Sam Mastrianni‡	Frank Murphy	John J. Burke	William Ferresse	None	William J. Kearney
Duquesne, Pa.	R. B. Dell‡	Lawrence Trainor	Wm. P. Maloy	Francis P. Long	Walter V. Babic P	Charles A. Lewis
Durham, N. C.	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	G. W. Proctor	J. H. Epperson	C. R. Wood	C. V. Jones
East Chicago, Ind.	Joseph Steiner‡	Tom Finley	Walter Conroy	J. S. Niblick	Walter Jeorse	Loyd Cohen
East Cleveland, Ohio	Max W. Garnett‡	Harry A. King	L. G. Corlett	George W. Stober	H. L. Green	E. A. Binyon
Easthampton, Mass.	M. H. Buzzee	John Lynn	James Campbell	C. J. Hanson	Sophie Janik R	Joseph N. Donais

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
East Hartford, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted	J. Frank Meunier	William J. McKee	F. W. Brecker	C. Henry Olmsted P	Edward C. Carroll
East Liverpool, Ohio	James Hall	Thomas Bryan	Hugh McDermott	Dan J. McKeever	W. H. Vodrey	Carroll Lynch
East Moline, Ill.	Robert Benell‡	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer	J. H. Fowler	E. A. Soule	Ray Klingbiel
Easton, Pa.	Chauncey A. Reese‡	Louis Davison	Frank C. Frederick	Reuben Raub	Roy E. Zellers	Edw. S. McCluskey
East Orange, N. J.	William D. Willigerod‡	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell	Frank J. Osborne	Frances H. Haire R	Walter C. Ellis
East Providence, R. I.	F. V. Waterman‡	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby	William H. T. Hamill	None	William C. H. Brand
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. English	Leo L. Lynch	Michael J. O'Rourke	R. C. Farrier	Emmet P. Griffin P	Dan McGlynn
Eau Claire, Wis.	A. R. Garnock‡	L. E. Smith	Chris. Laursen	(Vacancy)	Fred Stussy P	J. B. Fleming
Ecorse, Mich.	Lorenzo Gee†	Albert Jaeger	George Moore	L. H. Van Beceleare	Lorenzo Gee	James R. Adam
El Dorado, Ark.	J. F. Geelsby	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman	F. O. Mahony	None	Bradley Trimble
El Dorado, Kan.	Frank L. Seymour	Donald J. Rayburn	Charles Parton	Mac Childs	W. G. Covert P	F. J. Leasure
Elgin, Ill.	T. J. Schmitz	Robert E. Whalen	Joseph G. Huber	Philip Hemming	Barbara L. Lasher	Perry D. Wells
Elizabeth, N. J.	Thomas E. Collins‡	William H. Kenah	Frank A. Brennan	Louis J. Richards	William P. Neafsey P	Edward Nugent
Elizabeth City, N. C.	R. W. Luther‡	J. B. Flora	R. C. Madrin	T. S. McMullan	None	J. W. Jennette
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde P. Mayor	Alex Dotson	A. Elmer Manning	Carl Hamlet	Alfred Korth P	Emil V. Anderson
Ellwood City, Pa.	Lowell W. Monroe	Harry Wolfe	W. C. Morrison	Lewis Young	R. J. Schill R	J. W. Humphrey
Elmhurst, Ill.	A. C. Warren†	William Hanebuth	George Kummerow	F. D. Leahy	Oakley V. Morgan	Lawrence C. Traeger
Elmira, N. Y.	John H. Finnerty†	Daniel P. Collins	Elvin D. Weaver	Reeve Howland	Fred Wright	George G. Reynolds
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Walter Wilson‡	Wm. Loshek	Frank Rice	James Moxon	Kenneth Weiler R	Myron E. Wisch
El Paso, Tex.	H. G. Stacy‡	John T. Sullivan	J. W. Fitzgerald	L. T. Cox	Hugo C. Meyer P	Ernest Guinn
Elwood, Ind.	John D. Seright	Everett Phillips	Michael J. Fogerty	G. V. Newcomer	A. F. Bohannon	Harry W. Campbell
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard	G. E. French	F. O. Wilford P	Harvey Cheney
Emporia, Kan.	R. W. Cunningham‡	Charles Stinson	Roy L. Clay	C. H. Munger	Frank Lostutter	O. L. Isaacs
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Franklin Hunt	Charles Huber	Leroy Wike	J. M. Mallory	None	P. D. Demary
Englewood, N. J.	Joseph B. Daily	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson	Hugh B. Martin	Alex McCloy P	F. H. Reeve
Enid, Okla.	R. Hopper‡	J. E. Sweeney	Glen Nixon	R. C. Baker	I. Vany P	A. L. Zinser
Erie, Pa.	Alex N. Aitken	Michael P. Leonard	George J. Christoph	J. R. Smith	Gale H. Ross	Edward M. Murphy
Escanaba, Mich.	Arthur V. Aronson‡	Arvid Johnson	Michael Ettenhoffer	R. Lanting	Con Gallagher P	H. J. Rushton
Euclid, Ohio	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley		L. F. Hall	John L. Sullivan	Paul Torbet
Eugene, Ore.	W. C. Clubb‡	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman	E. L. Gardner	Charles Sullivan	S. M. Calkins
Eureka, Calif.	John Griffith	Frank Breeden, Jr.	George A. Littlefield	W. J. Quinn	M. Sullivan P	E. S. Mitchell
Evanston, Ill.	Wesley W. Polk	A. N. Hofstetter	W. O. Freeman	W. H. Tucker	Charles T. Byrnes R	C. C. Jarvis
Evansville, Ind.	Louis A. Geupel‡	Alex Houghland	Ira C. Wiltshire	Thomas F. Reitz	Max Ritter P	Louis L. Roberts
Everett, Mass.	Joseph W. Holmes‡	James J. Evans	George O. Kenney	William F. Hogan	Dana Hanson P	Morris T. Silverstein
Everett, Wash.	S. Frank Spencer	Charles Swanson	C. E. Dailey	Walton Darrough	Walter Hall P	Jesse H. Davis
Fairfield, Ala.	J. T. Duncan	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman	J. D. Dowling	William Williamson P	G. P. Benton
Fairhaven, Mass.	Henry T. Howard†	E. G. Spooner	George T. Sykes	William F. Delano	Mabel E. Potter P	Charles Mitchell
Fairmont, W. Va.	Harry C. Louden	Ralph F. Doolittle	Joseph T. Hodges	Paul Yost	None	Albert J. Kern
Fall River, Mass.	Thomas J. Logan	Dennis D. Holmes	Abel Violette	Patrick H. Walsh	Howard Lothrop	George L. Sisson
Fargo, N. D.	W. P. Tarbell‡	F. L. Campion	Chas. W. Albright	H. J. Skarshaug	F. G. Storrs P	Charles C. Wattam

Faribault, Minn.	F. W. McKellip‡	M. S. Morgan	Otto W. Hubin	Norman Lende	M. O. Grant P	J. H. Caswell
Farrell, Pa.	Anton Bauer‡	James C. Davis	John Sposito	Benjamin F. Davis	Roy DeBrakeleer	B. H. Marks
Fayetteville, N. C.	W. W. Baker‡	S. W. Tillinghast	Barney McBryde	M. T. Foster	Donald McQueen	G. S. Quillan
Ferndale, Mich.	Charles Knechtel	Donald D. Post	Carl L. Dick	C. A. Mooney	None	O. C. Holmes
Findlay, Ohio	S. E. Frost	Ray Long	Leo M. Larkins	Martha Laffey	S. E. Frost	Fred R. Hover
Fitchburg, Mass.	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley	Fred R. Brigham	Charles F. Sweeney	Everett H. Dudley
Flint, Mich.	James R. Pollock	Roy M. Hitchings	Neil F. Anderson	Geo. Hays	George E. McKinley	Hymen Hoffman
Floral Park, N. Y.	Edward C. Campbell	Wm. Wimmer	James Humphrey	Arthur E. Goldfarb	Louis P. Weber	Harold W. Weidner
Florence, Ala.	J. Sidney Cromwell	Donald White	Fred Reeves	J. E. Dunn	William Milliken P	W. H. Mitchell
Florence, S. C.	None	J. E. McKain, Sr.	McLaurin Burch	George D. Heath	None	J. D. Gilland
Fond du Lac, Wis.	R. W. Heath	George Smithers	James J. Silgen	E. H. Pawsat	Fred Frazier P	A. L. Edgarton
Forest Park, Ill.	Frank Lange†	John Pries	Fred Licht	George Baumgartner	Edwin Thormahlen P	William McKinley
Fort Collins, Colo.	Burgis G. Coy‡	T. P. Treadwell	O. P. Kelley	T. C. Taylor	W. A. Johnson	H. A. Alpert
Fort Dodge, Iowa	J. L. Parsons‡	H. J. Callahan	W. E. Belknap	M. G. Sanders	G. R. D. Kramer R	M. J. Mitchell
Fort Madison, Iowa	R. J. Lewis‡	Wm. J. Kamp	E. D. Lee	J. M. Casey	None	J. W. Napier
Fort Scott, Kan.	Charles Coe‡	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells	Lee Ramsey	None	Glenn Louderback
Fort Smith, Ark.	H. S. Peck‡	M. J. Brun	M. J. Gordon	J. E. Johnson	H. S. Peck	Fadjo Cravens
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn‡	B. J. Nielander	Louis Cook, Jr.	Frank Southgate	Charles H. Kuhn	Louis Arnold
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Chauncey R. McAulis‡	John C. Stahlhut	George F. Eisenhut	Karl Eberly	Adolph Jaenicke P	Walter Helmke
Fort Worth, Tex.	D. L. Lewis	S. Ferguson	K. N. Howard	A. H. Flickwir	Harry J. Adams P	R. E. Rouer
Fostoria, Ohio	Frank Blaser	E. A. Doe	John Walsh	Henry A. Devore	Richard Collins P	John Gutknecht
Framingham, Mass.	Samuel Dyer‡	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook	David Moxon	Raymond J. Callahan	Dewey C. Kadra
Frankfort, Ind.	Alonzo Krug‡	Ernest Hobbs	Marion Majors	J. A. Van Kirk	Jim Ayers P	Robert Starr
Frankfort, Ky.	E. P. Triplett†	George Conway	Edward M. Davis	R. M. Coblin	None	Guy H. Briggs
Franklin, Pa.	John McK. Snow‡	C. R. Reib	F. M. Sheffer	C. H. Brown	J. A. Murrin	Robert M. Dale
Frederick, Md.	Elmer St. C. Maxwell‡	None	Allen Bartgis	E. C. Kefauver	Jesse W. Kolb P	Edward Smith
Freeport, Ill.	G. E. Ralston‡	Albert Luedeke	A. H. Wilkey	H. J. Stickle	Charles Demeter P	Robt. J. Ellis
Freeport, N. Y.	None	Frederick Batcher	John N. Hartmann	William Runcie	Franklyn F. Dorman P	Samuel M. Levy
Fremont, Neb.	J. Rex Henry	Ted Schmidt	C. E. Davis	R. T. Van Metre	J. R. Weir	R. A. Winkelman
Fremont, Ohio	Charles Hochenedel‡	Thomas Lahey	Herman Schneider	E. L. Vermilya	Albert Fiegelist P	B. J. Hawk
Fresno, Calif.	Jean L. Vincenz	W. R. Williams	Raymond T. Wallace	C. Mathewson	Raymond Quigley	C. M. Ozias
Fullerton, Calif.	H. A. Hiltscher‡	R. R. Davis	J. M. Pearson	K. H. Sutherland	H. E. Byerrum	Raymond Thompson
Fulton, N. Y.	Wm. C. Moon	Harry L. Waugh	Edward J. Dyer	L. A. Simpson	Floyd Boynton R	M. B. Conley
Gadsden, Ala.	T. E. Watford‡	Sol T. Green	S. L. O'Bannon	C. L. Murphree	C. C. Beck	A. M. Rains
Gainesville, Fla.	William A. Hadley‡	E. F. Beville	J. B. Clements	W. Lassiter	W. H. Wright P	Sam T. Dell, Jr.
Galesburg, Ill.	A. L. Richey‡	E. E. Cratty	A. B. Goff	F. M. Giddings	Fritz Isaacson	Jerry Harn
Galveston, Tex.	W. B. McGarvey‡	A. H. Bockelman	Tony Messina	Walter Kleberg	J. R. Grennan R	B. F. Williams
Gardner, Mass.	Fred W. Proctor†	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc	William P. O'Donnell	Charles R. Shaw P	E. O. Turcotte
Garfield, N. J.	David Cascino	Peter Bondonna	Nicholas Perrapato	Charles B. Bleasby	Nicholas Mikulik	Henry L. Janowski
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	J. A. Petsche	Otto E. Bicker	Patrick J. Gannon	A. J. Pearse	Edward S. Crudele	Edward S. Crudele
Gary, Ind.	Mr. Cottingham	Mr. McGuire	William Linn	L. F. Bills	Henry Hay	Floyd Draper
Gastonia, N. C.	C. E. Rhyne	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott	L. N. Patrick	Carl W. McCartha	E. R. Warren
Geneva, N. Y.	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	R. William Morris	Chauncey W. Grove	Frank Kelleher	Thos. J. Cleere
Glen Cove, N. Y.	John F. Lange	John Zielazny	Frank V. McCue	Joseph B. Conolly	John F. Lange P	Augustus Wheeler
Glendale, Calif.	J. C. Albers‡	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne	F. A. Wilmot	J. T. Allen	Aubrey N. Irwin

TABLE VIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Harold R. Slade	William J. Gates	George H. Culver	V. D. Selleck	Burt M. Keene R	J. Clarence Herlihy
Gloucester, Mass.	Paul A. Polisson‡	Homer R. Marchant	J. Henry Burgess	George S. Rust	Patrick H. Sudbay P	Carlton Wonson
Gloucester City, N. J.	Michael Schules	Lewis Hammill	James Smith	J. Alonzo Beek	None	Vincent D. Costello
Gloversville, N. Y.	H. J. Hanmer‡	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish	R. L. Ellithorp	George Robinson P	James H. Wood
Goldsboro, N. C.	Z. G. Hollowell	Max Cohn	E. J. Tew	S. B. McPheeters	Roy Parker P	W. A. Dees
Goshen, Ind.	Gordon D. Pease	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer	W. R. Kelly	Gordon D. Pease	Wallace Mehl
Grand Forks, N. D.	A. F. Hulting	James Black	Ed Hough	E. C. Haagensen	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski P	Harold D. Shaft
Grand Island, Neb.	Ray L. Harrison‡	C. C. Campbell	H. L. Moore	J. G. Woodin	H. Schirkofsky P	Paul Holmberg
Grand Junction, Colo.	Robert Ratcliffe	Charles Downing	H. E. Decker	E. H. Munro	E. H. Munro	Willis R. Hinman
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Peter A. Kammeraad	Fred P. Higgins	Frank J. O'Malley	John L. Lavan	U. M. Lowing	Ganson Taggart
Granite City, Ill.	W. H. Morgan‡	James Marsh	John Tappel	M. C. Kirkpatrick	Ed Seiveking	Roscoe Forth
Great Falls, Mont.	Ed. Henen	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady	H. V. Gibson	Thomas M. Lease	P. J. Murphy
Greeley, Colo.	T. B. Moodey‡	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter	L. L. Lux	W. W. Burnett	R. G. Smith
Green Bay, Wis.	F. E. Steeno‡	Ralph Drum	Thomas E. Hawley	Henry S. Atkinson	M. G. Simons	Thomas C. Dwyer
Greenfield, Mass.	Eugene L. Bond†	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell	G. P. Moore	H. P. de Bruin	Henry P. Herr
Greensboro, N. C.	C. W. Mengel	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis	C. C. Hudson	Daniel R. Neal R	H. C. Wilson
Greensburg, Pa.	C. H. Wentzell‡	Al Utz	George Westover	Joseph B. Cherry	Henry S. Coshey P	Robert L. Potts
Greenville, Miss.	F. E. Hall‡	E. V. Donovan	William Taggart	J. W. Shackleford	None	S. B. Thomas
Greenville, S. C.	T. C. Adams‡	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith	I. S. Barksdale	Mrs. Francis Tindal R	A. C. Mann
Greenville, Tex.	Bruce Rush‡	Charles W. McCombs	Guy Black	B. F. Arnold	Ed B. Williams P	Roy M. Washburn
Greenwood, Miss.	Charles Abbott‡	G. T. Haskins	F. H. Smith	L. A. Barnett	S. H. Montgomery P	A. H. Bell
Greenwood, S. C.	J. Hearst Coleman‡	C. E. Beaudrot	E. Y. McDonald	Joseph E. Brodie	None	W. D. Tinsley
Griffin, Ga.	H. P. Powell	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper	J. O. Vinson	None	J. O. Futral
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Charles H. Marden‡	Richard Holme	James C. Drysdale	B. H. Warren	William G. Stamman	Julius W. Berns
Gulfport, Miss.	George W. O'Dom	E. F. Thompson	John Payne	D. J. Williams	Ivan Ballenger	J. L. Heiss
Hackensack, N. J.	Lee Campbell	Frank Walsh	Fred Ripperger	L. Van D. Chandler	F. H. Lehnig P	Horace F. Banta
Hagerstown, Md.	Joseph I. Lyon‡	Max Hoover	Carl H. McCleary	W. R. Cameron	John F. Heck P	R. H. Sweeney
Hamilton, Ohio	C. N. Teaff	William Conlin	John C. Calhoun	C. J. Baldridge	L. J. Smith P	Millikin P. Shotts
Hammond, Ind.	Clarence A. Mason‡	William Nill	Thomas A. Martinson	H. C. Groman	D. J. Brown P	Harry Stilley
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter J. Serement	John Griffin	William Berg	S. S. Skrzycki	Walter J. Serement P	William Cohen
Hannibal, Mo.	W. S. Watson	Elmer Miller	Morris Shea	E. M. Lucke	Charles Fry P	Elgin Fuller
Hanover, Pa.	C. A. Eckbert‡	Harry Reed	Norman W. Keeney	Ralph Gobrecht	C. A. Eckbert P	Robert M. Laird
Harlingen, Tex.	A. Tamm‡	Jacob Childress	E. W. Anglin	Henry C. Wilson	J. A. Kendrick P	Osce Fristal
Harrisburg, Ill.	Bert Dunn	C. Vander Pluym	O. T. Pickering	B. E. Montgomery	None	C. E. Combe
Harrisburg, Pa.	W. T. DeHart	Earl W. Swartz	George J. Shoemaker	Robert M. Hursh	J. Calvin Frank	Paul G. Smith
Harrison, N. J.	Frank J. McEvoy†	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady	John T. McClure	Joseph Pyne R	Michael J. Bruder
Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Ross‡	Michael J. Keena	Garrett J. Farrell	Benj. G. Horning	George H. Hollister P	Vincent W. Dennis
Harvey, Ill.	P. G. Robinson‡	C. W. Madsen	George Swanson	J. W. Blair	George P. Fisher	William Donahue
Hastings, Neb.	Perry T. Naylor‡	Robert J. Van Fleet	John A. James	A. L. Graham	Edward Manning P	James D. Conway
Hattiesburg, Miss.	J. R. Estes‡	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little	B. D. Blackwelder	None	E. J. Currie

Haverhill, Mass.	Harry W. Bailey ‡	Rufus A. Crittenden	Henry J. Lynch	Frederick Morse	Wilfred Feeney P	W. C. McDonald
Hawthorne, N. J.	William E. Fairhurst	Charles Buono	Ryan Vandervalk	Victor Verberkomus	William E. Fairhurst P	Francis Comminetti
Hazleton, Pa.	Clarence J. Kruger	George Brandau	John Dabishinsky	J. J. Pavlik	Ralph Gitz R	John H. Bigelow
Helena, Mont.	Oscar A. Baarson‡	Tom Finnegan	Roger G. Smith	L. F. Hall	F. L. Sorensen P	J. W. Mahan
Hempstead, N.Y.	Leslie S. Marshall‡	R. F. Meddis	James H. Ricker	Smith A. Combes	John Esterbrook	C. H. T. Jones
Henderson, Ky.	H. E. Nourse‡	Letcher Martin	J. F. Fitzgerald	James Bates	William Barrett P	J. C. Worsham
Herkimer, N. Y.	D. B. Rasbach‡	Harry Vincent	M. J. Keller	J. W. Graves	D. B. Rasbach	Francis J. Moore
Hibbing, Minn.	Leo Coons	Napoleon Ayotte	Chester Naeseth	C. N. Harris	W. F. Emmerich P	T. H. Strizich
Highland Park, Ill.	J. H. Taylor	Ed Hoskin	Ed Moroney	Don Rossiter	Ed Brown	E. S. Gail
Highland Park, Mich.	John H. Moorhouse	Floyd Baker	Dan E. L. Patch	William N. Braley	Harold G. Myron R	Earl B. Young
High Point, N. C.	S. H. Strickland	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle	R. A. Herring	W. F. Bailey	G. H. Jones
Hoboken, N. J.	Patrick Caulfield‡	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely	J. Stack	Thomas McAleer P	Horace Allen
Holland, Mich.	Abe Nauta	C. Blom, Jr.	Ira A. Antles	W. M. Tappan	John Van Bragt P	Clarence Lokker
Holyoke, Mass.	J. Hermas Fleury	Patrick J. Hurley	Edmund J. Slate	Daniel P. Hartnett	Henry McNulty P	Patrick J. Garvey
Homestead, Pa.	W. W. Smith‡	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin	John Moore	Daniel Lapp, Jr. R	P. H. McGuire
Honolulu, T. H.	B. F. Rush	W. W. Blaisdell	W. A. Gabrielson	R. B. Faus	Lester McCoy P	Wilfred Tsukiyama
Hopewell, Va.	Carl E. Sampson	J. J. Cuddihy	George G. Anderson	J. H. Bonner	L. A. Sims	J. H. Hening
Hopkinsville, Ky.	J. F. Bell	Joe East	Herman King	Phil E. Haynes	James F. Bell P	W. E. Rogers
Hoquiam, Wash.	W. Lovejoy‡	William Crawford	Norman Foote	H. C. Watkins	R. Oltman P	James P. Callahan
Hornell, N. Y.	F. Hurd Robinson‡	Platt M. Bond	Howard Travis	George E. Taylor	F. Hurd Robinson P	H. L. Allen
Hot Springs, Ark.	Lee R. Plemmons	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry	D. W. Fulmer	James Holland P	A. T. Davies
Houston, Tex.	J. M. Nagle‡	Homer Lyles	L. C. Brown	John W. Brown	C. L. Brock P	Sewall Myer
Hudson, N. Y.	J. McClure Wardle	Thomas F. Logan, Jr.	Thomas L. Connors	Louis L. Van Hoesen	None	L. E. McNamee
Huntington, Ind.	Edw. E. Collins‡	Marshall Ellet	Guy Payne	R. F. Frost	Loren Pratt P	M. J. O'Malley
Huntington, W. Va.	John S. Gillespie	Brooks McClure	Sam J. Dillon	W. W. Strange	George S. Wallace P	Boyd C. Sharitz
Huntington Park, Calif.	H. E. Robinson‡	John M. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist	Hudson Jones	W. E. Ford P	Chris. J. Griffin
Huntsville, Ala.	G. W. Jones‡	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles	W. C. Hatchett	None	M. H. Lanier
Huron, S. D.	H. M. Pierce‡		J. S. Nelson	T. J. Wood	Robert G. Fair	George Longstaff
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. P. Hertz‡	Glen West	Louis D. White	L. B. Marsh	Charles R. Jones P	Alva L. Fenn
Independence, Kan.	Glen H. Hackmaster‡	Roy Pitts	T. S. Thompson	E. C. Wickersham	E. H. Leuttke P	Chester Stevens
Independence, Mo.	Robert H. Jones‡	D. A. Kincade	D. O. Cato	F. L. Cook	None	John F. Thice
Indianapolis, Ind.	Louis C. Brandt	Fred C. Kennedy	Michael F. Morrissey	Herman G. Morgan	A. C. Sallee	Edward Knight
Inglewood, Calif.	Arthur W. Cory‡	Bacil Roberts	Ben Fairbrother	J. W. Robinson	W. D. Frantz P	Clyde Woodworth
Iowa City, Iowa	Fred E. Gartzke‡	J. J. Clarke	W. H. Bender	E. W. Paulus	E. J. Anthony	R. E. Larson
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Joseph Beracqua		Harold R. McFarlin	Willis W. Bradstreet	None	Robert H. Lochner
Iron Mountain, Mich.	George Wallner‡	M. J. Scolatti	Gust Hassell	J. L. Browning	Geo. Wallner	Ernest W. Brown
Ironton, Ohio	Henry C. Stapf†	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan	H. S. Allen	None	F. A. Ross
Ironwood, Mich.	Ernest Thomas†	Alex Olson	Thomas Jeffery	C. C. Urquhart	Ernest Thomas P	S. W. Patek
Irvington, N. J.	J. Edward Jacobi	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban	William S. Bailey	H. E. Stanley	Wm. Newman
Ithaca, N. Y.	T. F. Marble‡	B. J. Reilly	William Marshall	R. H. Broad	None	T. K. Powers
Jackson, Mich.	John Biery	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward C. Harris	E. J. MacLachlan	C. P. Ismon P	B. E. Brower
Jackson, Miss.	J. J. Halbert‡	L. F. McDonald	J. E. Simmons	W. E. Noblin	J. J. Halbert	W. E. Morse
Jackson, Tenn.	R. E. Franklin	Ben Warlick	Andrew Taylor	J. L. Harris	J. L. Harris	W. P. Moss
Jacksonville, Fla.	W. E. Sheddan‡	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts	N. A. Upchurch	J. E. Byrnes R	Austin Miller
Jacksonville, Ill.	Kenneth Stapleton‡	Chas. Lonergan	Frank Kiloran	Friedrich Englebach	G. C. Ratcliff	Edward W. Cleary

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Jamestown, N. Y.	Leland L. Graham	John Pihlblad	Edw. Nyholm	William M. Sill	None	R. A. Fancher
Janesville, Wis.	Joseph Lustig‡	Frank Murphy	Wm. F. Ford	Fred B. Welch	Joseph Lustig P	R. J. Cunningham
Jeannette, Pa.	Charles M. Scheff	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter	C. E. Walter	E. C. Englehart	Fred B. Trescher
Jefferson City, Mo.	R. D. Fowler‡	F. E. Robertson	Harry B. Mackey	J. G. Bruce	(Board) P	John O. Bond
Jeffersonville, Ind.	(Board of 3)	John E. Coy	John M. Hibstenberg	Sam Adair	Harlan Vogt	Owen Coigt
Jersey City, N. J.	James Henderson‡	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh	James J. Hagan	William J. McGovern	James A. Hamill
Johnson City, N. Y.	James C. Adams‡	James R. Eldridge	Joseph C. Huff	Walter Farrell	William Hill P	J. E. Connerton
Johnson City, Tenn.	W. O. Dyer‡	Lester Geisler	J. H. Parrott	J. W. Erwin	J. H. Perkins P	Colin B. McKinney
Johnstown, N. Y.	John Joyce‡	J. H. Walker	William H. Keaveney	D. M. McMartin	John Joyce P	Alfred D. Dennison
Johnstown, Pa.	George W. Griffith†	John Moran	Harry Klink	L. L. Porch	Dan R. Schnabel P	John P. Saylor
Joliet, Ill.	Harry Sampson‡	John O. Nygren	N. J. Fornango	L. J. Fredericks	Philip Slocum R	James G. Holbrook
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler†	J. C. Wilkerson	Holman Mabry	R. C. Shanlever	None	Foster Clarke
Joplin, Mo.	John J. Saunders†	John J. Jones	B. F. Walker	V. E. Kenney	Joe J. Myers	Stanley Clay
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Harold L. Andrus	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman	Irmel W. Brown	B. LeRoy Gilbert P	Lynn B. Mason
Kankakee, Ill.	Robert D. Gregg‡	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers	C. K. Smith	Louis Ray P	Victor N. Cardosi
Kansas City, Kan.	C. E. Peterson‡	Olander Lind	W. H. Stone	W. F. Lunsford	H. F. Schaible P	A. H. Skinner
Kansas City, Mo	M. S. Murray	L. C. Johnson	T. J. Higgins	Edwin Schorer	William H. Dunn P	Fred Bellemere
Kearny, N. J.	Arthur Brokaw‡	Walter Scott	Philip T. Bell	Amos Field, Jr.	Philip E. Alder P	John H. Cooper
Keene, N. H.	Ralph H. Clark‡	Eugene B. Riley	Robert E. Tucker	Evan C. White	Robert T. Kingsbury P	W. S. Kimball
Kenmore, N. Y.	Henry Schunk	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum	E. R. Linklater	John B. MacKinnon R	Elton M. Dale
Kenosha, Wis.	Robert M. Smith	William Brady	John T. Sullivan	A. J. Randall	Floyd A. Carlson P	R. V. Baker, Jr.
Keokuk, Iowa	C. J. Nelson‡	Joe C. Dobson	E. C. McPherson	C. A. Dimond	Fred Reither P	John E. Newkirk
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders	Albert J. Stuhlsatz	Frank Schlindwein	Louis H. Kopp	W. A. Pierce P	P. A. Cushman
Key West, Fla.	None	Harry M. Baker	Ivan Elwood	William R. Warren	Mrs. Eva Warner P	Henry H. Taylor, Jr.
Kingsport, Tenn.	F. L. Cloud	J. R. Pyle	C. G. Crawford	F. L. Moore	F. L. Cloud	T. A. Dodson
Kingston, N. Y.	Roland Green	Joseph M. Murphy	J. Allan Wood	L. E. Sanford	Sidney Lutzin R	John M. Cashin
Kingston, Pa.	Robert L. Williams‡	Bill D. Brown	David Francis	John F. Seward	None	William J. Fahey
Kinston, N. C.	John E. Weyher‡	J. S. Gray	J. I. Brown	Z. V. Moseley	W. T. Paisley P	R. T. Allen
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. A. Thomas‡	Keith K. Ambrose	Frank Hamm	E. Dietsche	Clifton Richmond P	D. E. Van Vactor
Knoxville, Tenn.	Ray Harris	C. M. Johnson	L. M. York	W. H. Ennis	J. G. Simpson	Warren Kennerly
Kokomo, Ind.	Lindell Hale‡	Robert Hoover	Clinton Jackson	Harvey Duggans	Hugh Dummitt P	Joseph Cripe
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John J. Spara	Robert A. Avery	Ray R. Gilson	Anthony Culkowski	Edith Dodge R	E. C. Jobolewski
Laconia, N. H.	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard	Earl J. Gage	Richard F. Shelley P	Frederick A. Tilton
La Crosse, Wis.	John H. Barth‡	F. C. McGlaghlan	J. B. Weber	Anthony M. Murphy	George E. Ritter	Fred E. Steele
Lafayette, Ind.	Harry Overesch‡	William F. Koerner	Edward J. O'Connor	Harry J. Laws	Edward Vaughan P	E. Burke Walker
Lafayette, La.	Val E. Smith‡	Leo J. Gross	G. A. Trahan	C. O. Theriot	W. J. Peck P	J. J. Davidson, Jr.
Lagrange, Ga.	G. H. Sargent‡	C. W. Corless	J. C. Mathews	F. W. White	G. H. Sargent	J. T. Thomasson
La Grange, Ill.	B. I. Greenlee	William S. Hofman	Harry A. Oakes	T. C. McDougal	William H. Toates	Fred A. Gariepy

Lake Charles, La.	W. T. McInnis	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett	H. B. White	W. T. McInnis	Joseph E. Bass
Lakeland, Fla.	J. D. Freer	Guy Arendell	R. V. Huchingson	J. D. Griffin	W. W. Alderman R	A. R. Carver
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller	W. J. Benner	A. B. Greenley P	Charles F. Ross
Lancaster, Ohio	A. F. Raab	Charles Kraft	Gail Sesler	C. B. Snyder	William Ark P	William C. Pickering
Lancaster, Pa.	J. Haines Shertzer‡	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson	Benjamin F. Charles	E. H. Bowman P	Bernard J. Zimmerman
Lansing, Mich.	S. C. Jacka‡	Hugo R. Delfs	John F. O'Brien	E. R. Vanderslice	H. Lee Bancroft P	Joseph W. Planck
La Porte, Ind.	John Hupp‡	A. E. Homann	Carl Baumgartner	Jon Kelley	W. A. Cummings	Norman Sallwasser
Laredo, Tex.	F. B. Rodriguez	G. E. Renken	C. Mendiola	A. T. Cook	None	Frank Y. Hill
La Salle, Ill.	Lawrence McGonigal	Ellsworth L. Hurst	Peter Walloch	Arlington Ailes	None	W. J. Aplington
Latrobe, Pa.	S. H. Bennett†	Charles J. Fagan	George D. Brubaker	W. T. Osborne	None	James B. Weaver
Laurel, Miss.	J. C. Miller	Garner Goodwin	J. E. Brown	A. R. Perry	E. H. Oden	J. R. Buchanan
Lawrence, Kan.	B. M. Babb‡	Paul Ingels	Jude Q. Anderson	J. M. Mott	C. D. Edmonson P	George K. Melvin
Lawrence, Mass.	Daniel F. Ferris	Francis A. Sullivan	Charles R. Vose	David J. Burke	Cornelius F. Roche	James P. Kane
Lawton, Okla.	W. B. Hendrick‡	George Pollard	D. Moncrief	Kenneth Cash	G. H. Collins P	Robert Landers, Jr.
Leavenworth, Kan.	F. J. McAuliffe	Otto Geisler	G. M. Stringfellow	Matthew Malone	F. J. McAuliffe	Malc. McNaughton
Lebanon, Pa.	S. Allen McAdam‡	Herbert Strohman	Harry Sealer	Morris Nye	Oscar W. Shay	Roy M. Bowman
Leominster, Mass.	Herbert J. Lawson†	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith	Hugh E. Crain	David E. Bassett	James R. Oliver
Lewiston, Me.	Gus Roy	Reuben E. Estes	John H. Ashton	Robert J. Wiseman, Jr.	(Committee)	A. F. Montin
Lewistown, Pa.	H. E. Fetterolf	A. Nelson Yearick	Norris M. Houser	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf R	Harry L. Siegel
Lexington, Ky.	Merle McGruder‡	Charles J. Henry	Austin B. Price	Charles D. Cawood	Anna Pherigo R	William Minihan
Lima, Ohio	Thomas Quinn	William Wilcox	Ward Taylor	James Poling	Thomas Quinn P	Lester W. Shepherd
Lincoln, Ill.	Harry Eberle†	George Hoblit	Willard A. Comstock	C. B. Davis	None	Uri Kissinger
Lincoln, Neb.	D. L. Erickson‡	F. W. Donnelly	Walter Anderson	M. F. Arnholt	James C. Lewis R	Clarence G. Miles
Lincoln, R. I.	Howard R. Smart		James H. Axon	R. A. Charon	None	
Lincoln Park, Mich.	John Rauch	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton	Dan Herkimer	None	Frederic Keppen
Linden, N. J.	James Davison‡	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey	Maidie Noe	Frank M. Krysiak R	Lewis Winetsky
Little Falls, N. Y.	Ralph D. Austin‡	Edward J. Cooney	James J. Long	A. B. Santry	Ralph D. Austin	James A. McTiernan
Little Rock, Ark.	J. E. McCook‡	Joe Carmichael	James A. Pitcock	Curtis Woods	J. E. McCook, Jr.	E. I. McKinley
Lockport, N. Y.	Leon H. Wendel	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank	L. H. Wheeler	Nelson C. Goehle	W. Alfred Brim
Lodi, N. J.	Arthur Noack‡	Harry Jones	Henry R. Witte	Henry Brevoort	None	Benj. P. Galanti
Logansport, Ind.	C. E. Zartman‡	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson	Roy J. Beattie	Sam Snell	B. F. Long
Long Beach, Calif.	J. W. B. Blackman‡	Allan C. DuRee	J. H. McClelland	G. E. McDonald	Otto T. Bayer P	G. W. Trammell, Jr.
Long Branch, N. J.	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Harry E. Waitt	Frederick A. Wardell	Clifford Errickson	J. William Jones	Leo J. Warwick
Longview, Wash.	Jack Jones‡	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen	None	J. E. Null	J. C. McCoy
Lorain, Ohio	Henry F. Alexander‡	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker	Valloyd Adair	George J. Crehore	John D. Pincura, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Lloyd Aldrich‡	Ralph J. Scott	David A. Davidson	George Parrish	Gilbert L. Skutt	Ray L. Chesebro
Louisville, Ky.	Roy W. Burks	Edward A. McHugh	John Malley	Hugh R. Leavell	B. C. Beckmann P	Hal Williams
Lowell, Mass.	Stephen Kearney‡	James C. Sullivan	Michael H. Winn	John J. McNamara	John W. Kernan P	William J. White, Jr.
Lubbock, Tex.	M. R. Smith, Jr.‡	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder	J. W. Rollo	C. D. McGhee P	Durwood H. Bradley
Lynbrook, N. Y.	Carman-Dunne, Inc.‡	Bert J. Eustace	Anthony H. Heimers	F. M. Galloway	None	Raphael W. Alpher
Lynchburg, Va.	R. F. Wagner	L. B. Rapp	V. B. Grow	Mosby G. Perrow	Lloyd Howard R	T. Gibson Hobbs
Lynn, Mass.	Frank Gowdy‡	William F. Welch	Edward D. Callahan	James A. Dumas	John Morrissey P	Patk. F. Shanahan
McAlester, Okla.	C. A. Bentley	E. Hayes Miller	Tom J. Abbott		George Reed P	W. J. Horton
McComb, Miss.	W. O. Rutledge	Sam Bellipanni	D. A. Brumfield	T. Paul Haney	W. O. Rutledge	(Law Firm)
McKeesport, Pa.	J. D. O'Neil, Jr.	James McAllister	John Whalen	Daniel Marsh	Ernest C. Beckman P	Harry M. Jones

TABLE VIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Andrew Robyak	William Krise	Fred Kwiatek	S. Baldassarre	None	Louis H. Artuso
Macon, Ga.	Watson Walker‡	Guy Moseley	Ben T. Watkins	J. D. Applewhite	T. C. James P	E. W. Maynard
Madison, Wis.	Timothy Harrington‡	Richard Widmann	William H. McCormick	F. F. Bowman	M. J. Quann P	Harold E. Hanson
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Timothy Van Buren‡	Charles Weber	A. P. McLaughlin	Edward S. Gately	None	James P. Bohorad
Malden, Mass.	Denis P. Sullivan	William Dooling	John H. Aylward	Albert M. Kelliher	Daniel E. Connell	Bernard Kaplan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Ralph M. Robins	H. J. Secker	M. Thomas, Act.	M. Nicoll, Jr.	William L. Gedney	Anthony Sansone
Manchester, N. H.	Alfred T. Dodge	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil	Howard A. Streeter	Thomas F. Sweeney	William G. Craig
Manhattan, Kan.	H. F. Harper‡	Clyde Morris	A. R. Scheleen	D. D. Scott	J. David Arnold P	Gerald F. Smith
Manitowoc, Wis.	Earl F. Walter‡	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic	G. M. Hoffman	Edward Pasewalk P	Edward Meyer
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher‡	Ben E. Bangerter	William E. Conlin	H. Bradley Troost	August Meyer P	N. H. Nitzkowski
Mansfield, Ohio	Earl A. Nist	Charles J. Seeburger	Meade Bates	Roy C. Rehder	Jacob Rahm P	Marion D. Ward, Jr.
Maplewood, Mo.	M. E. Waterhouse	James C. Ryan	James C. Ryan	E. E. Tremain	Oscar E. Hegstrom	C. A. Altenbernd
Marietta, Ohio	F. A. Steadman	George S. Holst	Homer O. Wolfe	J. B. McClure	Frank Waggoner	E. E. Erb
Marinette, Wis.	Edward White	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz	J. W. Boren	Henry Hansen P	Chas. F. Kuchenberg
Marion, Ind.	Wilmer Wilson‡	Burr Hamilton	Frank Brandon	G. R. Daniels	Ovid White P	Robert Caine
Marion, Ohio	Clyde C. Caldwell	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks	M. M. Weinbaum	W. P. Cass	R. E. Carhart
Marlborough, Mass.	John A. Bigelow‡	Samuel F. Daoust	Francis Bastien	Charles Wade	None	John J. Genetti
Marquette, Mich.	Fred G. Hawken	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick	C. P. Drury	Fred G. Hawken	John J. Walsh
Marshall, Tex.	J. E. Albright‡	Sam Lindsay	C. M. Ezell	W. H. Bennett	None	William Caven
Marshalltown, Iowa	F. S. Naiden‡	C. C. Pigman	H. F. Block	R. S. Grossman	G. W. Darling P	W. D. Kearney
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. J. Weaver‡	R. S. Snyder	William H. Schill	C. A. Thomas	None	J. O. Henson
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Walter Lipphardt	Isaac Cecil	J. W. Muehleman	John Johns	Harold Williams R	F. W. Ellis
Mason City, Iowa	C. H. Stevens‡	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe	C. M. Franchere	C. B. Patchen P	Harvey J. Bryant
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark	Clifford Weegar	Darwin Shatraw	C. E. Elkins	Walter D. Clark	William Cropser
Massillon, Ohio	C. E. Rice‡	Edward J. Hunsinger	Stanley Switter	Dwight Fisher	Alvin D. Wampler	Emmett Graybill
Mattoon, Ill.	John R. Owen†	J. C. Weaver	Britton Robinson	L. A. Neal	John T. Brinkley P	O. F. Schoch
Maywood, Ill.	T. E. Barrett	E. Humphreville	R. Bailey	C. M. Weinberg	F. W. Decker P	L. Ancel
Meadville, Pa.	R. L. Phillips‡	Chas. Smalenberger	E. C. Gibson	John L. Laley	George Francis P	A. D. Andrews
Medford, Mass.	Harold J. Nicholson‡	Thomas A. Qualey	Daniel W. Connor	Walter T. Burke	(Vacancy)	George E. Constantino
Medford, Ore.	Fred W. Scheffel‡	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie	L. D. Inskeep	Tom Heggins	Frank P. Farrell
Melrose, Mass.	Fred E. Ellis‡	Frank C. Newman	Louis B. Heaton	Francis J. McNamara	George W. Rogers	Thomas McKie
Melrose Park, Ill.	Mun. Eng. & Equip. Co.	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth	A. P. Vincenti	None	Guy C. Guerine
Memphis, Tenn.	William B. Fowler	Irby Klinck	Will D. Lee	L. M. Graves	Davis Renfro P	William Gerber
Menominee, Mich.	Thomas R. Hasley‡	L. C. Collins	Frank Parsek	C. B. Flanagin	W. A. Shockley P	William J. Clancy
Meriden, Conn.	C. Perry Prann‡	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll	J. E. Stoddard	Donald T. Robison P	I. Henry Mag
Meridian, Miss.	John C. Watts‡	W. F. C. Partin	W. B. Francis	C. T. Burt	W. Vernon Rush P	Howard Westbrook
Methuen, Mass.	John Austin	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill	Albert Slack	Elmer E. Young P	Matthew Cregg
Miami, Fla.	Chas. S. Nichols	H. R. Shaw, Act.	H. Leslie Quigg	George N. MacDonell	E. E. Seiler R	J. W. Watson, Jr.
Michigan City, Ind.	Fred Parker	Henry Scholl	Julian E. Warner	Norman Carlson	Frank Sadenwater P	Theron Miller
Middlesborough, Ky.	H. B. Stallard	R. M. Knipp	C. H. Minton	J. R. Tinsley	(Board of 3) P	H. F. White
Middletown, Conn.	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael Lawton	Charles A. Anderson	Mario L. Palmieri	Patrick Kidney	Aaron J. Palmer
Middletown, N. Y.	Justin F. Gates	Francis E. O'Boyle	Percival Bennett	Hilton J. Shelley	Frederic P. Singer R	Walter E. Deisserroth

Middletown, Ohio	L. P. Diefenbach‡	E. F. Reed	R. W. Scofield	G. D. Lummis	Mark E. Denny P	Fred J. Schatzman
Milford, Mass.	None	John F. Adams	John J. Moloney	Eugene E. Allen	Patrick F. Carroll P	W. A. Murray
Millville, N. J.	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Chas. H. Biggs	Richard H. Knowles	A. M. LaDow P	Harry R. Waltman
Milton, Mass.	Forrest J. Maynard‡	J. Harry Holmes	John B. Shields	Paul W. Kimball	William G. Rodd	Lincoln Bryant
Milwaukee, Wis.	R. E. Stoelting	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky	John P. Koehler	Dorothy C. Enderis R	Walter J. Mattison
Minneapolis, Minn.	F. T. Paul‡	Earl A. Traeger	Frank Forestal	F. E. Harrington	C. A. Bossen	R. S. Wiggin
Minot, N. D.	L. G. Wilhelm‡	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh	J. L. Devine	Dave Hovey	O. B. Herigstad
Mishawaka, Ind.	Frank J. Miller‡	William Roggeman	Charles Montine	Clyde Lanphear	Fred C. Waidner P	E. Spencer Walton
Missoula, Mont.	William Swearingen‡	James T. Cranney	Harry M. Smith	F. D. Pease	Roy Hamilton P	Fred W. Schilling
Mitchell, S. D.	James E. Holst	F. J. Messerli	C. A. Palmer	E. M. Young	Thomas Eastcott	C. A. Whiting
Moberly, Mo.	Tom McGhee‡	Mose Alexander	Joseph Klugman	C. C. Smith	John Groeber P	Samuel Semple
Mobile, Ala.	C. A. Baumhauer	E. S. Tapia	E. S. Warren	O. L. Chason	Charles McLean P	Harry Seale
Modesto, Calif.	Frank J. Rossi‡	George E. Wallace	Elmer Arington	E. F. Reamer	Frank J. Rossi	R. B. Fowler
Moline, Ill.	Robert M. Benell‡	J. H. Polchow	Benjamin De Jaeger	Harry Vance	Raymond DeRycke	Fred Railsback
Monessen, Pa.	Peter Amann†	William B. Laird	Joseph Lescanac	F. C. Duvall	J. Karl Beery	Vincent R. Smith
Monroe, La.	W. I. Neel‡	F. J. Rooddy	F. Y. Reitzell		L. di Benedetto R	S. L. Digby
Monroe, Mich.	Robert E. Neis	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher	James A. Humphrey	Norbert F. Yaeger	William F. Haas
Monrovia, Calif.	G. H. Duell‡	R. D. Cassity	F. L. Scott	J. M. Furstman	F. W. Cole P	Paul F. Garber
Montclair, N. J.	L. K. Comstock	John Graham	Thomas Claren	Carl Pomeroy	James J. McMahon P	George S. Harris
Montgomery, Ala.	J. M. Garrett‡	C. L. Ingram	Seth G. Pruett	J. L. Bowman	W. J. Toole P	John L. Goodwyn
Morgantown, W. Va.	Elmer W. Prince‡	John R. Hare	C. W. Smith	W. C. Cameron	Elmer W. Prince	John D. Downes
Morristown, N. J.	Thomas J. Dolan†	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff	John F. Kilkenny	Thomas J. Dolan P	N. C. Toms
Moundsville, W. Va.	Gordon W. Sammons‡	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk	W. G. C. Hill	None	John K. Chase
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Harry Jones‡	Andrew Ballent	Abe Morgan	Howard Zieger	Joseph Phillips P	Louis Cohen
Mount Clemens, Mich.	E. L. Pettingill‡	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso	William J. Kane	Bernard Ballantine R	B. V. Nunneley
Mount Vernon, Ill.	W. E. Williford‡	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg	Paul Schulik	M. E. Miller P	John A. Kirk
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Charles Twidy	John Gibson	Michael I. Silverstein	William Van Wie	Walter Cammack R	Lester D. Stickles
Muncie, Ind.	C. V. Rector‡	Archie McCabe	Joseph Stipp	Henry Bibler	Milt McGuire P	William H. Bales
Munhall, Pa.	John A. Fertig†	Edward M. Doyle	Earl K. Gable	O. E. McNaughton	John A. Fertig	J. B. McAdoo
Muscatine, Iowa	Charles McGill†	J. J. Brown	Mark Taylor	W. A. Honk	John Diercks	W. D. Randall
Muskegon, Mich.	Harry J. Lewis‡	Christ Smith	Peter Hansen	M. E. Stone	Ernest Hollmen	C. E. Farmer
Muskegon Hghts., Mich.	George F. Liddle	Harry L. Ridout	Chester Derby	O. M. LaCore	None	William J. Balgooyen
Muskogee, Okla.	Brice Patrick‡	R. M. Pickens	V. S. Cannon	John Y. Battenfield	G. W. Palmer	C. A. Ambrister
Nanticoke, Pa.	Stanley Ostrowski	(Vacancy)	Andrew Piontkowski	Judd Abbott	Anthony Zabiegalski	Raymond Livingston
Nashua, N. H.	Fred L. Clark‡	Albert C. Melendy	Ralph A. Stearns	Oswald S. Maynard	William R. Kirkpatrick P	Edward Lampron
Nashville, Tenn.	Felix Beazley‡	J. A. Scruggs	J. L. Foster	John Overton	J. Glenn Skinner P	William C. Cherry
Natchez, Miss.	W. H. Wilson†	None	Joseph P. Serio	Andrew Hedmeg	None	C. F. Engle
Natick, Mass.	Benjamin G. Sargent	(Vacancy)	Thomas P. Evans	James E. Vance	John A. Drew P	Edward P. Connolly
Naugatuck, Conn.	Robert D. Beardsley‡	Milton Galvin	(Vacancy)	Walter Baker	Harold Chittenden	Henry J. Freeman
Needham, Mass.	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Arthur P. Bliss	G. Donald Buckner	Herbert L. Moore R	Gilbert W. Cox
New Albany, Ind.	Louis Thorn	George W. Hanen	Frank Kelley	Kenneth H. Brown	None	Chester V. Lorch
Newark, N. J.	Pearce R. Franklin	Peter Kiernan	John F. Harris	Charles Craster	Joseph M. Byrne, Jr. P	James F. O'Brien
Newark, Ohio	F. L. Simross	Stanley Shaw	Curtis I. Berry	J. Fleek Miller	F. L. Simross	J. Dale McNamar
New Bedford, Mass.	Edward T. Hodson	Edward F. Dahill	Samuel D. McLeod	A. N. Senesac	Wm. P. Hammersley P	Andrew P. Doyle
New Bern, N. C.	Carter Tisdale	Sam Dill III	A. L. Bryan	John S. Anderson	None	W. H. Lee
New Britain, Conn.	George J. Molleur	William J. Noble	William C. Hart	Louis J. Dumont	George Chesley P	John F. Downes

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
New Brunswick, N. J....	Monroe W. Taylor‡	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox	E. I. Cronk	Thomas Baker P	Paul W. Ewing
Newburgh, N. Y........	John W. Gardiner†	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown	Anthony J. Manzella	Walter Haible P	Raphael A. Egan
Newburyport, Mass......	Henry J. Keefe	C. Frank Creedon	James E. Sullivan	Wilbur N. O'Brien	Chas. M. Crowley P	Thomas S. Murray
New Castle, Ind........	Coleman Sutton	George VanZant	Thomas Lockhart	Clifford Canaday	Hamilton Craft P	M. M. Edwards
New Castle, Pa.........	Glenn R. Throop‡	A. P. McIlwain	Ralph A. Criswell	W. L. Steen	Joe D. Alexander P	William D. Cobau
New Haven, Conn.......	Vincent W. Barry	Lawrence E. Reif	Philip T. Smith	Joseph I. Linde	Walter L. Wirth P	George R. Tiernan
New Kensington, Pa.....	Frank Recco‡	Edward Clawson	Dan Zeloyle	John Evans	R. V. Hartman P	Victor B. Bouton
New London, Conn......	George E. Watters‡	Thomas H. Shipman	William T. Babcock	B. N. Pennell	Courtland R. Darrow	Thomas E. Troland
New Orleans, La........	James L. Reilly	John M. Evans	George Reyer	J. M. Batchelor	L. di Benedetto R	Francis P. Burns
New Philadelphia, Ohio..	Albert T. Rosch‡	Walter Banning	Emery Gintz	Joseph Blickensderfer	Edward Geiser	Eli N. Fair
Newport, Ky...........	J. R. Kinsella‡	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston	William A. Krieger	J. Gil. Davis P	Carl Ebert
Newport, R. I..........	Harry R. Hamilton	Joseph S. Lawton	Patrick J. Furey	Edward V. Murphy	Rufus Z. Johnston P	J. A. Sullivan
Newport News, Va......	J. C. Biggins	G. A. Powers	W. E. Mahone	G. Colbert Tyler	None	S. R. Buxton
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	Albert J. Fearing	Oscar Grab	Frank L. Bermingham	Bertrand F. Drake	Charles L. Broder P	Aaron Simmons
Newton, Iowa..........	Stanley L. Baker‡	William Koppin	L. E. Simpson	E. A. McMurray	Paul Handke P	Lawrence Brierly
Newton, Kan...........	Max Dick	F. P. Moore	A. A. Matthews	M. L. Dietrich	Floyd Havens P	Fred Ice
Newton, Mass..........	Joseph B. Jamieson	Clarence W. Randlett	Michael T. Hughes	Harold D. Chope	Ernst Hermann R	Joseph W. Bartlett
New York, N. Y........	Irving V. A. Huie	John J. McElligot	Lewis J. Valentine	John L. Rice	Robert Moses P	William C. Chanler
Niagara Falls, N. Y......	H. Wesley Clark‡	James H. O'Neill	Thomas Holohan	Edward E. Gillick	Edward R. Werner P	J. William O'Brien
Niles, Mich.............	V. N. Taggett‡	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates	R. S. Waterson	H. C. Bradfield R	C. R. Grathwohl
Niles, Ohio.............	R. D. MacLean‡	James H. Swager	Chas. A. Nicholas	W. A. Werner	William Llewellyn R	David Clayman
Norfolk, Neb...........	H. H. Tracy‡	R. H. Wolff	E. N. Anderson	Victor Siman	N. P. Johnson	Lynn D. Hutton
Norfolk, Va............	Walter H. Taylor, 3rd	R. S. Baughan	John F. Woods	J. C. Sleet	Frederic Huette	Alfred Anderson
Norristown, Pa.........	Samuel Hart‡	Norman Server	George Bausewine	J. Cleve Cassel	S. Cameron Corson P	Julian W. Barnard
North Adams, Mass.....	Irving H. Call‡	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon	Douglas W. Hyde	(Board of 5) R	Harry A. Gloosky
Northampton, Mass.....	Edwin C. Pollard‡	John L. Lucier	John J. Wall, Act.	(Vacancy)	M. Foss Narum P	Rufus H. Cook
No. Attleborough, Mass.	Nathan Phipps†	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon	Irving H. Bixby	J. William Doran P	Paul F. Armstrong
North Braddock, Pa.....	Alex Hutchinson‡	John C. Flygare	John J. Duhon	Michael Pastor	None	Leo Kostman
North Little Rock, Ark.	Hugh R. Carter‡	Roy Nichols	Gabe Pratt	William M. Burns	None	Lawrence Berger
North Platte, Neb.......	R. F. Nosky‡	C. E. Hines	Walter Roberts	J. B. Redfield	W. L. Wood P	William D. Deakins, Jr.
North Providence, R. I...	Emilio Ricci	None	William J. Donovan	Joseph St. Angelo	Carl Rasmussen	J. A. Notte, Jr.
North Tonawanda, N.Y..	Theodore H. Werth	F. F. Knight	F. H. Hoefert	H. C. Lapp	W. L. Ramsey R	H. W. Schmidt
Norwalk, Conn.........	Paul James‡	Chas. A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney	Robert E. Perdue	Edward Kelley P	Paul R. Connery
Norwich, Conn.........	Charles W. Taggart	George Maloney, Act.	Thomas P. Murphy	Clarence Thompson	Fred Krohn P	Edward G. McKay
Norwood, Mass.........	Joseph E. Conley	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan	Harry A. Shannon	W. C. Kendrick	James A. Halloran
Norwood, Ohio.........	Charles M. Harmon‡	James Doherty	Thomas Q. Jenike	Ralph E. Hatfield	Edgar H. Kelley	William M. Fridman
Nutley, N. J............	Dudley R. Shepard	Joseph Journey	William J. Brown	Richard Fellers	George A. Rogers	Edwin J. C. Joerg
Oakland, Calif.........	Walter N. Frickstad‡	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman	N. N. Ashley	Lee S. Kerfoot P	F. Bert Fernhoff
Oak Park, Ill...........	C. A. Walls	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema	George E. Mueller	G. A. Lindberg P	Robert C. Barney
Ogden, Utah...........	John Brown‡	Owen A. Owens	Dewey F. Hawkins	Wendell Noall	Edward T. Saunders P	George S. Barker

Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Charles H. Lord	Francis J. Cadieux	Herbert S. Myers	Fred E. Clark	Julius Frank R	Donald Sanford
Oil City, Pa.	B. B. Weber‡	A. G. Dolby	E. Nugent	W. J. Lewis	A. J. Angove P	S. N. Mogilowitz
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Judge S. Waldrep‡	G. R. McAlpine	Granville Scanland	W. H. Miles	F. Donald Gordon P	Austin B. Jeffrey
Okmulgee, Okla.	Walter Wheatley	Frank Beal	K. Alexander	M. D. Carnell	R. C. Elrod P	V. C. Alley
Old Forge, Pa.	Thomas Ventre‡	Thomas McCugh	Nicholas Salerno	Nicholas Salerno	None	Saverio Rosato
Olean, N. Y.	C. H. Weatherell‡	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey	J. A. Johnson	S. J. Biracree P	J. A. Nevins
Olympia, Wash.	E. C. Dohm	R. E. Holcomb	John M. Walker	S. P. Lehman	E. C. Dohm P	Thomas L. O'Leary
Olyphant, Pa.	Jacob Herninko	Evan Johns	Joseph Mahalik	Andrew Taras	Theofan Kowalchick	William Bush
Omaha, Neb.	Harry Trustin	A. W. Olsen	John Pszanowski	F. H. Kinyon	Joseph B. Hummel	Seymour L. Smith
Oneida, N. Y.	George F. Wilcox	Fred Kopple	Allie Murphy	J. F. Rommel	Howard Eggleston	A. G. Gambitta
Oneonta, N. Y.	Frank M. Gurney‡	M. H. Stapleton	Frank N. Horton	Edwin P. Hall	Joseph A. McCarthy P	J. B. Jackson
Ontario, Calif.	Carl T. Holmer‡	J. H. Gordon	J. C. Smith	C. L. Emmons	Austin Burt P	A. D. Mitchell
Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph McGonnell	William W. Brien	Ralph E. Giordano P	Edmond J. Dwyer
Orlando, Fla.	Laurence Brown	Gideon Dean	W. H. Smith	C. D. Kirk	A. T. Coith P	Campbell Thornal
Oshkosh, Wis.	Frank Haidlinger	George Reveland	Fred Schwanke, Act.	W. Wheeler	Al Cone P	Harry Meyer, Jr.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Don B. Russell‡	M. C. Whitmore	H. R. Allgood	O. J. Dubois	H. D. Riggs P	Byron Ver Ploeg
Ossining, N. Y.	Ernest C. Strait	Charles O. Carlson	Spencer Purdy	Robert R. Bloom	F. H. Feeney R	John P. Powers
Oswego, N. Y.	J. Francis Gill	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt	James E. Mansfield	J. Francis Gill	Harry C. Mizen
Ottawa, Ill.	T. J. Navins	J. Boissenin	F. Frazier	E. P. Hathaway	Fred N. Spurgin	Palmer Byrne
Ottumwa, Iowa	Henry E. Cook‡	Bernard Meany	Wilbourn Hicks	D. T. Rambo	David A. Nevin P	Herman J. Schaefer
Owensboro, Ky.	Henry Cline	E. E. Cureton	R. P. Thornberry	G. L. Thompson	Harry C. Smith P	R. Miller Holland
Owosso, Mich.	William A. Wright	Claud Craig	T. A. Rice	W. E. Ward	W. A. Wright	Van R. Pond

Paducah, Ky.	W. Fred Anderson†	R. Ray Wilkins	W. E. Bryant	Robert C. Overbey	Hubbard S. Wells P	Adrian Terrell
Painesville, Ohio	C. S. Fullerton	L. J. Elliott	P. J. Appleton	Clara Wilder	Stanley S. Prague R	Paul J. Brady
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	J. F. Kersh	E. G. Tomkins	John T. Humphries	A. W. Elrod P	E. T. McCain
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. F. Byxbee‡	William Clemo	H. A. Zink	Louis Olsen	Marvin Kahn R	Arnold Rumwell
Pampa, Tex.	W. R. Potts‡	Ben White	J. I. Downs	T. J. Worrell	John V. Andrews P	W. E. Rogers
Paris, Tex.	Walter F. Hicks‡	Jodie Moss	W. A. Walters	John A. Stephens	(Board) P	Edgar Wright
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Golden Underwood	Lloyd Layman	C. W. Hylbert, Act.	W. A. Bevacqua	Earl Stephens P	I. M. Adams, Jr.
Park Ridge, Ill.	None	Ralph Bishop	Harold W. Johnson	R. F. Olmstead	W. W. Hinkley P	Robert J. Monahan
Parma, Ohio	Martin H. Weber		Garry Burczyk	Robert Lockhart	Vincent Douglas R	Herschel Holland
Parsons, Kan.	Nay Parker†	W. A. Buel	W. C. Miller	L. A. Proctor	Ray Elam	C. J. Taylor
Pasadena, Calif.	Harvey W. Hincks‡	E. F. Coop	Charles H. Kelley	Wilton L. Halverson	William H. Nicholas P	Harold P. Huls
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks	Henry E. Dwyer	Reeve B. Harris	Joseph J. Weinberger
Paterson, N. J.	James J. Gavin	Thomas L. Coyle	John A. Murphy	Frederick P. Lee	Robert McCrowe P	Salvatore D. Viviano
Pawtucket, R. I.	Albert J. Lamarre	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills	Albert L. Vandale	Lawrence Corrente P	John A. O'Neill
Peabody, Mass.	Charles A. Mogavero	William C. Mahoney	Edward F. Pierce	Percy F. Murray	None	James A. Liacos
Peekskill, N. Y.	Carl G. Pfeiffer	J. Albert Sloat	Joseph A. Lillis	J. Douglas Barry	(Board) P	E. Gorman Halsey, Jr.
Pekin, Ill.	Ben F. Smith‡	Julius F. Jaeckel	William Grant	C. G. Muehlmann	L. C. Schurman	C. L. Conder
Pensacola, Fla.	O. J. Semmes, Jr.‡	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell	A. L. Stebbins	Julian Olson R	E. E. Mason
Peoria, Ill.	J. C. McKiernan	Frank C. Hazzard	Leo Kamins	S. M. Miller	Arch Aimen	Michael Shore
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Stephen F. Balinski	James P. Harding	John F. Murray	Charles Thompson	Albert G. Waters	Francis M. Seaman
Peru, Ind.	H. E. Norris‡	C. J. Ahnert	E. R. Hobbs	F. M. Lynn	H. E. Norris P	Hugh Lawrence
Petersburg, Va.	Joseph M. Hatchett‡	W. T. Miller	W. W. Jefferson	Mason Romaine	R. C. Day R	J. Gordon Bohannan
Phenix City, Ala.	G. E. Cobb†	J. L. Newsome	O. O. Gay	Marion Shaddix	None	Roy L. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.	Martin J. McLaughlin	Charles A. Gill	Edward Hubbs	Charles F. Nassau	Emory McMichael	Joseph Sharfsin

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell‡	Elsworth E. Kocher	Theodore Booth	F. A. Woolf	John F. Odonnell	S. C. Smith, Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz.	James Girand	Frank Cochrane	Dave W. Fountain	Hilary D. Ketcherside	George H. Hillis P	I. A. Jennings
Phoenixville, Pa.	Norman G. Young	Herman Doebling	F. K. MacInnis	Russell L. Deery	John Maguar R	Fred Deininger
Pine Bluff, Ark.	G. Lawrence Blackwell	George Alford	M. L. Galligher	W. H. Bruce	R. J. Reinhardt	J. W. Dickey
Piqua, Ohio	F. R. Buechner	P. J. Caulfield	Frank Strickling	S. T. Stephenson	Elmer Wells P	B. S. Keyt
Pittsburg, Kan.	G. W. Magee‡	Walter C. Campbell	A. R. Armstrong	W. G. Rinehart	Ed Zimmerman	B. W. Weir
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frank M. Roessing	Nicholas Phelan	Thomas A. McQuaide	I. Hope Alexander	Ralph Griswold P	William A. Stewart
Pittsfield, Mass.	Arthur B. Farnham	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan	Willys M. Monroe	William J. Foss P	James M. Rosenthal
Pittston, Pa.	Roy A. Mead†	Howard Owens	Edward Moran	Thomas Newcomb	Thomas Gallagher	W. H. Gillespie
Plainfield, N. J.	H. Edwin Bush‡	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch	Andrew J. Krog	Roy O. Schlenter R	William Newcorn
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming	Leo F. Schiff	Thomas G. Burke P	Harry P. Kehoe
Pleasantville, N. J.	A. Edward Friedley‡	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor	Robert M. Grier	None	Louis D. Champion
Plymouth, Mass.	Arthur E. Blackmer‡	Albert E. Hiller	Russell P. Dearborn	Edward K. Morse	Almore Burgess P	A. Perry Richards
Plymouth, Pa.	Adnah Kostenbauder‡	Howard Reese	Lawrence L. Kendig	John Harrison	Mitchel Plesset P	Thomas M. Lewis
Pocatello, Idaho	R. F. Hamilton‡	G. L. Mathews	R. M. Pugmire	Charles A. Butler	W. L. Raymond P	Ralph H. Jones
Pomona, Calif.	F. C. Froehde	A. Earl Cooke	F. C. Hunter	M. U. Stoneman	Norman J. McLeod P	W. L. Rose
Ponca City, Okla.	H. E. Chase‡	George Brown	J. E. McFadden	C. C. Gardner	Pete Bellinghausen	George W. Miller
Pontiac, Mich.	L. M. Wrenn‡	Frank Kuhn	Charles H. Rhodes	C. A. Neafie	Arthur E. Genter R	W. A. Ewart
Port Angeles, Wash.	H. E. Dodge‡	C. A. Wolverton	Rube Ide	Leland Powers	D. McGillivray P	William J. Conniff
Port Arthur, Tex.	Parsons Pilcher‡	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker	F. J. Beyt	M. C. Creswell P	V. J. Wistner
Port Chester, N. Y.	Francis I. McGrath‡	Phillip Sheridan	A. Leo Brogan	William J. Sheehan	William G. Reardon P	Irving Wein
Port Huron, Mich.	Malcolm Patrick	George Hisscock	Herman J. Nelson	A. L. Callery	William N. Powell P	Samuel D. Pepper
Port Jervis, N. Y.	R. S. Dimock†	Fred C. Harding	Edward V. Moorehead	G. Otto Pobe	None	Byron E. Harding
Portland, Me.	Edward M. Hunt‡	Oliver T. Sanborn	Ralph D. Brooks	Thomas Tetreau	William J. Dougherty P	W. Mayo Payson
Portland, Ore.	Ormand R. Bean	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles	Adolph Weinzirl	C. P. Keyser P	L. E. Latourette
Portsmouth, N. H.	David R. Smith†	George T. Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt	Leon K. Fennerty	David R. Smith	Leo Liberson
Portsmouth, Ohio	Chas. S. Stevenson‡	Robert R. Leedom	Harry S. Sheets	O. D. Tatje	E. V. Leach	Walter Dickey
Portsmouth, Va.	M. E. Haug‡	W. B. Sykes	J. M. Broughton	L. H. Denny	W. L. Davis P	R. C. Barclay
Pottstown, Pa.	Ralph Shaner‡	Charles Yocum	James A. Laughead	A. John Andre	None	John H. Longaker
Pottsville, Pa.	James A. Lynaugh†	George A. Smith	Leo Deegan	Alex C. Huntzinger	Bert J. Hasenauer	R. A. Freiler
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Charles O. Conger	Chris W. Noll	George Leadbitter	William H. Conger	Frank Berry P	Paul A. Rieser
Providence, R. I.	S. Frank Nolan	Thomas H. Cotter	John J. Parker	Michael J. Nestor	Martin F. Noonan P	Daniel E. Geary
Provo, Utah	Ben Beveridge	Clyde Scott	Henry East	C. M. Smith	William M. Andrew P	Isaac Brockbank
Pueblo, Colo.	S. F. Elliot‡	L. P. Willis	J. Arthur Grady	W. E. Buck	Ray H. Talbot	John T. Barbrick
Quincy, Ill.	Henry W. Middendorf	George Simon	John A. Connery	H. O. Collins	George A. Binkert	John T. Reardon
Quincy, Mass.	Ezekiel C. Sargent	William J. Sands	John J. Avery	Richard M. Ash	William J. Spargo	John D. Smith
Racine, Wis.	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas R. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke	I. F. Thompson	I. B. Farmer P	C. M. Colbert
Rahway, N. J.	Frederick Hedeman	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy	Fred E. Williams	Walter Mathews P	E. G. Mainzer

Raleigh, N. C.	R. L. Williamson	W. E. Holland	H. L. Pierce	A. C. Bulla	R. L. Williamson	Clem B. Holding
Rapid City, S. D.	H. H. Babcock‡	George F. Scheidt	Len C. Rogers	H. D. Lien	L. H. Kiel	Boyd Leedom
Reading, Pa.	Stewart Tomlinson	Harry J. Brown	Walter S. Schearer	Ira J. Hain	Howard McDonough	Darlington Hoopes
Red Bank, N. J.	Geo. K. Allen‡	Raymond W. Brower	Harold A. Davison	Robert Ticehurst	None	J. S. Applegate
Redlands, Calif.	George S. Hinckley‡	Perrin G. Trowbridge	W. H. Morrison	F. H. Folkins	W. T. Ferguson P	Paul B. Wilson
Reno, Nev.	Charles L. Hill‡	G. M. Twaddle	Lou Gammell	J. J. Sullivan	Charles L. Hill P	Douglas A. Busey
Rensselaer, N. Y.	George Haynes‡	John Secor	Richard Goode	Richard B. Gray	George Haynes P	LaVerne Orvis
Revere, Mass.	Michael O'Donnell	Thomas J. McCarrick	William Tappan, Act.	Patrick Bruno	None	Frederick Reinstein
Richmond, Calif.	E. A. Hoffman‡	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones	C. R. Blake	R. Tcherassy P	T. M. Carlson
Richmond, Ind.	S. W. Hodgin‡	Harry E. Williams	Ellis H. Duckett	George B. Hunt	Albert D. Burkhardt P	Henry U. Johnson II
Richmond, Va.	G. M. Bowers	W. H. Joynes	R. B. Jordan	W. Brownley Foster		Horace H. Edwards (Law Firm)
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	George F. Malley	J. C. Schmaeling	Charles C. Steinert	W. F. Reynolds	George F. Malley	
Ridgewood, N. J.	Rolin A. Hartom	Arthur J. DeMuth	R. Floyd Tremper	J. F. Benjamin	Edward T. White	T. L. Zimmerman, Jr.
River Rouge, Mich.	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen	C. A. Smith	John A. MacLeod P	Henry Messimer
Riverside, Calif.	Lee Nafzgar‡	Edwin Mosbaugh	Nestor N. Brulé	(Vacancy)	W. C. Banks P	Eugene Best
Roanoke, Va.	C. L. Watkins‡	W. M. Mullins	C. E. Heckman	C. B. Ransone	K. Mark Cowen	C. E. Hunter
Rochester, Minn.	Arleigh C. Smith‡	C. E. Ginther	Louis J. Claude	T. B. Magath	Ralph B. Compton P	Irving L. Eckholdt
Rochester, N. H.	George D. Dame	George D. Dame	Fred S. Hartford	Forrest S. Keay	None	Leonard C. Hardwick
Rochester, N. Y.	William H. Roberts	George N. Fletcher	Henry T. Copenhagen	A. M. Johnson	Patrick Slavin	William H. Emerson
Rockford, Ill.	Mogens Ipsen‡	Thomas D. Blake	A. E. Bargren	N. O. Gunderson	Earl F. Elliot	Carroll Nelson
Rock Hill, S. C.	T. C. Marshall	T. O. Flowers	J. V. Porter	S. T. Frew	T. C. Marshall P	Spencer & White
Rock Island, Ill.	W. J. Gallagher‡	August G. Schmidt	Herman Sehnert	Walter Kittilsen	J. G. Evans P	Leo J. Herbert
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Edwin S. Voorhis‡	Louis Ferrari	Thomas A. Eibler	None	Francis J. Klaess	Irwin T. Longworth
Rocky Mount, N. C.	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas	J. Allen Whitaker	Mrs. Fairy Bandy R	W. L. Thorp
Rome, Ga.	W. E. Lemaster	C. B. Bradford	C. I. Harris	B. V. Elmore	S. S. King	Chastane Parker
Rome, N. Y.	Stephen H. Zingerline‡	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph Thomas Owens	Lewis N. Eames	William L. Koch R	William J. Powers, Jr.
Roselle, N. J.	John L. Miller‡	George S. Wright	Burt M. Avery	P. A. Proudfoot	None	Guy W. Gordon
Roswell, N. M.	C. D. Fulton	Rue Chrisman	H. E. Eller	W. W. Phillips	C. D. Fulton P	R. L. Malone, Jr.
Royal Oak, Mich.	E. M. Shafter	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward	D. C. Cameron	E. M. Shafter	W. C. Hudson
Rutherford, N. J.	F. Hackenburg	Edwin Cole	Charles Rosenfelder	Marine Dunn	I. Matthews R	O. T. Somerville
Rutland, Vt.	Edward L. Tracy	Alfred H. Koltonski	William P. Fox	A. H. Bellerose, Jr.	M. Jacqueline Thompson	Vernon J. Loveland
Sacramento, Calif.	Fred J. Klaus‡	M. J. Dunphy	A. K. McAllister	Herbert F. True	Frederick N. Evans P	Hugh B. Bradford
Saginaw, Mich.	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Fred H. Genske	Frank A. Poole	Russell O. Koenig P	F. Roland Sargent
St. Augustine, Fla.	Eugene Masters	William B. Parkhill	William Lindsey	Herbert Watson	William P. Genovar	E. N. Calhoun
St. Charles, Mo.	Henry D. Smelser‡	Frank B. Feuerstein	Arthur C. Smith	L. E. Belding	B. Broeckelman P	Claude S. Tuttle
St. Cloud, Minn.	Nat B. Fish†	John J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick	Math. Hamilton	Joseph P. Munsinger P	Ray Quinlivan
St. Joseph, Mo.	Andy J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	James J. Kelley	J. M. Allaman	M. N. Thomas P	Homer C. King
St. Louis, Mo.	Baxter L. Brown	Lawrence Cornoyer	John Glassco	J. F. Bredeck	Joseph J. Mestres P	Edgar H. Wayman
St. Paul, Minn.	George M. Shepard‡	William J. Sudeith	C. Hackert	R. B. Schoch	W. L. Kaufman P	John McConneloug
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Frank O. Lee	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn	F. F. Kumm	A. C. Beers P	Carroll R. Runyon
Salem, Mass.	Frank P. Morse‡	Joseph H. Flynn	John C. Harkins	John J. McGrath	Daniel J. Phelan P	James Kinsella
Salem, Ohio	F. S. Barckhoff‡	Vincent Malloy	R. N. Stoffer	William Roach	Frank Rollins	Lozier Caplan
Salem, Ore.	J. H. Davis‡	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto	V. A. Douglas	Clive W. Shields P	Paul R. Hendricks
Salina, Kan.	E. W. Hopkins	J. E. Travis	D. K. Fitch	R. S. Fassnacht	Irvin Ricklefs P	W. S. Norris
Salinas, Calif.	Donald Davies, Jr.‡	George Von Soosten	M. A. Lapierre	R. M. Fortier	Donald Davies	Russell Scott
Salisbury, Md.	Clarke Gardner‡	W. B. Disharoon	N. Holland	S. H. Hurdle	W. F. Bounds P	L. C. Bailey

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Salisbury, N. C.	J. P. English‡	Charles L. Burkett	R. L. Rankin	S. L. McCanless	None	J. W. Ellis
Salt Lake City, Utah	W. D. Beers‡	Walter Knight	William C. Webb	Thomas J. Howells	P. H. Goggin P	Fisher Harris
San Angelo, Tex.	John Paul Burden‡	Ed White	Otis Reed	B. T. Brown	A. N. Carlin	Olin Blanks
San Antonio, Tex.	I. Ewig‡	J. G. Sarran	O. W. Kilday	W. A. King	Henry Steingruber P	T. D. Cobbs, Jr.
San Benito, Tex.	E. J. Preston†	C. L. Potter	A. McMillan		S. K. Elder	
San Bernardino, Calif.	Charles L. Faulke†	E. E. Leffen	J. H. Hayden	G. Stirling Landon	Owen Bristow	H. R. Griffin
San Diego, Calif.	F. A. Rhodes	J. E. Parrish	George M. Sears	Alex M. Lesem	John G. Morley P	Dayton L. Ault
Sandusky, Ohio	E. E. Hartung‡	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard	F. M. Houghtaling	Jacob Roth P	Clarence Moyer
Sanford, Fla.	James Moughton†	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams	J. N. Tolar	James Moughton P	Fred R. Wilson
San Francisco, Calif.	A. D. Wilder	Charles J. Brennan	William J. Quinn	J. C. Geiger	John McLaren P	John J. O'Toole
San Jose, Calif.	W. L. Popp‡	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black	H. C. Brown	L. C. Maynard P	Archer Bowden
San Juan, P. R.	Arturo Figueroa	Benito Alonso		Blas C. Herrero		J. Valldejuli Rodriguez
San Leandro, Calif.	F. C. Schaer†	L. R. Martin	J. F. Peralta	A. I. Church	J. Millerick	H. L. Poe
San Mateo, Calif.	William D. Soule	Hugh Morris	T. F. Burke	Charles C. Gans	Stanley Pitcher P	E. A. Wilson
Santa Ana, Calif.	J. L. McBride‡	John Luxembourger	Floyd W. Howard	K. H. Sutherland	Dale Griggs P	L. W. Blodget
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. W. Moore‡	C. L. Tenney	T. L. Keating	C. T. Roome	F. McKenzie P	Maxwell Nichols
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Roy W. Fowler‡	R. S. Tait	Al Huntsman	M. D. McPherson	None	Francis R. Hall
Santa Fe, N. M.	W. S. Henderson‡	Ellis S. Bauer	Thomas P. Delgado	David Knapp	None	Cecil R. McIntosh
Santa Monica, Calif.	W. W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	E. S. Gillette	W. F. Reasner	W. W. Milliken	C. W. McInerney, Jr.
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Arthur Noyes	Lloyd Rhodes	Emil Biavaschi	E. J. Helgren	Arthur Noyes	L. B. Hitchcock
Sapulpa, Okla.	Fred M. Boone	W. W. Collier	J. O. Edwards	J. B. Lampton	Fred M. Boone	T. L. Blakemore
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Samuel Mott‡	John S. Hickey	John A'Hearn	F. J. Resseguie	Patrick B. Kearney	Francis Dorsey
Saugus, Mass.	Ernest A. Merrithew	William R. Salsman, Jr.	John T. Stuart	Richard J. Spencer	Mary M. Penney P	Charles E. Flynn
Sault St. Marie, Mich.	Henry A. Sherman	Frank Trombley	M. H. Mitchell	David Littlejohn	Henry A. Sherman	Claude Coates
Savannah, Ga.	W. B. Scott	J. H. Monroe	John E. Fay	T. W. D. Griffith	H. T. Bounds R	Spence Grayson
Schenectady, N. Y.	LeRoy C. Purdy‡	James J. Higgins	Joseph W. Peters	William C. Treder	F. H. Marvin	Arlen T. St. Louis
Scranton, Pa.	William A. Schunk	John Griffiths	Gilbert Perry	Earl H. Rebhorn	Herman M. Kerber P	Jerome Myers
Seattle, Wash.	W. C. Morse	William Fitzgerald	William H. Sears	Frank M. Carroll	(Board)	A. C. VanSoelen
Sedalia, Mo.	E. E. Herrmann‡	John G. Lueck	John J. O'Brien	Raymond Fetters	Arthur Kullman	John Z. Montgomery
Selma, Ala.	W. P. Phillips†	W. L. Pitts	H. L. Dickerson.	L. T. Lee	None	W. E. Brown
Seminole, Okla.	C. Forest Kimes‡	B. E. Brodnax	Jake Sims	C. S. Chambers		George Norvell
Shaker Heights, Ohio	W. E. Arnold	M. M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson	Paul M. Spurney	None	Ralph W. Jones
Shamokin, Pa.	Harry F. Reinhardt‡	Russel Rickert	William L. Miller	Fred Zeiser	None	D. W. Kearney
Sharon, Pa.	None	W. Leroy Hall	Charles B. Steger	J. B. Hildebrand	R. E. Johnston P	Fred T. Fruit
Shawnee, Okla.	E. F. Edge	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd	T. D. Rowland	E. F. Edge	Randall S. Pitman
Sheboygan, Wis.	Henry Zehms	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner	G. J. Hildebrand	Gordon Z. Rayner	Edward C. Schmidt
Shelby, N. C.	D. R. S Frazier‡	Grady Mauney	D. L. Willis	H. C. Thompson	None	B. T. Falls
Shelbyville, Ind.	Keith C. Cawood‡	Bernard A. Jones	Earl Trees	Paul R. Tindall	Williard Swick	George L. Stubbs
Shelton, Conn.	V. B. Clarke‡	Frank W. Cramer	William J. Donovan	Charles Skreczko	George W. Anger R	A. Michael Basile
Shenandoah, Pa.	James Doyle	George Galgut	John Downey	Leona Cubinsky	Michael Cuff R	Martin V. McGuire
Sherman, Tex.	B. A. Crocker‡	J. M. Andrews	H. G. Thompson	C. D. Strother	W. Morgan Works	James D. Buster
Shorewood, Wis.	John G. Deppisch†	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels	Jerome M. Jekel	William D. Stockwell P	H. O. Wolfe

Shreveport, La.	H. Earl Barnes‡	Sloan J. Flores	Grady Williamson	W. J. Sandidge	W. A. Robinson, Jr.	Joseph H. Jackson
Sioux City, Iowa	M. E. Follis	George M. Kellogg	Ray Mahr	W. S. Petty	H. C. Kingsbury P	Ralph C. Crary
Sioux Falls, S. D.	R. E. Bragstad‡	Carl Hunt	C. J. Rufer	Emil G. Ericksen	J. H. Fitzgerald P	Hugh S. Gamble
Somerville, Mass.	James J. Corbett†	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery	James Reynolds	T. E. Hagerty P	R. J. Muldoon
South Bend, Ind.	Clyde Williams	C. De Vleeschower	William K. Ingram	F. R. Nicholas Carter	Paul Hays P	George Beamer
Southbridge, Mass.	Cyril Peloquin	Joseph E. Ducheneau	Ulric Brault	Hervey L. Desmarais	George W. Silk P	R. S. Normandin
South Gate, Calif.	Guy F. Nevill	W. F. Carleton	Willard D. Bretz	Clyde Heckle	Frank E. Alderman P	Clyde Woodworth
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Julius Stosick‡	Ray Gee	Frank Briesemeister	R. D. Moray	J. P. Mann	J. McCarrier
South Orange, N. J.	A. L. Demarest‡	John C. Loughran	Thomas L. McGuire	A. C. Benedict	Joseph J. Farrell	T. E. Fitzsimmons
South Pasadena, Calif.	Frank H. Clough‡	J. Frank Smith	Frank B. Higgins	Darius Eshoo	Glenn Garwood	H. E. Vedder
South Portland, Me.	Albert W. Waterman	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Waldo Skillin	None	George E. Hill
South River, N. J.	Earl B. Van Ness	Daniel Curley	Charles Van Deventer	Abraham A. Pansy	John F. Fitzpatrick	George L. Burton
South St. Paul, Minn.	W. H. Cropsey‡	Harry Rund	E. J. McAlpine	O. S. Ely	None	Walter T. Ryan
Spartanburg, S. C.	Harwood Beebe‡	W. O. Blackwell	Claude Bobo	W. O. Wrightson	J. D. Deason	Harvey W. Johnson
Spokane, Wash.	Hugh W. English	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin	Ralph Hendricks	John W. Duncan P	George M. Ferris
Springfield, Ill.	M. P. O'Brien‡	James Delaney	Carl Nuess	H. H. Tuttle	John MacWherter R	Hugh J. Dobbs
Springfield, Mass.	C. W. Phillips‡	Herbert C. Root	John L. Maloney	L. Jackson Smith	T. R. Geisel P	Raymond T. King
Springfield, Mo.	L. A. Weeks‡	W. C. Price	Paul A. Frey	Charles A. George	T. A. Nicholson	K. W. Patterson
Springfield, Ohio	William E. Lucas‡	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele	Oscar M. Craven	E. O. Hartmann P	Fred N. Carpenter
Stamford, Conn.	John G. Moore	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan	Paul H. Brown	Gilbert B. Mead P	Charles N. Wexler
Statesville, N. C.	R. L. Crawley‡	L. M. Gaither	William S. Thomas	J. Will Mills	R. L. Crawley P	John A. Scott
Staunton, Va.	W. L. Hall	E. H. Dabney	J. N. Webb	C. W. Rodgers	E. H. Stockdon	Peyton Cochran
Steelton, Pa.	Claude Baskins	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar	E. G. Butler	Charles S. Davis	J. Paul Rupp
Sterling, Ill.	A. G. Hubbard‡	Connel L. Nicol	Curtis Bucher	H. M. Jacobs	R. R. Young	Walter J. Stevens
Steubenville, Ohio	E. C. Boyd	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham	J. A. Pizzoferrato	R. B. McClintock	John J. Griesinger
Stevens Point, Wis.	M. D. Jackson‡	Roman Kubisiak	A. W. Risch	F. R. Krembs	William Dagneau	L. N. Jenkins
Stockton, Calif.	Lyle Payton‡	Ralph W. Thompson	Harold A. Vogelsang	J. J. Sippy	Victor Anderson P	Tom B. Quinn
Stoneham, Mass.	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson	George A. Hinchcliffe	Percival H. Wardwell	John V. Kelly
Stratford, Conn.	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols	Arthur J. Goff	Daniel N. McLeod P	Pullman & Comley
Streator, Ill.	F. H. Renz‡	Frank A. Owens	H. M. Reynolds	Thomas Langan	Gus Baars P	E. M. Davis, Jr.
Struthers, Ohio	Jules G. Richards	Martin J. Dittmar	Harry Davis	Charles Scofield	Charles Mohr	Theodore Macejko
Suffolk, Va.	R. H. Brinkley	J. H. Bangley	H. W. Churn	Thomas Scarlett	R. H. Brinkley	John K. Hutton
Summit, N. J.	Francis A. Murray‡	Thomas Murray	Michael J. Finneran	Henry P. Dengler	Harlan Kennedy R	F. C. Kentz
Sumter, S. C.	F. K. Ellis	R. E. Wilder	A. D. Owens	G. R. Kitchen	Mrs. J. L. Dillon	S. K. Nash
Sunbury, Pa.	George F. Keefer‡	Howard Felix	Michael Sergent	Carl P. Inkrote	R. M. Auten P	W. J. B. Bloom
Superior, Wis.	Thomas M. Basterash‡	James T. Sweeney	Arthur Buchanan	Charles H. Mason	O. C. Gradin P	Maynard Berglund
Swampscott, Mass.	Wallace W. Pratt‡	James Warnock	Walter F. Reeves	Clarence W. Horton	John Homan P	Lester B. Morley
Sweetwater, Tex.	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	N. B. Hall	George A. Gray	Roy Duckett P	Carl M. Anderson
Swissvale, Pa.	Allen F. Koch†	P. J. McGurk	R. W. Wagner	M. A. Fisher	None	John R. Dierst, Jr.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George H. Ballantyne	Edward Gieselman	William E. Rapp	H. Burton Doust	William A. Barry P	James C. Tormey
Tacoma, Wash.	A. R. Bergersen	E. N. Whitaker	James Dew	Ralph Gregg	Sherman Ingalls P	Howard Carothers
Tallahassee, Fla.	Miller Walston	T. P. Coe	Gid Powledge	Ford Thompson	George Stout P	James Messer, Jr.
Tamaqua, Pa.	None	Frank B. Behr	Claude Brecker	Charles W. Hodgkins	None	B. J. Duffy
Tampa, Fla.	R. H. Cason‡	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff	J. R. McEachern	Marco Penn P	A. B. McMullen
Taunton, Mass.	Alonzo K. Crowell‡	Edward F. Gorey	Lewis F. Ridley	John I. McNamara	Howard M. Briggs P	Frank E. Smith
Taylor, Pa.	Edward Gorney‡	Thomas Jenkins	Reese Evans	E. E. Edwards	Burton Reese R	Ernest Gazda

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Temple, Tex.	Lee H. Powell	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin	R. W. Noble	Lee H. Powell	J. B. Talley
Terre Haute, Ind.	Robert E. Gibbons‡	Ralph C. Dinkel	Cary M. Thompson	Henry W. Bopp	Frank P. Elder	Winfield M. Fox
Texarkana, Ark.	P. R. Booker‡	W. J. Springer	R. M. Giles	H. E. Murry	None	Marvin J. Quillin
Texarkana, Tex.	M. L. Watson‡	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels	C. A. Smith	A. C. Stuart P	Ed. B. Levee, Jr.
Thomasville, Ga.	T. B. Dobbins†	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock	H. R. Readling	Tom Dollar P	W. W. Alexander
Thomasville, N. C.	R. M. Cooksey	Robert F. Tomlinson	F. C. Smith	G. C. Gambrell	None	H. R. Kyser
Tiffin, Ohio	Herman G. Kuhn‡	Floyd J. Ash	Charles J. Mutchler	William Danford	Augusta Hatfield	Paul R. Ebel
Toledo, Ohio	William F. Harris	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen	Millard Hanson	T. Gordon Jeffery	Martin S. Dodd
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Harvey Bluckhorn	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn	R. H. Wilcox	George Hutchison P	Roland Baxter
Topeka, Kan.	W. E. Baldry‡	William J. Cawker	Wayne Horning	C. B. Stephens	Harry C. Snyder P	Ralph Oman
Torrington, Conn.	William Nierintz‡	Edward Goodman	Hugh E. Meade	Elias Pratt	W. J. Donahue P	Thomas F. Curtin
Traverse City, Mich.	C. E. Sawyer, Jr.‡	J. Fifarek	W. J. Rennie	G. A. Holliday	C. W. McIntyre	C. H. Menmuir
Trenton, N. J.	Joseph E. English	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling	Alton S. Fell	Joseph P. Barlow P	Sidney Goldman
Trinidad, Colo.	J. Joe Cox	David J. Thompson	Mike Foudy	W. L. Newburn	Irvin G. Dudley P	John M. Mabry
Troy, N. Y.	Charles F. Crowley‡	Cornelius F. Casey	John B. Conroy	James H. Flynn	Philip H. Draper P	F. S. Parmenter
Tucson, Ariz.	George W. Seeley†	H. L. Hilles	H. L. Hilles, Act.	L. H. Howard	Harold A. Patten R	B. G. Thompson
Tulsa, Okla.	M. C. Shibley‡	R. W. Granger	Randolph House	James H. Neal	O. A. Ziegler P	H. O. Bland
Turtle Creek, Pa.	Harrop & Hopkins	Forrest Bethune	William J. Whalen	M. Emanuel	None	John C. Fulton
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	A. C. Parker‡	E. L. Mathews	H. D. Billingsley	A. A. Kirk	Luther Davis	S. H. Sprott
Two Rivers, Wis.	Jack D. Markham‡	A. J. Rahn	J. J. Rebman	A. P. Zlatnik	Leonard Birr P	Fred W. Dicke
Tyler, Tex.	J. P. Ferrill‡	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray	Albert Woldert	C. C. Bunnenberg P	Troy Smith
Union City, N. J.	Ord J. Darling‡	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins	Grant P. Curtis	Frederick Berke P	James C. Agnew
Uniontown, Pa.	Wilbur L. Dunn‡	W. H. Barclay	Alfred W. Davis	J. R. West	Charles F. Bierer P	W. F. Lane
University City, Mo.	W. A. Heumbuecher‡	M. J. Lyons	George F. Ward	O. P. Hampton, Jr.	James Monteith	M. E. Boisseau
Urbana, Ill.	Robert L. Gordon	Charles Pittman	Walter Fulton	(Vacancy)	William C. Noel P	O. L. Browder
Utica, N. Y.	Charles A. McKernan	Joseph N. Sullivan	Nicholas Doll	Hugh H. Shaw	William Gray P	Bartle Gorman
Valdosta, Ga.	Charles A. Dunbar‡	T. M. Cook, Jr.	R. L. Kemp	E. D. King, Jr.	R. J. Drexel P	O. W. Franklin
Vallejo, Calif.	Frank Brew	D. J. Noonan	Bert Foreman	E. A. Peterson	T. D. Kilkenny	Russell F. O'Hara
Valley Stream, N. Y.	J. Flick‡	George Lindner, Jr.	Mr. Cox	John M. Quinn	Percy Sprague P	Lyman Hall
Vancouver, Wash.	J. L. Henderson‡	Pierre DuPaul	John Blaker	E. E. Palmquist	None	D. Elwood Caples
Vandergrift, Pa.	D. E. Taylor‡	E. J. McFarland	R. W. McIntire	Joseph Remaley	None	H. R. Bair
Ventura, Calif.	Carl Froerer‡	C. E. Dawley	T. W. Neel	C. R. Wylie	A. B. Perley P	H. F. Orr
Vicksburg, Miss.	John L. Hyland†	Harry Fuller	G. E. Hogaboom	H. Michael Smith	R. F. Evans	R. M. Kelly
Vincennes, Ind.	Robert W. Lind‡	Mitchell La Coste	Jesse Sullivan	N. E. Beckes	Ezzie Cox P	Lyle E. Miller
Virginia, Minn.	Joseph Hejda	Nels F. Quist	Charles Gronberg	R. P. Pearsall	Carl Hawkinson P	Frank J. Rosemeier
Waco, Tex.	J. H. Strange‡	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey	H. J. Germany	R. H. Schultz	Allan D. Sanford

Wakefield, Mass.	Harry H. Denning†	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates	David Taggart	John T. Stringer P	M. E. S. Clemons
Walla Walla, Wash.	C. W. Martin†	William Davis	J. F. Gemmell	A. E. Eyres	C. W. Martin P	T. P. Gose
Wallingford, Conn.	William A. Mackenzie‡	James A. Downey	George C. Abbott	Mark T. Sheehan	Dennis J. Hennessey	William F. Wrynn
Waltham, Mass.	Henry F. Beal	George L. Johnson	Asa E. McKenna	Benjamin Fuller	Lowell A. Warren P	George P. Drury
Warren, Ohio	W. S. Harvey‡	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen	M. T. Knappenberger	Gould Stewart P	Geo. Buchwalter
Warren, Pa.	C. W. Barwis‡	D. G. Kropf	G. F. Haehn	R. N. Brown	W. R. Kopf	S. D. Blackman
Warwick, R. I.	Robert C. Barker†	None	William C. Kindelan	Raymond Luft	E. C. Matthews R	Edward L. Godfrey
Washington, D. C.	J. B. Gordon	Charles E. Schrom	Ernest W. Brown	George C. Ruhland	Clifford Lanham	Elwood H. Seal
Washington, Pa.	C. A. Shrontz	Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber	T. W. Henderson	Frank C. Lewis P	Meyer Goldfarb
Waterbury, Conn.	Charles A. Root‡	T. F. Cavanaugh	William J. Roach	Edward J. Godfrey	James Curtin	Chas. O'Connor
Waterloo, Iowa	C. T. Wilson‡	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine	R. W. Driver	C. C. Chesterman	W. L. Beecher
Watertown, Mass.	Pierce P. Condon†	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore	John A. Colbert	Arthur D. Mosman	John A. Murray
Watertown, N. Y.	Daniel Coleman	William E. Gaffney	Wilford H. Jewett	George B. Van Doren	Grover Brennan	Lawrence R. Ormiston
Watertown, S. D.	Ralph Reed‡	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs	H. T. Kenney	Owen A. Palmer	D. K. Loucks
Watertown, Wis.	P. A. Glaser	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest	E. W. Bowen	Ewald Brumm P	H. W. Hartwig
Waterville, Me.	Harry E. Green‡	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier	Arthur Daviau	(Board of 3)	Arthur B. Levine
Watervliet, N. Y.	Frank T. Mahar	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan	Charles A. Birmingham	Frank T. Mahar	Joseph D. Foley
Waukegan, Ill.	Henry Bleck†	Adolph J. Franke	William B. Blaylock	Stanley Leckie	Luther Hanford R	George McGaughey
Waukesha, Wis.	W. E. Dick‡	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster	Paul Campbell	Steve Prelozni P	John C. Love
Wausau, Wis.	Archie Becker‡	Arthur A. Buss	Walter English	L. F. Bugbee	I. S. Horgen	E. P. Gorman
Wauwatosa, Wis.	M. F. Linnan‡	Fred Hartel	Louis Wrasse	R. T. Hansen	John Iverson P	Roy R. Stauff
Waycross, Ga.	H. M. Pafford	H. C. Thackston	W. A. Yawn	George E. Atwood	E. R. Sapp P	Frank B. McDonald, Jr.
Waynesboro, Pa.	Ralph B. Whisler‡	Charles E. Shoemaker	Floyd L. Maurer	Mrs. Verne Snowberger	None	N. F. Keller
Webster, Mass.	Benjamin A. Wakefield‡	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman	Wilfred P. Bazinet	Arthur Bigelow	C. J. Skladzien
Webster Groves, Mo.	John B. Clayton, Jr.‡	J. R. Eddie	Andrew McDonnell	Carl C. Irich	C. H. Appel P	John Nolan
Wellesley, Mass.	William A. Burnett†	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming	Curtis M. Hilliard	Herbert Snow R	Clarence A. Bunker
Wenatchee, Wash.	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen	C. R. Fargher	John A. Goodfellow	N. M. Sorenson
West Allis, Wis.	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello	F. H. Russell	E. C. Pynn	L. C. Gram
Westbrook, Me.	Alfred D. Farley	Edward A. Reny	L. Goff	Patrick H. Welch	Edwin J. Laverty	Grover Welch
West Chester, Pa.	T. G. Colesworthy‡	William Finegan	Abner Glisson	Warren Garrett	None	G. W. Knauer
Westerly, R. I.	Arthur H. Coy	Columbus Pasetti	Robert Kessel	Samuel C. Webster	None	W. H. Rathbun
Westfield, Mass.	Oren E. Parks	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith	R. M. Marr	Elizabeth B. Fowler P	Harry B. Putnam
Westfield, N. J.	John T. Hopkins‡	William Linden	John R. Schreiber	Andrew Carney	William T. Vanderbilt	Paul Q. Oliver
West Frankfort, Ill.	LeRoy Sisk	Alta McGhee	G. G. Nipper	Alta McGhee	Alva Willmoth P	F. E. Trobaugh
West Hartford, Conn.	Rodney L. Loomis	T. H. Donnelly	Joseph F. Grogan	Harry B. Smith	Rodney L. Loomis	R. H. Deming
West Haven, Conn.	John F. Lynch‡	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry Tuttle	Eugene N. Cozzolino	Harry Noyes P	Walter E. Cronan
West New York, N. J.	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney	Robert Genduso	Leo E. Honore P	Irwin Rubenstein
West Orange, N. J.	Frank A. O'Connor	Martin J. Kennedy	Harry Hain	Kurt Thum	Bernard M. Dagnan P	J. T. Foley
West Palm Beach, Fla.	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	Robert W. Milburn	W. E. Van Landingham	D. D. Howard P	Paul W. Potter
West Springfield, Mass.	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick H. Sibley	John B. O'Brien	Charles H. Mace, Jr.	Sidney C. Sweet P	Whitfield Reid
West Warwick, R. I.	William A. Rathbun†	None	Louis Peltier	John A. Mack	None	Joseph R. McKanna
Wewoka, Okla.	John P. Thomas	E. E. Shiflett	Frank A. Shepard	Earl Reed	(Board) P	J. M. Huser
Weymouth, Mass.	Thomas Kelly†	Timothy G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler	Thomas J. MacDonald	Everett J. McIntosh	Kenneth L. Nash
Wheeling, W. Va.	Walter C. Smith‡	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo P. Hixenbaugh	Reece M. Pedicord	Warren Pugh R	Jay T. McCamic
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbot Griffin	William Miller	Matthias Nicoll, Jr.	Eugene Halpin, Jr. P	William Condit
Whiting, Ind.	James G. Nellis‡	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard S. Springgate	J. A. McCarthy	Donald P. Spurrier P	James S. McCarthy
Whittier, Calif.	M. R. Bowen‡	Hugh M. Topping	O. C. Smith	R. L. Kaufman	William J. Groen P	Thomas W. Bewley

Table VIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Wichita, Kans.	P. L. Brockway‡	H. H. McCall	O. W. Wilson	J. E. Wolfe	Alfred McDonald	Vincent Hiebsch
Wichita Falls, Tex.	F. M. Rugeley‡	J. L. McClure	R. M. Hurst	J. H. Fletcher	Frank Collier	T. A. Hicks
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Walter P. Johns‡	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor	Edward F. Pugh	William B. Houser	Edwin B. Morgan
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Charles Sperling‡	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris	J. M. Snyder	John C. Deal	Herbert Patterson
Williamsport, Pa.	Lyons Mussina‡	Michael Clark	John G. Good	William Mollenkopf	Harry E. Kempf	F. P. Cummings
Willimantic, Conn.	John F. Collins‡	Charles A. Reynolds	Thomas F. Grady	G. D. Roch	Alexis Caisse P	Arthur T. Kelley
Wilmette, Ill.	Charles C. Schultz	Walter H. Zibble	Cloyd C. McGuire	Martin H. Seifert	Daniel M. Davis R	William M. James
Wilmington, Del.	Harry L. Maier‡	William J. Lutz	Frank J. Mahoney	Roger Murray	Edward R. Mack R	R. Satterthwaite, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C.	J. E. L. Wade	J. L. Croom	J. C. Rourk	A. H. Elliott	J. E. L. Wade	W. B. Campbell
Wilson, N. C.	J. D. Blount‡	A. L. Lancaster	John R. Gurley	Wade A. Anderson	Harvey Turner P	O. G. Rand
Winchester, Mass.	Parker Holbrook‡	David H. DeCourcy	William H. Rogers	Maurice Dinneen	George T. Davidson P	Addison R. Pike
Winchester, Va.	James R. Brandon‡	J. William Stryker	C. W. Hollis	L. M. Allen	R. M. Colston	James P. Reardon
Winnetka, Ill.	Robert L. Anderson	G. M. Houren	W. M. Peterson	H. A. Orvis	George B. Caskey P	F. Dickinson
Winona, Minn.	E. E. Chadwick‡	H. G. Putnam	H. C. Riebau	W. V. Lindsay	Oscar Tillman P	Harold K. Brehmer
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	W. F. Anderson	R. L. Carlton	L. B. Hathaway R	(Law Firm)
Winthrop, Mass.	Channing Howard‡	Warren A. Belcher	William F. Pumphret	William D. Childress	A. T. Haynes P	Fred W. Fisher
Woburn, Mass.	James H. McDermott‡	Frank E. Tracy	Charles R. McCauley	P. W. Linscott	None	Joseph Gorrasi
Woonsocket, R. I.	Alphonse Fugere	Augustin J. Cote	Alfred O. Perron	Thomas S. Flynn	Alphonse A. Fugere	John J. Mee
Wooster, Ohio	George S. Allspaugh	Herbert Young	Walter Yost	J. J. Sutter	James B. Rahl	Henry Critchfield
Worcester, Mass.	Ralph G. Lingley‡	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley	Peter O. Shea	Thomas E. Holland	Walter D. Allen
Wyandotte, Mich.	F. W. Liddle‡	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge	Earl H. Engel	F. W. Liddle P	W. Hugh Williams
Xenia, Ohio	J. C. Connolly‡	Herman Fisher	Ozni H. Cornwell	Gordon E. Savage	Karl Babb R	W. A. Miller
Yakima, Wash.	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	Harold Robinson	Stanley Benner	George W. Clark	Harry A. Olsen
Yonkers, N. Y.	Edward J. Murray	John Reilly	Edward J. Quirk	E. F. McGillian	William J. McGeory P	L. G. McAneny
York, Pa.	C. F. W. Wallow‡	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber	John Yeagley	V. K. Dayhoff P	F. B. Gerber
Youngstown, Ohio	Albert R. Haenny	Herman Steinfurth	Carl L. Olson	Wallace W. Ryall	Thomas Pemberton P	Verne B. Thomas
Ypsilanti, Mich.	T. Fred Older	Alonzo H. Miller	Ralph L. Southard	Donald J. Martin	R. P. Klavitter P	John P. Kirk
Zanesville, Ohio	Harold O. Church	Charles Hatfield	J. H. Kimberly	E. R. Brush	Paul Kern P	J. P. Baker

Part Four

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Intergovernmental Tax Exemption

Trends in Municipal Debt

Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000

Intergovernmental Tax Exemption*

By A. M. Hillhouse

Professor of Economics, Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina

CONGRESS has before it several proposals to remove (either by Congressional legislation or by a constitutional amendment) the reciprocal tax exemption privilege now enjoyed by federal, state, and municipal bonds. Most of the proposals are not retroactive but would apply solely to issues sold after the proposed action went into effect. Stripped of nonconsequentials, the central idea is to require (or to ask) states to consent to the federal taxation of income from state and municipal bonds in exchange for the right, on their part and for their municipalities, to tax the income from federal and federal agency bonds. The purpose of this article is to examine the nature of this "bargain" and to outline the conditions under which states and municipalities (meaning of course legislators and officials) might reasonably support it, having due regard for their own enlightened self-interest. This seems a legitimate approach in a publication addressed to state and municipal administrators, despite the risk the author runs of being charged with "special pleading."

There are many angles to this problem, but they can all be subsumed under one analysis and presented as a series of interrelated issues. From the standpoint of state and local governments the major questions seem to be:

1. Would the states and local units get back in taxation of federal securities amounts which would balance or more than balance, including costs of collection, the extra interest rates which would have to be paid on their own bonds when issued without the federal tax exemption privilege? If these governments could receive more in revenue from taxing federal securities than they would have to pay out as additional interest on their bonds, fiscally they would be the gainers.

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* Editor's Note: This article represents something of a departure from the editorial policy of The Municipal Year Book, in that it is a discussion of a currently controversial subject. In view of the widespread interest among municipal officials in this subject and their difficulty in obtaining reliable data, however, it was decided to make an exception to our usual policy in this case. We were particularly fortunate in securing A. M. Hillhouse as the author of this article and have every confidence in his qualifications to discuss this subject. It should be made clear, however, that any recommendations or conclusions drawn by him are his own and do not represent the stand of the Year Book or of the International City Managers' Association. This is not a contradiction of Dr. Hillhouse's conclusions but merely a reiteration of our policy of taking no official stand on controversial matters of policy.

2. Even though the above question were answered affirmatively under present fiscal conditions (i.e. levels of tax rates and debt burdens), what are the probabilities that states and municipalities would continue to be the gainers in the future?

3. Would all the states stand to gain or lose alike under the central proposal?

4. In this controversy are the interests of the municipalities identical with those of their states?

5. If the states and local governments do not consent now by constitutional amendment to removal of the reciprocal tax-exemption privilege, is there a strong possibility that later they will lose it under more adverse circumstances?

6. If these governments offered to support a constitutional amendment in exchange for certain concessions, what chance would they have, in the bargaining process, of capitalizing upon the present desire of the national administration to make impossible in this country a wealthy, tax-exempt class?

7. Would the removal of reciprocal tax exemption result in an encroachment by the federal government upon the autonomy of states and municipalities?

8. What social issues, other than preservation of state and local autonomy, are involved?

These are all practical questions and ones to be decided not by the dictates of high-sounding principles, but realistically. The first and natural reaction of state and municipal officials is against loss of the tax-exemption privilege. This reaction must be put to the test. Perhaps, like many first impressions, it is the best. Contrariwise, perhaps more can be gained than lost by proper, concerted action in bargaining with the federal government.

GAINS AND LOSSES

The first issue—whether state and local governments will be the fiscal gainers or losers—is the most difficult one to analyze. The proposal that succeeds will probably be one that is not retroactive. This means that all data for this approach are unknown quantities. The type of computation needed is illustrated in Table 1 with hypothetical figures. There we have compared the additional interest which would have to be paid on new taxable state and municipal bonds (under certain assumptions) with the additional revenues which the states would derive from taxation of the new federal securities. It is assumed in Table 1 that: (a) all new government bond issues would be taxable after January 1, 1940; (b) the amount of new state and municipal issues would increase by $750,000,000 annually; (c) the additional interest rate that states and municipalities would have to pay on these new taxable issues would be one-eighth of 1 per cent; (d) the amount of new federal bonds would increase each year by $1,500,000,000; and (e) state revenues, which would be derived from taxation of the income from these federal bonds, can be calculated for the future as is done under present conditions of bond ownership and tax rates in Table 2. The end results of balancing additional interest payments against additional state revenues are given in column 5. Obviously what Table 1 shows will vary according to what assumptions are made as to the future. If an interest rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent must be paid, the "net gain" would be displaced by "net loss" figures. If federal debt grows faster relative to state and municipal debt than above estimated, or vice versa, the figures in column 5 would have to be altered. What the level of federal borrowing in the future will be, what lags or spurts in state and local borrowing will come—these are highly speculative questions. To answer this first major issue with any respectable degree of accuracy, one would have to know: what the *net* addition (new issues minus retirements) to the market each year for the next 5, 10, or 20 years of new taxable federal bonds will be; how much of this new federal debt will be absorbed by the Social Security reserve funds (and therefore not taxable by the states and municipalities) and by other nontaxable holders; how much income holders will receive from this new federal debt and in what income brackets this income will fall; how many new state and municipal bonds will be issued during these same

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED GAIN OR LOSS TO STATES FROM REMOVAL OF RECIPROCAL TAX EXEMPTION
(HYPOTHETICAL FIGURES)
(In millions)

Year	Taxable State and Municipal Bonds Outstanding (1)	Additional Interest Payments at ⅛ of 1 per cent (2)	Taxable Federal Bonds Outstanding (3)	State Revenue from Taxing Federal Bonds (4)	Net Gain to States (5)
1940	$ 750	$0.9	$ 1,500	$ 1.5	$0.6
1941	1,500	1.9	3,000	2.9	1.0
1942	2,250	2.8	4,500	4.4	1.6
1943	3,000	3.8	6,000	5.8	2.0
1944	3,750	4.7	7,500	7.3	2.6
1945	4,500	5.6	9,000	8.8	3.2
1946	5,250	6.6	10,500	10.2	3.6
1947	6,000	7.5	12,000	11.7	4.2
1948	6,750	8.4	13,500	13.1	4.7
1949	7,500	9.4	15,000	14.6	5.2

periods; and finally how much additional interest the state and municipalities would have to pay on their new issues because these bonds did not carry the tax-exemption privilege.

The ideal approach in Table 1 will obviously have to be abandoned for one that is more practical. The amount of federal bonds now outstanding, the income therefrom, the brackets in which such income would fall if taxable, and the amount of state and local bonds outstanding—are known or can be estimated. Such information has been compiled in Table 2. The table may be regarded in a twofold light. It furnishes a present picture of what the states would secure in additional revenue by taxing the income from federal bonds if a retroactive act went into effect this year. Table 2 is also a projection forward 15 or 20 years of the *status quo*. Such a period probably would have to elapse before the new taxable bonds outstanding (federal, state, and local) would reach present debt levels.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES AND REVENUES WHICH WOULD BE DERIVED BY STATE TAXATION

Owners	Amounts Held (millions) (1)	Percentage of Total (2)	Interest on These Bonds (millions) (3)	Rates of State Taxation (4)	Revenues Collectible (millions) (5)
Individuals with net incomes under $5,000	$ 1,327	3.7	$ 34.6	3%	$ 1.0
Individuals with net incomes over $5,000	3,063	8.6	79.8	5	4.0
Trust accounts and partnerships:[1] Incomes under $5,000	2,000	5.6	52.2	3	1.6
Incomes over $5,000	2,000	5.6	52.2	5	2.6
Banks (excluding mutual savings)	14,916	42.0	389.0	4	15.6
Life insurance companies	4,416	12.4	115.1	4	4.6
Other insurance companies	835	2.4	21.8	4	0.9
Non-finance corporations	3,398	9.6	88.6	4	3.5
Foreign holdings	1,000	2.8	26.0	4	1.0
Mutual savings banks	2,400	6.8	62.6	...	...
Fraternal benefit societies	50	.1	1.3	...	...
Universities & colleges	26	.1	0.7	...	...
Religious, charitable, etc.[2]	117	.3	3.1	...	...
TOTAL	$35,548	100	$927		$34.8

[1] Not included with individual holdings.

[2] Religious and charitable institutions, libraries, museums, foundations, labor unions, and building and loan associations.

The next step is to combine the results of Table 2 with estimates of the additional interest which states and municipalities would have to pay on their bonds. This has been done in Table 3. Since Table 2 was computed on the present volume of federal debt outstanding, the level of state and local debt as of the present has been used in Table 3. Several possible additional rates of interest, ranging from one-eighth of 1 per cent to 1 per cent, have been experimented with. This procedure demonstrates how important it is to determine, if possible, what additional interest rate would have to be paid upon taxable bonds. The assumption of one rate results in one answer to the question: Will states and municipalities (taken as a whole) be gainers or losers by removal of reciprocal tax exemption? Assumption of another rate gives a different answer.

TABLE 3

BALANCING OF ESTIMATED REVENUES COLLECTIBLE VS. ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL INTEREST PAYMENTS ON TOTAL STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Basis of Estimation	Estimated Revenues Collectible (1)	Estimated Additional Interest Payments (2)	Estimated Net Gain or Loss (3)
Computations—Table 2	$34,800,000		
ADDITIONAL INTEREST RATE:			
⅛ of 1 per cent		$ 21,990,000	$+ 12,810,000
¼ of 1 " "		43,985,000	— 9,185,000
½ of 1 " "		87,970,000	— 53,170,000
¾ of 1 " "		131,960,000	— 97,160,000
1 per cent		175,945,000	—141,145,000

The use of a range was adopted for several reasons. First, no one knows what additional rate of interest would have to be paid, but the "guesses" on this question roughly fall within this range. Second, it may be more realistic to think in terms of different additional interest rates on different grades of state and municipal bonds rather than in terms of one additional interest rate applicable to all. (This point is discussed more fully in connection with Table 5.) And finally, it is fairly well agreed that there is no set or fixed differential in rates which can be attributed to tax exemption.

Andrew Mellon contended in 1924 that the value of the exemption to the borrower issuing the securities was "relatively insignificant" (whatever that may mean!). Congressman William R. Green about the same date claimed "that states and borrowing municipalities would not be obliged to increase their interest rates more than one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent if the income from their bonds were made taxable." Austin J. Tobin, secretary of the Conference on State Defense, places the additional interest cost at "one-half to a full 1 per cent." C. O. Hardy used 0.84 per cent in the most comprehensive study yet published on this subject, *Tax-Exempt Securities and the Surtax* (1926). This figure was arrived at by comparing for the years 1913 and 1923 the differences in yields in United States markets between Canadian provincial and municipal bonds (subject to our federal income tax) on the one hand, and American state and municipal bonds (exempt from our federal income tax) on the other. He found that the yield difference was in favor of our state and municipal bonds in 1913 by 0.24 per cent average, and in 1923 by 0.96 per cent average. He then assumed that one-half (0.12 per cent) of the average yield difference in 1913 was due to the preference in United States markets for domestic over foreign issues, and the other half to the influence of the low income tax (corporate) in force that year. He then deducted the first 0.12 per cent from the average yield difference in 1923 (when high surtaxes were in effect) and got 0.84 per cent as the yield "saving" attributable to the exemption of state and municipal bonds in this country from the federal income tax.[1] Professor E. R. A. Seligman has been quoted as placing the yield differential due to tax exemption at 1 per cent. Apparently, however, Seligman has been misquoted. His use of 1 per cent to explain capitalization or amortization of taxation was hypothetical only, and following this he went on to explain the fallacy (because tax exemption is a "scarcity privilege") of arguing from the capitalization illustration. Opponents to Mellon's proposal in 1922-1924, on the other hand, used a 1 per cent rate in arguing against removal of reciprocal tax exemption. Use of this figure was based either on a misinterpretation of Mellon's statements or else on its ease of calculation. A government actuary in a memorandum to Secretary Mellon in 1922 had estimated that there would be an increased rate of interest of approximately 1.1 per cent. Mellon, however, on several occasions affirmed his belief that this was entirely too high. To quote him: "I do not believe that on any substantial volume of securities there is 1 per cent difference, or anything like that between tax-exempt and taxable securities. The value of tax exemption in the sale of securities depends in large measure on the volume of securities available, and once this scarcity value is destroyed there would be in my judgment but little difference, with borrowers of equal credit, between the yields of tax-exempt and taxable securities." Critics confronted him with the fact that there was approximately a 1 per cent difference in yields between the First Liberty Loan bonds (exempt from the federal surtax) and successive issues which were not so exempt.[2] Mellon gave his opinion, however, that this was caused by the comparatively small amount of the tax-exempt issue and that the yield differential would not have been so great if these tax-exempt bonds had not been so scarce.

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[1] Professor Henry C. Simons has criticized Hardy for the above procedure: "The only evident flaw in his statistical analysis (but a very serious one) lies in his obviously biased method for calculating the yield differential." *Personal Income Taxation,* University of Chicago Press, 1938, page 174.

[2] The nominal interest rate difference was three-fourths of 1 per cent (3½ and 4¼). But the simultaneous effective interest rates at the time of the controversy were 3.43 per cent and 4.4 per cent.

Tax exemption is properly termed a "scarcity privilege." The yield differential is a function of (a) the volume of tax-exempt securities outstanding; and (b) the height of the surtax rates. Given a fixed progression of surtax rates, the greater the volume of tax-exempt securities issued, the smaller would be the yield differential, because more and more of these securities would have to be bought by those to whom the tax-exempt privilege was worth little if anything. Thus the federal government could greatly lower the value of the tax-exemption privilege to borrowing states and municipalities on future issues by lowering its surtax rates and by increasing the volume of new tax-exempt securities which it offered on the market. Or results could be obtained by using only one of these methods.

The "additional" interest rate that will have to be paid by borrowing states and municipalities if tax exemption is removed must, therefore, be regarded as a variable. This dictated more than any other consideration the use of several different rates in Table 3. Suppose after a constitutional amendment (say in 1942) a billion new state and municipal bonds are offered on the market. What will happen if that portion of the demand for tax-exempts (i.e. those who bought them solely for the tax-exempt feature) is no longer there? This may amount to from 14 to 20 per cent of the usual demand. It is reasonable to suppose that interest rates would have to be raised sufficiently to attract other buyers, or to induce those who buy for the safety feature to buy more, so as to make up for this loss in demand. How large an addition to the average rate of interest would be required is not known. The whole calculation would have to lie in the realm of "it might have been," with all the consequent uncertainties. Thus the figure which is most needed by states and municipalities, in calculating whether they will be fiscal gainers or losers, cannot be stated with exactness. Yet by use in Table 3 of several rates within a range, we have obtained some approximations at the truth.

Another fact about Table 3 requires comment. No deduction was made for the cost of collection of the state income taxes, nor for a possible 10, 15, or 20 per cent failure to reach all of the taxable income derived from federal bonds. This procedure, however, is defensible because several circumstances would tend to offset these two items. When federal bonds become taxable they will bear a slightly higher rate of interest. That means that the taxable income therefrom and the state taxes on such income would be higher than the figures used in Table 3. On the other hand, this would be partially offset by smaller holdings of federal bonds by the very wealthy so that lower tax rates would apply to some of the income. Secondly, there is a strong likelihood that in time state income tax rates would be raised. In addition, with removal of reciprocal tax exemption, states would be encouraged (if not required by a constitutional amendment) to tax the income from their own bonds and those of their municipalities at the same rates levied upon income from federal bonds.

A further caution should be injected at this point. The mathematical precision of the results in Tables 2 and 3 must not lead the reader to forget the assumptions on which these tables are built. They furnish a *present* picture of whether states (and their local units) will be losers or gainers fiscally, provided Congressional action, or a constitutional amendment, is made retroactive. If the legislation or amendment is nonretroactive, these tables are—to repeat our earlier phraseology—a projection into the *future* some 15 or 20 years hence of the *status quo* (i.e. of present debt levels and tax rate structures). This brings us to the second phase of this problem.

LONG RUN EFFECTS

Currently public administrators want to know: Even though it be calculated under present fiscal conditions that the states and their municipalities would be the gainers, what are the probabilities that they would continue to be gainers in the future? Table 1 would give the right picture for the future, if only we could pierce the curtain of time or read a horoscope! In lieu of that, we had to have recourse to Tables 2 and 3. But these tables unfortunately do not resolve all uncertainties. They only raise them in a different form. To face the issue squarely—what are the probabilities that Tables 2 and 3 reflect the gains or losses as they actually will be 15 or 20 years from now? Very poor—to be perfectly frank. These tables are necessarily built on the assumptions: that the new taxable issues of federal, state, and local bonds in about 15 or 20 years will have taken the place of the old tax-exempt issues and that the levels of state, local, and federal debt will be about the same as present; that ownership of federal, state, and local bonds at that date in the future will be approximately as estimated for the present; and that federal and state income taxes will not have substantially changed. These are big assumptions, in fact so big as to make any quibblings as to the exactness of our estimates of bond ownership (or any other figures in these tables) seem petty. The report is that the United States Treasury is releasing this year authoritative figures on the ownership of government bonds. Such data are badly needed for many purposes. But they will add very little toward solving a fiscal approach of the instant type. Suppose our guesses as to bond ownership are not wholly accurate? Such constitute minor discrepancies compared with the wholesale speculative character of this whole fiscal analysis, or any other which attempts to talk in terms of the future.

Two changes at least are bound to occur: the ownership distribution of government bonds will change after the removal of tax exemption; and the income from these bonds will be increased because government bonds will bear a slightly higher rate of interest if they are taxable. Other changes are probable. The volume of state and municipal debt *may* become smaller, but very likely it will grow. This would mean that the states and local governments would have a heavier additional interest burden. Offsetting this, state income tax rates probably would be raised to levels above those used in Table 2, so that the revenue derived from state taxation of federal bonds would increase. Probably federal debt would also grow and states could tax a larger income from federal securities. On the other hand, the Social Security reserve funds might absorb such a large proportion of the total federal debt that the amount of income from federal securities taxable by the states would decrease. These reserve fund holdings would not, of course, be subject to state or local taxes. There are other possibilities, however. These reserve funds might be abolished; or the law might be changed so that the funds could be invested only partly in federal securities. If either of these two possibilities materialized, the states would gain considerably more, fiscally speaking, from growth of federal debt.

All these possibilities and probabilities in the future mean that we can get only so far with this fiscal approach. In concluding whether, upon the removal of reciprocal tax exemption, the states and their local governments would be fiscal gainers or losers, Tables 2 and 3 must not be taken too literally.

One other aspect of Table 3 requires comment. All the states have been treated as one homogeneous group. The table, therefore, may hide the diversity between states, which of all things in the data may be the most important. This brings us to the third interrelated issue—would all the states stand to gain or lose alike under the proposed removal of reciprocal tax exemption?

INEQUALITY AMONG STATES

Table 4 has been prepared as an aid in answering this query. Sixteen states, or one-third of the total, furnish a good cross-section. All parts of the country are represented. New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts illustrate states with financial centers where government bond holdings are large. South Dakota and Idaho typify states where bond holdings are small. The first step in this table was to estimate (see Addendum for method used) the amount of income from federal bonds that would be taxable within each state. Average state income tax rates (the same as used in Table 2) were then applied. The results appear in column 2. Next we computed for each state the difference between this new state revenue and the additional interest that would have to be paid on the combined state and local debt. Several assumed interest rates were used.

What does this table show? That in some of the wealthy states, more will be collected in state revenues than will be paid out in additional interest, provided the assumed additional interest is not more than one-fourth of 1 per cent. Delaware is the only state which apparently would gain even if one-half of 1 per cent or 1 per cent additional interest rate had to be paid. At one-eighth of 1 per cent all states in this list would gain, except the poorer states (South Dakota and Idaho) and the states with very high combined state and municipal debt burdens (e.g. North Carolina). It should be noted, however, that this list contains a preponderance of wealthy states. Particularly the leading financial states would gain because of heavy concentrations within their jurisdiction of federal bond holdings. On the other hand, a greater number of poorer

TABLE 4

BALANCING OF ESTIMATED REVENUES COLLECTIBLE VS. ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL INTEREST PAYMENT ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS—BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

State	Interest on Federal Bonds (millions) (1)	Revenues Collectible (millions) (2)	Total State & Local Debt (millions) (3)	Gain or Loss Assuming an Additional Interest Rate of:				
				⅛ of 1 per cent (4)	¼ of 1 per cent (5)	½ of 1 per cent (6)	¾ of 1 per cent (7)	1 per cent (8)
California	$ 53.5	$2.0	$1,478.9	$+ 151,000	$—1,697,000	$—5,394,000	$— 9,091,000	$—12,788,00
Delaware	22.7	0.9	23.2	+ 871,000	+ 842,000	+ 784,000	+ 726,000	+ 668,00
Georgia	6.3	0.2	83.0	+ 96,000	— 8,000	— 215,000	— 423,000	— 630,00
Idaho	0.8	0.03	71.2	— 59,000	— 148,000	— 326,000	— 504,000	— 682,00
Illinois	87.2	3.3	1,145.1	+1,869,000	+ 437,000	—2,425,000	— 5,288,000	— 8,151,00
Iowa	5.0	0.2	204.5	— 56,000	— 311,000	— 823,000	— 1,334,000	— 1,845,00
Maryland	15.4	0.6	260.2	+ 275,000	— 50,000	— 701,000	— 1,351,000	— 2,002,00
Massachusetts	38.6	1.4	577.0	+ 679,000	— 2,000	—1,485,000	— 2,927,000	— 4,370,00
Michigan	64.3	2.4	654.1	+1,582,000	+ 765,000	— 870,000	— 2,506,000	— 4,141,00
New York	255.1	9.6	3,889.1	+4,739,000	— 123,000	—9,846,000	—19,568,000	—29,291,00
North Carolina	10.5	0.4	477.1	— 196,000	— 793,000	—1,986,000	— 3,178,000	— 4,371,00
Ohio	50.0	1.9	731.2	+ 986,000	+ 72,000	—1,756,000	— 3,584,000	— 5,412,00
Pennsylvania	72.1	2.7	1,209.5	+1,188,000	— 324,000	—3,347,000	— 6,371,000	— 9,395,00
South Dakota	0.4	0.02	73.9	— 72,000	— 165,000	— 350,000	— 534,000	— 719,00
Texas	23.2	0.9	686.1	+ 42,000	— 815,000	—2,531,000	— 4,246,000	— 5,961,00
Virginia	9.3	0.4	156.3	+ 205,000	+ 9,000	— 381,000	— 772,000	— 1,163,00

states stand to lose; and generally speaking, the greater their bonded indebtedness and that of their municipalities the greater would be their loss. The right to tax the income from federal bonds held in South Dakota would not be worth much when compared with the extra interest rate that this state and its political subdivisions probably would have to pay for borrowed money.

Table 4 explains, at least in part, why the then governor of Virginia was one of the strongest opponents of the Mellon proposal (1922-1924) to remove reciprocal tax immunity from all government bonds; whereas Mark Graves, the able New York State Tax Commissioner, came out in 1937 in favor of the removal of reciprocal tax exemption.[3] They were both right. Each was thinking of the best fiscal interests of the state he represented.

Table 4, however, is subject to the same criticism, though to a lesser extent, that was levelled at Table 3. It also hides some of the very diversity that is important in this whole problem. This brings us to the fourth important query—are the interests of the municipalities identical with those of their states in this controversy?

STATE AND MUNICIPAL DIFFERENCES

Table 5 sheds some light on this question. Column 1 gives for each state the amount of state revenue which could be obtained by taxing the income from federal bonds. Columns 3 to 7 inclusive, on the other hand, show the amount of additional interest which the state government proper, the municipalities, and the other local units would have to pay, assuming different interest rates. Columns 3 to 7 inclusive are to be contrasted with column 1. The table contains extremes; South Dakota is at one pole and New York State at the other. In South Dakota the increased state revenue would not even meet the additional interest on the state's own bonds. Probably in this state the municipalities could not hope to obtain a share in the increased state-collected tax. The municipalities would have to pay the additional interest on their new taxable issues; the state probably would retain the meager benefits derived from the right to tax the income from federal bonds. In New York, on the other hand, the state would collect in increased income taxes several times the amount of additional interest that would have to be paid on the state's bonds. So long as the additional interest did not exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent, the municipalities and other local governments might get back from the state amounts equal to, or more than, their extra interest burden.

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[3] The New York Senate, the Assembly, and the Legislative Committee on State Fiscal Policies have each officially endorsed (1937 and 1938) removal (by constitutional amendment) of tax exemption from future public bond issues.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL INTEREST THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE PAID ON STATE AND LOCAL BONDS BY LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN SPECIFIED STATES

State	Estimated Revenues Collectible (1)	Net Debt Outstanding (2)	Annual additional interest payments computed at:				
			⅛ of 1 per cent (3)	¼ of 1 per cent (4)	½ of 1 per cent (5)	¾ of 1 per cent (6)	1 per cent (7)
CALIFORNIA							
State	$2,000,000	$ 228,594,000	$ 285,742	$ 571,485	$ 1,142,970	$ 1,714,455	$ 2,285,940
Municipal		538,817,000	673,521	1,347,042	2,694,085	4,041,126	5,388,170
Other Local...		711,473,000	889,341	1,778,682	3,557,365	5,336,046	7,114,730
DELAWARE							
State	900,000	3,439,000	4,298	8,597	17,195	25,791	34,390
Municipal		12,866,000	16,082	32,165	64,330	96,495	128,660
Other Local...		6,873,000	8,591	17,182	34,365	51,546	68,730
GEORGIA							
State	200,000	27,152,000	33,940	67,880	135,760	203,640	271,520
Municipal		36,012,000	45,015	90,030	180,060	270,090	360,120
Other Local...		19,868,000	24,835	49,670	99,340	149,010	198,680
IDAHO							
State	30,000	1,992,000	2,490	4,980	9,960	14,940	19,920
Municipal		7,953,000	9,941	19,882	39,765	59,646	79,530
Other Local...		61,284,000	76,605	153,210	306,420	459,630	612,840
ILLINOIS							
State	3,300,000	203,542,000	254,427	508,855	1,017,710	1,526,565	2,035,420
Municipal		412,572,000	515,715	1,031,430	2,062,860	3,094,290	4,125,720
Other Local...		528,955,000	661,193	1,322,387	2,644,775	3,967,161	5,289,550
IOWA							
State	200,000	6,600,000	8,250	16,500	33,000	49,500	66,000
Municipal		41,622,000	52,027	104,055	208,110	312,165	416,220
Other Local...		156,280,000	195,350	390,700	781,400	1,172,100	1,562,800
MARYLAND							
State	600,000	43,170,000	53,962	107,925	215,850	323,775	431,700
Municipal		169,827,000	212,284	424,567	849,135	1,273,701	1,698,270
Other Local...		47,181,000	58,976	117,952	235,905	353,856	471,810
MASSACHUSETTS							
State	1,400,000	88,172,000	110,215	220,430	440,860	661,290	881,720
Municipal		425,369,000	531,711	1,063,422	2,126,845	3,190,266	4,253,690
Other Local...		63,441,000	79,301	158,602	317,205	475,806	634,410
MICHIGAN							
State	2,400,000	32,851,000	41,063	82,127	164,255	246,381	328,510
Municipal		486,572,000	608,215	1,216,430	2,432,860	3,649,290	4,865,720
Other Local...		134,670,000	168,337	336,675	673,350	1,010,025	1,346,700
NEW YORK							
State	9,600,000	563,239,000	704,048	1,408,097	2,816,195	4,224,291	5,632,390
Municipal		2,691,652,000	3,364,565	6,729,130	13,458,260	20,187,390	26,916,520
Other Local...		634,219,000	792,773	1,585,547	3,171,095	4,756,641	6,342,190
NORTH CAROLINA							
State	400,000	136,730,000	170,912	341,825	683,650	1,025,475	1,367,300
Municipal		141,763,000	177,203	354,407	708,815	1,063,221	1,417,630
Other Local...		198,608,000	248,260	496,520	993,040	1,489,560	1,986,080
OHIO							
State	1,900,000	16,072,000	20,090	40,180	80,360	120,540	160,720
Municipal		391,453,000	489,316	978,632	1,957,265	2,935,896	3,914,530
Other Local...		323,723,000	404,653	809,307	1,618,615	2,427,921	3,237,230

Table 5.—Estimated Additional Interest on State and Local Bonds, Etc.—Continued

State	Estimated Revenues Collectible (1)	Net Debt Outstanding (2)	Annual additional interest payments computed at:				
			⅛ of 1 per cent (3)	¼ of 1 per cent (4)	½ of 1 per cent (5)	¾ of 1 per cent (6)	1 per cent (7)
Pennsylvania							
State	2,700,000	178,776,000	223,470	446,940	893,880	1,340,820	1,787,760
Municipal		613,331,000	766,663	1,533,327	3,066,655	4,599,981	6,133,310
Other Local...		417,348,000	521,685	1,043,370	2,086,740	3,130,110	4,173,480
South Dakota							
State	20,000	41,448,000	51,810	103,620	207,240	310,860	414,480
Municipal		9,775,000	12,218	24,437	48,875	73,311	97,750
Other Local...		22,686,000	28,357	56,715	113,430	170,145	226,860
Texas							
State	900,000	22,976,000	28,720	57,440	114,880	172,320	229,760
Municipal		245,728,000	307,160	614,320	1,228,640	1,842,960	2,457,280
Other Local...		417,438,000	521,797	1,043,595	2,087,190	3,130,785	4,174,380
Virginia							
State	400,000	18,029,000	22,536	45,072	90,145	135,216	180,290
Municipal		110,804,000	138,505	277,010	554,020	831,030	1,108,040
Other Local...		27,454,000	34,317	68,635	137,270	205,905	274,540

Table 5 thus helps to make specific what most public administrators have already guessed. In this controversy the interests of the municipalities and their state governments are far from identical. The states would collect the income tax, but the municipalities would have to bear the extra interest burden on their own bonds. The municipalities in many states (particularly those with metropolitan centers but governed largely by rural legislators) know how hard it is to obtain shares in state-collected taxes. Local officials and their state league of municipalities in such states would be foolish to endorse a constitutional amendment that would raise interest rates on future bond issues, without at the same time getting definite guarantees that they would share in the state income taxes to an extent that would compensate roughly for loss of the tax-exemption privilege.

A great majority of the state leagues of municipalities have already passed resolutions opposing the removal of tax exemption from municipal bonds. The leagues in states which stand to lose as a whole (i.e. where the additional interest on combined state and local debt would be greater than any increased state revenues) rightly have condemned removal of the tax-exemption privilege from their bonds. Their support of a constitutional amendment probably would require promise of a federal subsidy to offset their extra interest burden. On the other hand, in states where state revenues would exceed the combined added interest burden on state and local bonds, the leagues might properly lend support to such a constitutional amendment, but only on definite assurance that they would share sufficiently in the increased state income taxes. At this stage in the controversy, however, a show of opposition is probably good tactics. Among the states listed in Table 5, only Massachusetts, New

York, Iowa, and Ohio share income taxes to any appreciable extent with their local governments. In states, like Illinois, which do not now have income taxes (individual or corporate), the state leagues rightly, of course, have put in their opposition.

All calculations by municipalities must be in terms of how large a share in the state-collected income taxes they could obtain in order to counterbalance the additional interest burden on their bonds; or in terms of shares in the additional revenues which the federal government will obtain by taxing state and local bonds. It would seem unwise for municipalities to rely on personal property taxes to compensate them for loss of the tax-exemption privilege. The personal property tax is a broken reed. A proper constitutional amendment would grant to the states and their political subdivisions the right to reach federal bonds by taxation of only the income therefrom. In return the federal government should be restricted to taxation of the income from state and local bonds and not be allowed to tax the bonds themselves.

There is one other phase to diversity of interests between states and between municipalities and their states. Generally speaking, bonds of local governments (particularly the less well-known ones) in the South and West and in other sections distant from the financial centers have to be issued with a higher rate of interest (e.g. 6 per cent) than bonds of municipalities close to the money centers (e.g. 4½ per cent). If most of these 6 per cent bonds are bought by fraternal insurance companies, mutual savings banks, and others to whom the tax-exemption privilege means little (if anything), does it follow that these local governments in the South and West would not be very much affected by abolition of reciprocal tax exemption? If such a special market theory is true (and it has been seriously presented in the past), the analysis in Table 5 would have to be reinterpreted. Local governments in the poorer states would not benefit much from the right of their states to tax federal bondholdings. But neither would they have to pay any additional rate on new issues of bonds sold after tax exemption was abolished. On the other hand, this theory has generally not been extended to include the large urban municipalities which are located within these poorer states.

If the special market theory is correct, tax exemption is not an indirect subsidy to those states and municipalities that do the most borrowing (as Professor Henry C. Simons states) but an indirect subsidy to those states and municipalities whose credit is good enough (or who are well-known enough) to warrant their bonds being included in the portfolios of the upper income bracketeers. However, we are inclined to believe that the special market theory is wrong. The analysis is too simple. Some wealthy buyers buy tax-exempts not only for tax exemption but also for high yields. On the other hand, many small investors buy for safety primarily and stay out of the poorer grade municipal bond class.

Even assuming, however, that the special market theory is correct, there is reason to believe that interest rates on the poorer grade bonds would be affected. Upon the abolition of tax exemption the demand for high grade municipals from the upper income brackets would fall off. These bonds would then compete with poorer grade bonds for investor capital, and to do so would have to be issued with higher rates of interest. The poorer grade bonds, to meet this competition, would probably have to be sold with slightly higher rates than formerly. The increased rate for the latter might not be as great as for the former, but a differential (even though shrunken) traceable to better quality would be maintained. If the special market theory is not correct, a curtailment of demand from the wealthy portfolios would affect directly both poor and high grade municipals. A higher interest all the way round would be necessary to attract new buyers and to induce old buyers (institutional and the lower income groups) to buy more. The same differentials due to grades of the bonds would probably persist.

STATUTE OR AMENDMENT?

Reverting from diversity of interests to our main trend of thought, the fifth interrelated issue must be faced. If the states and local governments do not consent now to the removal of the reciprocal tax-exemption privilege by an amendment, is there a strong possibility that later they will lose it and under more adverse circumstances? Apparently the answer must be in the affirmative. It is the reasoned belief of some (including the author) that a way or ways will be found eventually—constitutional amendment or no constitutional amendment—to tax the income from state and municipal bonds, and that states and municipalities have everything to gain in the long run by helping to dictate the terms under which the tax-exemption privilege on their bonds will be lost.

All signposts seem to point in the direction of a way or ways to tax income from state and municipal bonds. Elimination of the tax-exempt class is a socially desirable end on which there seems to be general accord. Given that fact, the legislators and the courts will find a solution to what may now seem to be an insuperable constitutional difficulty. The mills of the gods have already begun to grind. Most important, the personnel of the United States Supreme Court is undergoing change, and new men make possible long overdue solutions to old problems. The law is flexible and can be bent to achieve a socially desirable objective. Less important, but nevertheless furnishing a bit of fuel for the flames, plausible reasons (even if not all sound) are being advanced to show that Congressional action is a better method for accomplishing the desired results than a constitutional amendment. The courts may listen to such arguments. Grouped, they fall into several categories:

1. Congressional action may or may not be made retroactive, whereas the likelihood of securing a retroactive constitutional amendment is not strong. The Supreme Court probably would look with more favor upon legislation applicable only to future issues. Nevertheless, there is a bare possibility that a liberalized bench might feel that the end-results ought to be attained without delay and that retroactive legislation is preferable to a non-retroactive constitutional amendment.

2. Congressional action would be a much less cumbersome method of attaining the desired social end than a constitutional amendment.[4]

3. Congressional action would enable the federal government to dictate the terms under which the tax-exemption privilege is removed from future government bond issues. The Supreme Court might be convinced that this would be the lesser of two evils—the second being dictation by the states and municipalities of the terms upon which they are willing to support an amendment.

4. It might also be argued before the Court that the amendment method would encourage states and municipalities to enter upon a period of over-bonding and extravagance. When adoption of a non-retroactive measure became a fair certainty, there might be a rush by states and local units to borrow for their needs years in advance in order to take advantage, while yet possible, of the tax-exemption privilege. Congressional action, although probably not retroactive, would be much swifter and more sudden, giving states and municipalities little time for the exercise of any such dubious opportunity.

Events of still a third type are further evidence that we move toward the end of at least this phase of intergovernmental immunity from taxation. Good legal brains are at work attempting to devise a proposal which will meet all constitutional tests. The results so far are ingenious, to say the least.

1. Tax experts have revived in modern garb the proposal made years ago by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass that an individual's income from tax-exempt sources be taken into account in determining the normal tax and surtax rates to be applied to the taxable portion of his income. Thus, if an individual received $50,000 as income from taxable sources and $25,000 from tax-exempt securities, the latter would be treated as constituting the first $25,000 of his total income, but be exempt from

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[4] This is a dubious argument. An average of less than 16 months was required for ratification of the last 11 amendments to the constitution. Seven of these 11 amendments were ratified in less than a single year.

taxation. However, this would subject the $50,000 taxable income to the surtax rates applying to the brackets between $25,000 and $75,000. By such a device the individual's taxable income would be reached more nearly in conformity with the ability-to-pay theory. Under present methods he is taxed as if the $50,000 taxable income were the only income he received. The Glass plan, however, might not be sanctioned by the courts. It seems to violate the principle announced by the Supreme Court in *National Life Insurance Company* v. *United States,* 277 U. S. 508, in which the Court said: "One may not be subjected to greater burdens upon his taxable property solely because he owns some that is free."

2. A similar proposal by staff members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has taken a slightly different slant. The plan is to reach tax-exempt income through an excise tax measured by the net income from all sources. In the case of corporations it seems clear that this can be done. The corporation excise tax of 1909 taxed the privilege of carrying on or doing business. The tax was measured by the net income of the corporation from all sources. Since the subject of the tax was an exercise of a franchise or privilege, the Supreme Court held that Congress had the power to include in the measure of the tax the income from tax-exempt securities, although such income could not be directly taxed (*Stone Tracy Co.* v. *Flint,* 220 U. S. 107). Moreover, some of the states through corporation excise taxes are now taxing the income from federal securities by measuring the excise by the net income of the corporation from all sources. In at least two of the states, namely, California and New York, their power to do this has been upheld by the Supreme Court (*Pacific Co.* v. *Johnson,* 285 U. S. 480; *Educational Films Co.* v. *Ward,* 282 U. S. 379). In the California case the Supreme Court made the following statement as to this point: "The owner may enjoy his exempt property free of tax, but if he asks and receives from the state the benefit of the taxable privilege as the implement of that enjoyment, he must bear the burden of the tax which the state exacts as its price."

So far as individuals are concerned, there is a possibility that the income received by them from tax-exempt securities may also be reached through an excise. To do this a taxable privilege upon which to base the excise would have to be found. It seems clear that all trades, avocations, and employments by which individuals acquire a livelihood may be made the subject of an excise or privilege tax. Accordingly, if Congress levied an excise on individuals engaged in any business, occupation, trade, avocation, or employment, it seems entirely possible that such tax could be measured by the net income of the individual from all sources, including the income from tax-exempt securities. As stated by the Supreme Court in the Stone Tracy Co. case: "There is no rule which permits a court to say that the measure of a tax for the privilege of doing business, where income from property is the basis, must be limited to that derived from property used in the business." It is up to Congress to determine the measure of the excise, and it seems entirely possible that the measure of such excise could be the net income of the individual from all sources, including any income he might receive from tax-exempt securities.

Under this proposed scheme there would be three taxes levied by Congress: (a) An excise tax upon the carrying on or doing business by corporations measured by the net income from all sources; (b) an excise tax upon individuals engaged in any trade, occupation, avocation, or employment, measured by the net income from all sources; and (c) a net income tax imposed upon all individuals and corporations not subject to the excise tax. By this method most of the income from tax-exempt securities could be reached. Those persons who would escape would be only those who do not engage in any trade, avocation, or employment, but merely hold securities.

3. Grounds are being carefully worked out for a reversal of the principle enunciated in the famous Pollock case (*Pollock v. Farmers Loan & Trust Co.,* 157 U.S. 429). The decision was to the effect that the burden of an income tax, as applied to income from property, fell upon the source; that such a tax was void for lack of apportionment; and, for the same reason, such a tax was void as applied to the interest from state and municipal bonds because it was legally equivalent to a tax on such bonds. The sixteenth amendment struck at the basis of the Pollock decision by adopting the concept of income as a subject of taxation entirely apart from the source, or sources, from which such income is derived. The way seems open for the Supreme Court to treat the Pollock principle as definitely superseded. If the Court refused to look past the taxed income to the source, it could easily hold that taxation of the interest from these securities does not constitute taxation of the instrumentalities themselves.

4. Similarly the way has been made easier for the Supreme Court to re-interpret the meaning of the sixteenth amendment so as to include income from state and municipal bonds within the category, "from whatever source derived." A careful examination of the legislative history of this amendment has been made by the United States Department of Justice and subsequently no doubt will be presented to the Supreme Court. There seems to be at least some evidence that the amendment was drafted by Congress and ratified by the state legislatures with the understanding that power was being conferred upon Congress to

tax the income from the so-called immune sources.[5] "Doubtless there were many who considered it a question for the courts to decide. However, the evidence indicates that the preponderant view obviously was that either such power certainly was being conferred, or that probably it was being conferred."[6] The Congress which framed the sixteenth amendment was familiar with the various income tax laws; was at the same time engaged in drafting the Corporate Excise Tax Act of 1909—the two being parts of the same fiscal and political program of that Congress; and, the words "from whatever source derived" (although in different arrangements) had always been used to fix the character and extent of the subject matter to be taxed. No reason, so the Department of Justice argues, is apparent from the legislative history why the phrase "from whatever source derived" should be given a narrower meaning in the amendment than the same words, used in practically identical phrases, had been given in various taxing acts.[7]

President Roosevelt evidently believes that the time is ripe for asking the Supreme Court to approve Congressional action which removes tax exemption. The following is a part of his message to Congress on April 25, 1938:

> The desirability of this recommendation has been apparent for some time, but heretofore it has been assumed that the Congress was obliged to wait upon that cumbersome and uncertain remedy—a constitutional amendment—before taking action. Today, however, expressions in recent judicial opinions lead us to hope that the assumptions underlying these doctrines are being questioned by the court itself and that these tax immunities are not inexorable requirements under the Constitution itself but are the result of judicial decision. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to hope that judicial decision may find it possible to correct it. The doctrine was originally evolved out of a totally different set of economic circumstances from those which now exist. It is a familiar principle of law that decisions lose their binding force when the reasons supporting them no longer are pertinent.
>
> I, therefore, recommend to the Congress that effective action be promptly taken to terminate these tax exemptions for the future. The legislation should confer the same powers on the States with respect to the taxation of Federal bonds hereafter issued as is granted to the Federal Government with respect to State and municipal bonds hereafter issued.

From the above it seems highly probable that a way or ways eventually will be found to tax the income from state and municipal bonds, even if a constitutional amendment is not ratified. This being the case, we feel compelled to conclude further that states and municipalities have everything to gain in the long run by opposing Congressional action and actively sponsoring a constitutional amendment into the draft of which they may dictate the conditions under which the tax-exemption privilege on their bonds will be lost.

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[5] This is contradicted, however, by David M. Wood, municipal bond attorney. See his address before the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, October 26, 1938.

[6] *Taxation of Government Bondholders and Employees—The Immunity Rule and The Sixteenth Amendment,* United States Department of Justice, 1938, page 190.

[7] See *Taxation of Government Bondholders and Employees, supra,* p. 104.

1. In the first place, if they assist in drafting and sponsoring a constitutional amendment, a subsidy probably can be obtained from the federal government in the form of a *quid pro quo*. On the other hand, if the federal government attains its ends by Congressional action, plus court sanction, the states and municipalities will lose not only their tax-exemption privilege but chances at a possible subsidy as well. (The grounds for a subsidy are presented below.)

2. Equally serious, if not more so, a reinterpretation of the sixteenth amendment, or of the Pollock case, would give the federal government the power to tax the income from state and municipal bonds but would not, *ipso facto,* confer upon the states the power to tax the income from federal bonds. The latter might or might not be granted by Congress, and if granted might subsequently be withdrawn.

3. Even more serious, without a constitutional amendment the states and municipalities would have no safeguards against discriminatory federal taxation. (See discussion below of safeguards.)

4. Finally, a constitutional amendment properly drawn would guarantee that many practical matters, e.g. whether refunding bonds would be regarded as new issues or not, would be resolved so as not to jeopardize the interests of the state and local governments. A constitutional amendment would probably be a more carefully worked out document. Congressional action is much more likely to create inequities.

The states and municipalities will have no difficulty in mustering good authority for their contention that a constitutional amendment is the only sound solution. In fact, the Conference on State Defense, an organization of about 40 of the 48 state attorneys general, has already championed this viewpoint. One of their principal objectives is to oppose federal taxation of state and local bonds unless and until the consent of the states has first been obtained by a constitutional amendment. David M. Wood, well-known municipal bond attorney and ubiquitous "testifier," takes the position that income from state and municipal bonds can be reached *by an income tax* only through a constitutional amendment. The Treasury Department for a long time has also been convinced that such an amendment was necessary, although recently because of the President's legislative proposals this time-honored position has receded into the background. The Treasury, of course, has fiscal reasons, as well as legal, for its position. If Congressional action were resorted to, and subsequently the legislation were declared unconstitutional, the

Treasury would have to refund substantial sums of money which it had collected on the tax-exempt income and was wrongfully withholding from the owners, together with interest on these sums. This contingency the Treasury would like to avoid. A long list of other proponents of this viewpoint—mostly lawyers and legislators—could be cited.

Closely akin to the constitutional amendment method is the proposal that reciprocal agreements be accomplished through legislative enactments by Congress and the states, authorizing them to negotiate agreements with each other. In other words, Congress might grant to the states the power to tax income from federal securities if the states would grant a similar privilege to the federal government. This plan, however, is not entirely free from constitutional doubts. The Supreme Court has stated that "neither consent nor submission by the states can enlarge the powers of Congress; none can exist except those which are granted" (*Butler v. United States,* 297 U.S. 1). Moreover, in another case the Court has held that a state cannot barter away its sovereign rights; that sovereignty of a state essential to its proper functioning under the federal constitution cannot be surrendered (*Ashton v. Cameron Co. Water Improvement District,* 56 Sup. Ct. 892). The reciprocal agreement method is not recommended. It would require agreements with all the states, and even if there were certainty as to its constitutionality it probably would prove to be a more cumbersome approach than an out-and-out amendment.

MUNICIPAL BARGAINING POWER

Mention has been made heretofore of the possibility of the states and municipalities getting something in exchange for supporting a constitutional amendment. This raises a legitimate question (listed above as the sixth important one): What chance do the states and municipalities have of capitalizing upon the present desire of the national administration to make impossible in this country a wealthy, tax-exempt class? The federal government is out to gain a definite social objective. If the states and municipalities act wisely at this particular juncture, they can, it is believed, obtain considerable concessions from the federal government in exchange for their active sponsoring of an amendment which gives the federal government what it desires. At the same time, as stressed above, they will by this move be protecting their long-run interests.

How far the states and municipalities should go in this bargaining process cannot be decided in this article. Legitimately they might ask for one or more of the following concessions.

1. A demand might be made that the increased federal revenues derived from taxation of state and municipal bonds be returned to the

states and municipalities in the form of a subsidy. The exact amount of the subsidy and the basis of distribution would require considerable study. Perhaps it could be placed at one-fourth of 1 per cent (or some other fixed percentage) on all new state and municipal issues. This would reimburse the states and municipalities for the increased interest they would have to pay. A number of problems would have to be solved, however. The above method would be fair to such states as South Dakota, but over-generous to New York and several other states because of heavy concentration within their jurisdictions of taxable federal bond holdings.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 are included to show what federal revenues might be available to pay such a subsidy. Incidentally these tables also indicate whether the federal government would gain or lose from removal of

TABLE 6

ESTIMATED OWNERSHIP OF STATE AND LOCAL BONDS AND REVENUES WHICH WOULD BE DERIVED BY FEDERAL TAXATION

Owners	Amounts Held (millions) (1)	Percentage of Total (2)	Interest on These Bonds (millions) (3)	Rates of Federal Taxation (4)	Revenues Collectible (millions) (5)
Individuals with net incomes under $5,000	$ 810	5.4	$ 34.0	4%	$ 1.4
Individuals with net incomes over $5,000	3,250	21.7			
5- 10			20.4	9	1.8
10- 25			33.2	15	5.0
25- 50			26.4	25	6.6
50-100			19.7	51	10.0
100-150			9.8	62	6.1
Over 150			26.5	71	18.8
Trust accounts and partnerships:[1]					
Incomes under $5,000	500	3.4	21.0	4	0.8
Incomes over $5,000	1,500	10.0	62.8	various	21.9
Banks (excluding mutual savings)	2,769	18.5	115.9	16½	19.1
Life insurance companies	2,280	15.2	95.5	16½	15.8
Other insurance companies	515	3.5	21.6	16½	3.6
Non-finance corporations	575	3.8	24.0	17½	4.2
Foreign holdings	990	6.6	41.4	10	4.1
Mutual savings banks	885	5.9	37.1	...	...
Fraternal benefit societies	800	5.3	33.5	...	...
Universities & colleges	10	.1	0.4	...	...
Religious, charitable, etc.[2]	90	.6	3.8	...	...
TOTAL	$14,974	100	$627		$119.2

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[1] Not included with individual holdings.

[2] Religious and charitable institutions, libraries, museums, foundations, labor unions, and building and loan associations.

reciprocal tax-exemption. In Table 6 it is seen that the federal government would collect approximately $119 million as new revenue each year from taxing state and local bonds. This figure is to be contrasted with the $34.8 million gain in revenue by the states. Thus the states would be granting to the federal government a greater fiscal privilege (the right to tax state and local bonds) than they in return would receive (the right to tax federal and federal agency securities). This is not equal bargaining.

It has been assumed (usually tacitly) in most discussions that the states would gain an equal amount of revenue from the right to tax federal bonds. That assumption is erroneous. An equality in revenues derived from the right to tax the other's bonds would be true only if: (a) the amounts of both groups of bonds were equal; (b) the rates of state taxation were identical with federal rates; and (3) the distribution of ownership among different classes of taxpayers were approximately the same for state and municipal bonds as for federal bonds. None of these conditions is true. The states and municipalities would get the right to tax more than double the amount of bonds added by the federal government to its taxable list. On this score the states and municipalities would seem to have double the advantage. But there is a wide discrepancy between the average state income and federal income tax rates. The net result, because of this discrepancy, is that the federal government would gain in tax revenues a great deal more than the states and municipalities. Under these circumstances they should be able to make out a good case for a subsidy.

In addition to this $119 million, the federal government could collect (according to Table 7) approximately $149 million by taxing the income from its own securities. Thus the federal government would acquire a new income tax revenue of approximately $268 million. The important question to states and municipalities is—how much of this additional revenue could be made available to states and municipalities as a subsidy? Probably from this increased revenue the federal government would want first to set aside a sum to offset its own additional interest burden due to removal of the tax-exemption privilege from its bonds.

Table 8 indicates what sums would remain from which a subsidy might be paid to states and municipalities. This table also shows whether the federal government would be a net gainer or loser from a complete removal of tax immunity from all future government bonds (federal, state, and local). Provided the additional interest rate did not exceed one-half of 1 per cent, the federal government could accomplish the following simultaneously: (a) set aside a sum to offset the additional interest which it would have to pay on its own bonds; (b) pay a subsidy to states and municipalities sufficient to reimburse them for any additional interest burden; (c) initiate a tax program which will ultimately eliminate the wealthy tax-exempt class in this country; and (d) still be the fiscal gainer.

2. In consideration of supporting an amendment, the states and municipalities might also require that the Social Security Act of 1935 be amended so as to require investment of the Social Security reserve funds partly in state and municipal bonds. This bargain perhaps should not be written into the amendment but made a collateral agreement, reliance being placed upon Congress not to rescind this action later on. Buying of state and municipal bonds by these reserve funds might be made to offset in large part the loss of demand from those in the upper income brackets.

TABLE 7

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL FEDERAL REVENUE IF FEDERAL BONDS WERE WHOLLY TAXABLE

Owners	Interest Now Wholly Exempt (millions) (1)	Rates of Federal Taxation (2)	Additional Revenue (millions) (3)	Interest Now Partially Exempt (millions) (4)	Rates of Federal Taxation (5)	Additional Revenue (millions) (6)	Total Additional Revenue (millions) (7)
Individuals with net incomes under $5,000	$ 9.4	4%	$ .4	$ 25.2	...	...	$ .4
Individuals with net incomes over $5,000	[21.8]			[58.1]			
5- 10	3.3	9	.3	8.7	5%	$ .4	.7
10- 25	5.3	15	.8	14.2	11	1.6	2.4
25- 50	4.2	25	1.1	11.3	21	2.4	3.5
50-100	3.2	51	1.6	8.4	47	3.9	5.5
100-150	1.6	62	1.0	4.2	58	2.4	3.4
Over 150	4.2	71	3.0	11.3	67	7.6	10.6
Trust accounts and partnerships:[1]							
Incomes under $5,000	14.2	4	0.6	37.9	...	...	0.6
Incomes over $5,000	14.2	various	5.1	37.9	various	11.9	17.0
Banks (excluding mutual savings)	106.2	16½	17.5	282.8	16½	46.7	64.2
Life insurance companies	31.4	16½	5.2	83.7	16½	13.8	19.0
Other " "	5.9	16½	1.0	15.8	16½	2.6	3.6
Non-finance corporations	24.2	17½	4.2	64.4	17½	11.3	15.5
Foreign holdings	7.1	10	0.7	18.9	10	1.9	2.6
Mutual savings banks	17.1	...	...	45.5	...	...	...
Fraternal benefit societies	0.4	...	...	0.9	...	...	...
Universities & colleges	0.2	...	...	0.5	...	...	...
Religious, charitable, etc.[2]	0.8	...	...	2.2	...	...	...
TOTAL	$253		$42.5	$674		$106.5	$149.0

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[1] Not included with individual holdings.

[2] Religious and charitable institutions, libraries, museums, foundations, labor unions, and building and loan associations.

3. It would seem wise to demand further not only that reciprocal immunity be removed, but also that tax exemption of securities be entirely abolished. In other words, the federal government should be required to tax the income from its own bonds, and states the income from their bonds, those of their political subdivisions, and the bonds of other states and their local units. This would entirely remove the possibility of a class exempt from either state or federal income taxes. More important from the state and municipal viewpoint, the federal government would be prevented from taxing state and municipal bonds and at the same time creating a better market for its own securities by exempting them. The higher federal rates create a greater danger to the states and municipalities on this score than the danger which the federal government would have to face in turn from the states pursuing like action.

Table 8

Estimated Federal Revenues Available for Use as a Subsidy to States and Municipalities
(In millions)

Assumed Additional Interest Rate	Additional Revenues Collectible by Federal Government (1)	Additional Interest Payments on Federal Debt (2)	Net Gain or Loss by Federal Government (3)	Net Gain or Loss by States & Local Units Before Receiving a Subsidy (4)	Excess Additional Federal Revenues over Subsidy[1] (5)
⅛ of 1 per cent........	$268.2	$ 47.9	$+220.3	$+ 12.8	No subsidy necessary
¼ of 1 per cent........	268.2	95.8	+172.4	— 9.2	$163.2
½ of 1 per cent........	268.2	191.7	+ 76.5	— 53.2	23.3
¾ of 1 per cent........	268.2	287.5	— 19.3	— 97.2	Deficit
1 per cent.........	268.2	383.4	—115.2	—141.1	Deficit

[1] The subsidy to equal estimated loss by states and local units.

4. Taxation of incomes earned in state and municipal employment might also enter into the bargaining process. States and municipalities might properly give support to the removal of tax exemption from securities on condition that the proposed taxation of state and municipal employee salaries be dropped from consideration. However much such a "horse trade" may be condemned or ridiculed, it can be justified on social and economic grounds. Economically and practically the two problems are different. It is only the legalistic mind that insists that they be linked together. Employee salaries are earned income; the interest on bonds is unearned income. Exemption of earned incomes from taxation according to ability to pay is a minor problem as contrasted with exemption of unearned incomes. The former offers no haven of refuge from

taxation into which one may purchase his way. It does not create a wealthy tax-exempt class, nor an idle one. Salaries from state and local employment never reach such high levels that tax exemption amounts to a substantial figure for any one individual. Not only socially but from a fiscal standpoint the problem is less important. Under present federal income tax rates, at least, a majority of state and municipal employees, because of the usual personal deductions, would probably not have to pay much federal income tax even if exemption were removed. This latter condition might be changed in the future by extension of the normal rates downward into the lower income groups.

Moreover, there are good grounds for believing that state and municipal employees are forced to accept lower salaries because of this exemption.

But in the bargaining process the states and municipalities must not over-play their hands. All four of the above demands may be too much. And to demand too much through an amendment might encourage Congress and the federal administration to seek and find a way by which their desired end may be attained without an amendment.

Two attitudes in opposition to this bargaining by the states and municipalities seem, at least to the author, wholly unrealistic. One is that it is wrong for state and municipal officials to view the whole problem from the standpoint of the states and municipalities; that, on the contrary, they should take the larger national viewpoint. This attitude is based on the assumptions that the interests of the national government are identical with those of the people and with those of the states and municipalities; that there are no fiscal conflicts between different layers of government or between sections; and that we are all one great big happy family of taxpayers. The other attitude is equally unrealistic. It has been contended that an amendment dealing with tax-exempt securities should not be proposed now, but be made a part later of a general readjustment of federal, state, and local fiscal relations. This attitude disregards the fact that most adjustments come piecemeal, gradually, a step at a time, and that the day probably never will come when the federal government, the states, and the localities will sit around a conference table and work out a grand solution of their fiscal difficulties.

STATE AND LOCAL AUTONOMY

Regardless, however, of their bargaining power or lack of it, the states and municipalities must see to it that the constitutional amendment is so drafted that it guarantees that there will be no encroachments upon any of their rights as governments. The answer, therefore, to the seventh interrelated issue—would the removal of reciprocal tax exemption result in an encroachment by the federal government upon the autonomy of states and municipalities?—must be in the negative, provided the constitutional amendment contains the proper safeguards. The drafting of such proper safeguards is a job for the lawyers. It can be done; and the states and municipalities ought to have enough good legal talent among their corporation counsels and attorneys general. Yet the problem is a difficult one. For example, neither of the two proposed constitutional amendments before Congress in 1938 was worded satisfactorily. Senate Joint Resolution No. 154 (Senator Byrd's proposal) empowered the federal government to tax state and municipal bonds themselves, as well as the income derived therefrom. Nothing would be gained by permitting the federal government to enter the property tax field without apportionment according to population, and to single out government securities as a special subject of property taxes. In fact much would be lost. Income taxes are the proper method of reaching government securities. The states and municipalities might well forego, in the amendment which they sponsor, any rights to reach federal or other government securities by personal property taxes, and rely either on present, or to-be-adopted, state income tax laws.

Senator Lonergan's proposal (Senate Joint Resolution No. 5) is also faulty. This resolution provides that:

> Section 1. The United States shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income derived from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of any state, but without discrimination against income derived from such securities and in favor of income derived from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of the United States or any other state.
>
> Sec. 2. Each state shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income derived by its residents from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of the United States, but without discrimination against income derived from such securities and in favor of income derived from securities issued after the ratification of this article by or under the authority of each state.

The words "but without discrimination against" *et seq* do not give the states and municipalities adequate protection. Congress is prohibited only from discriminating against income from state and municipal securities and in favor of income derived from federal securities. No one knows how the Supreme Court would interpret such a provision. There is no requirement of uniformity nor that the income from state and municipal bonds be not greater than that imposed upon all other income. Perhaps this would leave Congress free to classify various state and municipal securities among themselves and to prescribe a different rate for each class, provided the entire tax upon the income from all outstanding state securities be not at a higher rate than the entire tax upon the income from all outstanding federal securities. Suppose Congress desired to exercise absolute regulation over the issuance of state and municipal securities. It might set up a state securities board and provide that the income derived from securities issued under the board's permission should be taxed at one-fourth of 1 per cent less than the income derived from federal securities, and that the income derived from all securities issued by states and municipalities without the consent of the board should be taxed at 100 per cent. This would not discriminate against state and municipal securities as a class and in favor of federal securities as a class, and the court probably would hold that it is a perfectly valid exercise of the taxing power conferred by the constitutional amendment in question.[8]

Neither the Byrd nor the Lonergan amendments would protect the states and municipalities against a further contingency. Suppose the federal government came to a period when borrowing seemed unnecessary for several years to come. Under such circumstances it would have no difficulty in ending all state and local borrowing for the same period and perhaps longer. A law could be passed levying a flat 50 per cent tax on the income of all government bonds issued thereafter. The result would be that all new issues of state and local bonds (as well as federal) would cease. The tax burden would be too heavy for the bond investing public. Application of the law to all new government bonds would not be a discrimination against the income from state and municipal bonds and in favor of federal securities. Now, suppose at the end of a five-year period Congress found that it wanted to issue a billion dollars' worth of bonds. It could meet and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee could bring in a bill repealing the tax law. The Treasury could then issue its billion dollars' worth of bonds and sell them tax exempt. Then, after the bonds were sold and were in the hands of investors, Congress could re-enact the law. Unless the states and municipalities were alert and also issued enough bonds for their purposes during this brief interim, the use of borrowed funds would be seriously curtailed.[9]

No attempt will be made here to draft an amendment which will properly safeguard the interests of states and municipalities. The above hypothetical situations, however, should be sufficient warning that such an amendment must be drawn with great care. Neither the Byrd nor the Lonergan amendment contains adequate safeguards.

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[8] Adapted from a communication by the Governor of Virginia to Congress, December 15, 1922.

[9] This contingency was stressed by Rep. Garner (now Vice-President) before Congress in 1922. See *Congressional Record* 64:711, December 19, 1922.

SOCIAL ISSUES

The eighth and final aspect of this problem—what social issues are involved, other than preservation of state and local autonomy through safeguarding present fiscal relationships?—is of less practical importance to state and local officials, but to economists is of supreme importance. There is in fact only one other important social question at stake. Is it socially desirable, taking all classes into consideration, to make the progressive income tax effective? This fundamental issue, unfortunately, has been obscured not only by a lot of fanciful issues[10] and shadow-boxing, but also by the nature of the language in which proponents and opponents have phrased their positions.[11] But the basic issue remains. Tax-exempt securities constitute an incompatible element in a supposedly progressive system of taxation. The net results are socially undesirable.

1. Government obligations are offered to different persons on widely different terms—a strange sort of class-price policy in the sale of securities.[12]

2. There is gross differentiation within the upper brackets in favor of coupon clippers and against those actively engaged in business enterprise.[13]

3. Conservative investors of small means, and the financial institutions which serve largely the middle- and lower-income groups, are forced to accept on their government bond holdings rates of interest which are lower than the rates would be if the bonds were taxable.[14]

4. And finally the government, in order to make up for the revenue lost through tax exemption, is compelled to resort to excises which are regressive in nature.

Broadly speaking, tax exemption results in substantial indirect subsidies to two groups: to states and municipalities because they are enabled to borrow money more cheaply; and to coupon clippers in all income classes, but more substantially to those in the upper brackets. To the former there would be no serious objections, provided the money for the subsidy came from taxes collected according to ability to pay. The latter, however, is a form of "relief" not even remotely connected with need. Those best able to bear a tax burden are exempted. Moreover, these subsidies come from three economically indefensible sources, because they are at the expense not only: (a) of those who have to pay heavier income taxes because some do not bear their just load; but also (b) of those who pay other federal taxes (some regressive) which might not have to be levied if the surtaxes were made more effective; and also (c) of conservative investors of small means and the financial institutions which serve largely the middle- and lower-income groups. These are strong indictments, but supported by the opinions of other economists. Writes Simons: "The whole policy of exemption works out like a subsidy, distributed in the form of relief from surtaxes and financed by levies upon small savers. . . . The exemption practice is thus doubly regressive in its burden: it compels recourse to excises for revenues which would otherwise have come from persons of large means and, for people of small means, it lowers the return on their investments and increases the costs of insurance and annuities."[15]

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[10] Such as: tax exemption promotes municipal extravagance; municipal ownership of utilities is fostered by tax exemption; state government is a bulwark against the spread of Fascism in the United States; etc.

[11] "Tax exemption is a form of tax prepayment"; "the power to tax is the power to destroy"; "*inherent* rights to borrow money free of federal taxation"; "shall the federal government control the credit of the states?" etc.

[12] Henry C. Simons, *Personal Income Taxation,* University of Chicago Press, 1938, page 177.

[13] *Ibid.,* page 176.

[14] *Ibid.,* page 177.

And again: "Other counts may be added to the indictment. The exemption, along with other faults of the law, enables us, and our political representatives especially, to enjoy all the moral satisfaction of imposing radical and drastic levies on great wealth without actually doing so."[16]

To the list of opponents of tax exemption might also be added the late T. S. Adams, Ogden Mills, and Andrew Mellon, Robert M. Haig, Roswell Magill, E. W. Kemmerer, Simeon E. Leland, Mark Graves, Franklin S. Edmonds, Carter Glass, and others. Opposition also has been expressed in resolutions by the National Tax Association and the American Economic Association.

A great forward step would be taken if the subsidies were reduced to one group (states and municipalities) and at the expense of only one group (those who are taxed according to their ability to pay). To this type of subsidy there are no social objections. Even Hardy, who opposed in his important 1926 study the removal of reciprocal exemption, concluded that use of income tax revenues for subsidizing local government services was a desirable result. "If income taxpayers have to bear a slightly higher burden in order to enable us to finance them (state and municipal services) economically, the investment is, in our opinion, a good one—perhaps as good as any that is made with the income tax receipts."[17]

CONCLUSIONS

What may be concluded, at least in a tentative sort of way, from this brief study? Admittedly, much upon which judgment-opinions have here been expressed will need re-examination in a larger and more painstaking analysis.

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[15] *Ibid.*, page 177.

[16] *Ibid.*, page 178.

[17] *Tax Exempt Securities and the Surtax*, Macmillan, 1926, page 146.

1. In previous studies the fiscal aspects of this problem from the viewpoint of states and municipalities have been neglected.

2. The fiscal effects of non-retroactive legislation cannot be predicted with any respectable degree of statistical accuracy. Only the possibilities and probabilities can be delineated.

3. The additional interest which states and municipalities would have to pay on future issues of taxable bonds would probably not be greater than one-fourth or one-half of 1 per cent.

4. The federal government would gain substantially from removal of reciprocal tax immunity; whereas states as a whole would lose, provided the additional interest rate to be paid on new taxable issues exceeded one-eighth of 1 per cent.

5. The states (taken as a whole) would be granting to the federal government a greater fiscal privilege than they would receive in return. This constitutes good ground for demanding a subsidy in exchange for support of a constitutional amendment.

6. If the additional interest rate did not exceed one-half of 1 per cent, the federal government, out of increased revenues derived from taxation of bond incomes, could finance not only its own additional interest burden, but also an adequate subsidy to states and municipalities. Thus removal of the tax-exempt class could be accomplished, higher rates could be paid on government bonds to the benefit of holders of smaller means, and still, at the same time, the governments would not lose fiscally.

7. The interests of the states in this issue are not homogeneous. Aside from a subsidy, the states with large financial centers stand a chance to gain; whereas the poorer states would suffer, particularly those with a high combined state and local debt burden.

8. The interests of the municipalities are not identical with those of their states. Municipalities might well oppose removal of the tax-exemption privilege until they have definite guarantees that they would be allowed to participate in the increased state-collected and federally collected income tax revenues.

9. The ownership of tax-exempt obligations by those in the upper income brackets is large, but less important, relatively speaking, than is generally believed by the lay public.

10. A wider adoption of state income taxes and some increases in state income tax rates might be encouraged by granting to states the right to tax the income from federal bonds.

11. The states and municipalities, if wise, would oppose all present attempts to reach the income from their bonds by Congressional legisla-

tion. At the same time, however, they should forestall the drive for such legislation by drafting and actively sponsoring a carefully drawn constitutional amendment.

12. Neither the Lonergan nor the Byrd proposed amendment adequately protects the interests of states and municipalities and therefore should be opposed.

13. The states and municipalities are in a good position at present to secure something from the federal government in return for their active support of a constitutional amendment.

14. The public employee salary question and the tax-exempt securities question can legitimately be divorced. States and municipalities might lend their support to an amendment which reaches the income from state and municipal bonds on condition that taxation of income earned in public employment be dropped from consideration.

15. All tax exemption (both direct and reciprocal) of income from government bonds should be abolished. This would not only attain a socially desirable end, but also protect the state and local governments from discriminatory federal legislation.

16. The states and municipalities might bargain also for a subsidy to be paid from the increased federal income taxes collected after removal of reciprocal exemption. This would reimburse them for the additional interest they would have to pay upon future bond issues.

17. The states and municipalities might also require that a portion of the Social Security reserve funds be used to buy state and municipal bonds. In this way the loss of demand for municipals from the upper income groups might be offset.

18. Some of the so-called issues in this controversy are not issues at all. And some of the real issues are clouded by being phrased in nonscientific, emotional language.

19. States and municipalities need to adopt a positive program. Sooner or later they will be forced to make up their legislative and official minds on this issue.

20. The problem is not of New Deal origin, and attitudes towards the New Deal ought not to enter into an evaluation of the pros and cons. Given the desired social end—gradual abolition of the tax-exempt class—it seems fairly certain that a way will eventually be found to remove the tax-exemption privilege from state and local bonds.

ADDENDUM: EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE 1

Column 4, the only column requiring explanation, was based on the results of Table 2 and was computed as follows. If with a taxable federal debt of $35.5 billions the states could collect $34.8 millions income tax, it is estimated proportionately that the states could collect $1.46 millions from a taxable federal debt (first year) of only $1.5 billions, and $14.6 millions from a federal debt of $15 billions. Column 5 is the result of deducting column 2 from column 4.

TABLE 2

It is reported that the United States Treasury is compiling a definitive table on the ownership of federal and federal agency bonds. But Table 2 could not await these more authoritative data. The author began with the tentative compilation in the Treasury study, *Securities Exempt from the Federal Income Tax* (August, 1938), page 113. The figures are not all of the same date, but have necessarily been treated as such. The first step in the estimating process was to allocate total figures for fraternal benefit societies and universities and colleges as between federal bonds and state and municipal bonds. The amount for the latter was apportioned on a 50-50 basis; for the former on a 10-to-1 basis, it being generally known that fraternals are big buyers of municipals. No serious harm is done by this arbitrary allocation since both groups are non-taxable holders and did not figure in our tax calculations. A summation of known recorded holdings, plus the above minor estimates, totalled $27 billions, 290 millions. This left unaccounted for some $8 billions, 258 millions. So large a sum required careful estimation. The figures for banks (excluding mutual savings), life insurance companies, other insurance companies, and mutual savings banks were believed to be fairly accurate, so were not disturbed. The assumption was made that practically all of the unallocated amount could be accounted for by individual holdings, trust accounts, partnerships, the holdings of non-finance corporations (manufacturing, etc.) and foreign holdings. Some help was secured from studying earlier estimates of ownership by the Federal Trade Commission, *Taxation and Tax-Exempt Income* (1924), by C. O. Hardy, *Tax-Exempt Securities and The Surtax* (1926), and by D. C. Horton, *Long-Term Debts In The United States* (1937). The Treasury stated that individual holdings were under-reported, both those held directly and those held indirectly through partnerships and fiduciaries. On the basis of this statement we allocated $500 millions to individuals with incomes under $5,000, and $1 billion to individuals with incomes over $5,000. As a partial check on the latter allocation, we computed the percentages which this income group held in 1924 and 1926 in total bond ownership (as reported by Hardy and the Federal Trade Commission). These percentages were then applied to the recent Treasury total for federal bonds held by the public. This gave two figures both of which were lower than the $3,063 millions estimated for this group. The latter sum *plus* the one in Table 6 ($3,250 millions) cannot be reconciled easily with the figures appearing in the above mentioned Treasury study at page 102 ($4,625 millions), and *Statistics of Income For 1936, Part I,* page 29 ($4,751 millions). However, it is probable that those who own considerable amounts of tax-free securities report less freely than those who own moderate amounts or none at all. In further defense of our higher estimate, it should be noted that the Federal Trade Commission (in 1924) estimated that "individuals having incomes over $10,000 per annum own $4.450 billions or about 14 per cent of the total amount of tax-exempt securities outstanding." This estimate was based on a special questionnaire returned by 3,503 individuals with incomes over $10,000. Applying this 14 per cent to total tax-exempt securities now outstanding would give $9,190 millions, as compared with our estimate of $6,313 millions. On the other hand, if trust accounts and partnerships with incomes over $5,000 are combined, we would have a total of $9,813 millions. This seems a reasonable estimate for incomes over $5,000 as compared with the Federal Trade Commission figure for incomes over $10,000. Allowance must be made, however, for the greater proportionate holdings of banks. Nevertheless, high surtaxes have been in effect so long now with little expectation of substantial reduction that individual holdings probably have expanded since the Federal Trade Commission study. Belief on the part of the very wealthy as to the permanency, or lack of permanency, of surtax rates is an important factor in their decisions as to whether to buy tax-exempt securities or not.

Horton estimated that some $2 billions of federal bonds were held by trust accounts, and that a "large block" was held by partnerships, of which only a fraction is reported by individual members. On the basis of his estimates, we allocated $4 billions to "trust accounts and partnerships not included with individual holdings," and divided the sum equally between incomes above $5,000 and incomes below $5,000. This probably errs on the conservative side in computing revenues collectible. Hardy's and Horton's figures for universities and colleges were close. The former was adopted as twice the allocated Treasury figure. The two writers also were not far apart on charitable institutions. Hardy's figure was larger and when used together with his figures on labor unions and building and loan associations gave a total of $117 millions. Horton estimated that between $2.5 to $3 billions were held by nonfinance corporations and approximately $350 millions by foreign holders. We arbitrarily set the latter figure at $1 billion and used the non-finance corporation figure to bring our total up to the required net Treasury figure of $35 billions, 548 millions. This gave a figure for non-finance corporations of $3,398 millions which is not far above Horton's estimate and lower than either of two amounts obtained by applying to our total 1937 figure the percentages which this group held in the totals reported by Hardy and the Federal Trade Commission.

It will be readily admitted that the above round-about methods are "grand figurations" and therefore are open to serious criticism as to their reliability and accuracy. But in the absence of more authoritative sources, they had to be resorted to for the purposes of this analysis.

Two other columns in Table 2 need explanation. Column 3 contains apportionments, according to the percentages in column 2, of the total amount of income on federal and federal agency bonds wholly exempt from state and local taxation, as reported by the Treasury study, *Securities Exempt From The Federal Income Tax.* The rates in column 4 are rough averages. Uniform rates had to be used whereas income tax rates vary from state to state. A 3 per cent rate on incomes under $5,000, a 5 per cent rate on incomes over $5,000, and a 4 per cent corporate rate seemed fair compromises. Only about two-thirds of the states have an income tax (personal, corporate, or both). Probably, however, the right to tax the income from federal bonds would encourage adoption in the remainder. Moreover, the great majority of federal bonds are held in states which have income taxes. It should be further pointed out that not all states at present tax the incomes of life insurance companies, other insurance companies, and banks. But here again their very substantial holdings of federal bonds probably would result in extension of income taxation to such companies.

TABLE 3

Column 1 contains the results of Table 2. The figures in column 2 were obtained by applying the assumed additional rates to the net amount of state and municipal debt reported by the Treasury as outstanding in 1937, namely $17,595 millions. The rates are properly applied to a net figure, because any additional interest paid on state and local bonds which are held in their sinking, trust, and other funds should not be included in our calculations. Such money is only taken from one pocket and put into another.

TABLE 4

There are no figures showing by states the ownership of federal bonds. The best that could be done in this table, therefore, was to allocate to each state, on some reasonable basis, a proportion of the total net tax-exempt interest paid on federal and federal agency bonds ($927 millions—see above mentioned Treasury study, page 17). From the *Annual Report* of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue we ascertained what percentage of total income tax collections came from each of the 16 states. These percentages were used as the basis of allocation. The results appear in column 1. Column 2 requires comment. Obviously some of the interest on federal bonds held in New York (for example) would be taxable at one rate to corporations and other amounts at different graduated rates to individuals in different income brackets. Rather than apply a compromise rate to the figures in column 1, it was decided to apply the percentages mentioned above to the total figure ($34.8 millions) computed in Table 2. The computation of that total revenue figure took into account the varying tax rates levied upon owners in different income groups.

Columns 4 to 8 inclusive in Table 4 were calculated by applying the assumed interest rates to the amount of net debt outstanding in each state (state and local combined), and then contrasting the resultant figures with the revenue figure for that state in column 2. A plus sign means a gain and a minus sign a loss.

TABLE 5

Column 1 is a repetition of column 2 in Table 4. The next column on net debt outstanding is taken from the above mentioned Treasury study, pages 65-71. Columns 3 to 7 inclusive are the result of applying the assumed interest rates to the net debt amounts in column 2 for each layer of government.

TABLE 6

No complete compilation by the Treasury as to ownership of state and local bonds has been released (at the time of this writing), although it is reported that the problem is being studied. The estimates used in Table 6 are based on the incomplete figures appearing in the study, *Securities Exempt From The Federal Income Tax* (August, 1938), page 113, and supplemented by data from other sources. The Treasury table plus two minor allocations for fraternal benefit societies and universities and colleges (see discussion above on Table 2) account for $9 billions, 350 millions, leaving $5 billions, 624 millions to be apportioned. A comparison, however, of some of the figures in this table with other estimates of bond ownership suggested that some of these tentative Treasury figures needed adjustment in order to make them entirely reliable.

The first step was to allocate the $5 billions, 624 millions proportionately over all the classes used by the Treasury and then to compare the results with other estimates. This rough apportionment seemed fairly satisfactory for our purposes in several instances. The figure for individuals with net incomes under $5,000 was higher than any estimate on hand, but was not too far out of line, so it was used. The figure for life insurance companies was so close to a reliable private estimate as to warrant usage. The figure for other insurance companies fell between two fairly reliable (but incomplete) estimates, so seemed not unreasonable. The amount for fraternal benefit societies was only $100 millions greater than a reliable (but incomplete) estimate so was retained. Other figures resulting from this rough apportionment were so far out of line with all estimates that they had to be adjusted. A reduction was made in the amount for individuals with net incomes over $5,000. We applied to the total figure for 1937 a percentage which this income group held in the total reported by Hardy. This gave a figure fairly close to a reliable private estimate. The figures for banks (excluding mutual savings) and for mutual savings banks were used substantially as reported by the Treasury. The latter Treasury figure stood approximately midway between two other reliable but incomplete estimates. The rough apportionment seemed fairly reliable for non-finance corporations. Though higher than a tentative private estimate, it checked fairly close with an application to the 1937 total figure of a percentage which non-finance corporations held in the 1926 total as reported by Hardy.

The figures for universities and colleges, and religious, charitable and other institutions were estimated by using percentages from Hardy. The results were close to the rough apportionment. Quite arbitrarily we allotted to "trust accounts and partnerships not included with individual holdings" a round $2 billion and divided it 3 to 1 between individuals with net incomes below and those above $5,000. This greater apportionment to the latter group is based on the assumption (confirmed by statements from the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation) that state and municipal bonds are held to a larger extent by wealthy than by small income taxpayers. By contrast in Table 2 we allocated federal bonds equally between the groups. Probably the allocation there should have been $3,000 million and $1,000 million respectively. When, however, the total in Tables 2 and 6 for individuals with net incomes over $5,000 *plus* trust accounts and partnerships with incomes over $5,000 are compared, the holdings of federal bonds by these two groups are seen to be greater than the holdings of state and municipal bonds ($5,063 millions and $4,750 millions respectively). On the other hand, the proportionate share of total state and municipal bonds held by these two groups is very much larger. This share bears out the statement by the Twentieth Century Fund that "apparently only one-fourth or one-fifth of total state and local bonds is in the hands of individuals subject to surtax."

"Foreign holdings" was used as a "catch-all" group to make our totals equal the Treasury total, and is admittedly a wild guess.

Columns 3 and 4 require some explanation. The total interest on state and municipal bonds now tax exempt was taken from the Treasury study, page 17. This total was apportioned to each ownership group on the basis of percentages in column 2. The income for the second group (individuals with net incomes over $5,000) was further allocated to graduated income classes on the basis of percentages computed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to ownership of tax-exempt obligations by these graduated classes. The rates of taxation used in column 4 are those prescribed by the Revenue Act of 1938. In the graduated income group a surtax at the mid-point in each class was added to the normal tax. The rate for non-finance corporations is an average of the rates for large and small companies.

There is some doubt as to whether the 16½ per cent should be applied to all income from bondholdings of legal reserve life insurance companies. See *Taxation* *and Tax-Exempt Income,* Senate Document No. 148, 68th Congress, 1st Session (1924), pages 25 and 28. But in the absence of complete facts for a decision on this point, the full computation was used.

TABLE 7

The estimate of federal bond ownership made for Table 2 is used here also. The total figures for columns 1 and 4 are taken from the Treasury study, *Securities Exempt From The Federal Income Tax.* They show the amount of income on federal and federal agency bonds wholly exempt from the federal income tax and the amount only partially exempt. These total income figures are allocated to each group of owners according to the percentage of bonds held (see column 2, Table 2). The income allocated to individuals with net incomes over $5,000 is further apportioned for graduated surtax purposes on the basis of a computation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to the percentages of tax-exempt obligations owned by each income class (see Treasury study, page 102).

The rates in columns 2 and 5 are those prescribed by the Revenue Act of 1938. The rates in column 5 differ from those in column 2 in that the interest reported in column 4 is exempt from the normal but not from the surtax. A further exemption which applies to a substantial portion of the bonds yielding income for column 4 had to be disregarded for lack of data. This exemption, however, is small. Interest on the first $5,000 worth (principal amount) of these bonds owned by any single holder is exempt from the surtax as well as the normal tax.

TABLE 8

Column 1 is an addition of the total figures ($119.2 millions and $149 millions) from Tables 6 and 7. Column 2 was calculated as follows. The assumed additional interest rates were applied to the net amount of federal and federal agency bonds reported as outstanding by the Treasury study, in order to ascertain the increased federal interest burden. To arrive at a net figure, we deducted from the gross debt figure—$35,803 millions (federal) plus $10,547 millions (federal agency)—the amount of bonds held by federal and federal agency funds (sinking, trust and investment)—$3,180 millions (federal) plus $4,835 millions (federal agency). That gave a net figure of $38,335 millions (see Treasury study, pp. 11, 33, 45 and 47).

To arrive at column 3 the figures in column 2 were deducted from those in column 1. The net gain or loss by states and local governments (column 4) was reproduced from Table 3. Column 5 is the difference between columns 3 and 4.

Trends in Municipal Debt*

By Carl H. Chatters and Elton D. Woolpert[1]

1938 DEVELOPMENTS

The Bond Market. The 1938 municipal bond market was indeed a sellers' market. Prices which had slumped off during 1937 from their peaks of the previous year climbed steadily back up, until by the end of the year they were near their all-time high. Expressed in terms of income yield rather than dollar price, the *Bond Buyer's* index, which stood at 3.16 per cent on January 1, 1938, had climbed to a high of 2.77 per cent a year later. (This index is derived by averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of 20 cities. A low index indicates a good market from the municipal point of view and vice versa.)

Date	Yield Basis	Date	Yield Basis
January 1, 1938	3.16%	August 1, 1938	3.01%
February 1, 1938	3.07%	September 1, 1938	2.88%
March 1, 1938	3.05%	October 1, 1938	2.98%
April 1, 1938	3.19%	November 1, 1938	2.90%
May 1, 1938	3.08%	December 1, 1938	2.83%
June 1, 1938	3.05%	January 1, 1939	2.77%
July 1, 1938	3.00%		

The market, which had sold off in the latter part of 1937, recovered sharply at the outset of the new year. The first week in January, 1938, was a rather spectacular one with heavy orders and advancing prices the order of the day. Although demand was keenest in the first-class names, progress was noticed in practically all sections of the municipal market. This auspicious beginning presaged a year of steady improvement in the municipal market with only two major periods of reaction, both of which were primarily the result of dramatic happenings in the international situation. The first came in March, when Hitler executed his lightning-like annexation of Austria. The stock market and government bond market sold off appreciably, and although municipals held up for some time by themselves, they finally receded during the latter part of the month. The second period of reaction came in September and October, when the Czechoslovakian crisis unsettled the markets of the world. Although November saw some unfavorable changes in the quotations of bonds of states which had proposed legislation with serious fiscal significance, there was no general slackening in the market.

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* This article is based upon, and brings up to date, the trends depicted in the authors' articles of the same title appearing in the Year Books for 1936, 1937, and 1938.

[1] Mr. Chatters is executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Woolpert is assistant director of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration.

The principal reason for the general improvement in the municipal market was probably the general business recovery and the decision of the federal government to launch a new campaign of public expenditures, which was interpreted as a continuation of the easy money policy. Another factor of considerable importance was the increased attention to proposals for the removal of tax exemption from state and municipal securities. The possibility that this sort of tax exemption might be removed undoubtedly heightened the demand for municipals on the part of well-to-do private investors.

The increased activity of the municipal bond market was marked not only by more favorable prices but by increased volume, in both the long- and short-term issues. As indicated in Table 2, the volume of long-term securities issued during 1938 was nearly $200,000,000 greater than in 1937, while the short-term volume increased by $150,000,000 during the same period. This increased volume is even more significant because refunding bonds accounted for a much smaller proportion of the 1938 total than in any of the past few years. Of the $1,089,495,844 long-term securities issued during the year, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* estimates that refunding bonds accounted for only $127,812,430, or less than 12 per cent. On the whole it was a good year in the market from the city point of view, and a number of cities reported the sale of securities at record high prices.

New Legislation. As has been indicated, one of the outstanding highlights of 1938 in the municipal debt field was the proposal by the President that reciprocal legislation be adopted by the federal government and the states which would eliminate the tax-exempt feature from all government securities. Although bills on this subject were introduced before the close of the last session of Congress, no action was taken at that time. What has happened since and what may lie in the future is a subject which might appropriately be discussed here except for the fact that this whole subject of intergovernmental tax exemptions is thoroughly examined by A. M. Hillhouse in another article in this YEAR BOOK. Other legislation of interest included the authorization of additional loans to states and local governments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on self-liquidating and other well-guaranteed municipal projects. Approximately a billion and a half dollars was made available for loans to business and government. The so-called Maloney Bill, which would regulate over-the-counter transactions of all securities, including municipals, was amended during the year to eliminate municipals from the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

At the state level there was relatively little legislation adopted of particular significance to municipal debt administration or control, inasmuch as it was the off-year for state legislative sessions. Nevertheless, a few states did pass acts which deserve mention here. Several extremely important changes were made in the constitutional debt limits of New York municipalities. The old limits, which applied only to cities and counties, were based on 10 per cent of the current assessed valuation of taxable property and excluded welfare borrowings, water bonds, tax anticipation warrants, and special assessment debts in the cities of Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester, as well as debts owed on public improvements of New York City which had produced net revenue. The changes include (1) extension of the prohibitions to towns and villages; (2) reduction of debt limit for cities to 9½ per cent (of assessed value) in 1944 and 9 per cent in 1949, and for other units to 9 per cent in 1944 and 8 per cent in 1949; (3) change in base from current assessed value to the average valuation over a five-year period; (4) additional exclusions from the debt limits of borrowings to place retirement systems on an actuarial basis, current borrowings in expectations of grants-in-aid, and the application of the New York City rule on enterprises producing net revenue to all units; (5) special district debt is hereafter to be included within county or town totals and debt for public relief purposes; and (6) cities, towns, and villages may be empowered by their legislatures to borrow up to 2 per cent on assessed value for housing, although such debt service charges may not be provided by real property taxes. Furthermore annual installments on debts are now required of New York municipalities, no annual installment (except refundings) to exceed the smallest prior installment by more than 50 per cent. No unit may contract debts for longer than the probable usefulness of the improvement, and never over 40 years (50 years in the case of New York City for water, rapid transit, and docks). No refunding may run beyond (a) such date of usefulness, or (b) 20 years after refunding, and all refundings require the approval of the state comptroller. Bond interest is made a first charge on the revenues of the unit, with provision for enforcement. The legislature is specifically authorized to restrict tax and debt limits even further.

In a series of four acts based upon the Princeton Local Government Survey, the New Jersey legislature established in May, 1938, a state department of local government with broad powers of review and control over the finances of municipalities within the state. At the head of this new unit is a commissioner of local government elected by a joint session of the legislature for a term of five years. The legislation specifically provided that the first commissioner was to be Walter R. Darby, who was for a number of years state auditor. In addition to the commissioner, there is a local government board consisting of the commissioner and four members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for five-year overlapping terms. The powers of this new state department are extensive. Under the so-called "freezing" provision an attempt is made to check a municipality which is on the down grade financially and to prevent a dangerous condition from becoming so bad that the only recourse is receivership under the control of the state municipal finance commission. The act specifies certain conditions which may bring a municipality under the supervision of the state department, such as default in the payment of bonds or interest, failure to pay state, county, and school district taxes for two years, or failure to collect at least 50 per cent of the current year's taxes for a period of two years. During the period of supervision, new debts can be incurred and tax levies can be increased only with consent of the board. In addition, this new state agency is given various controls over local accounting, budgeting, auditing, and other fiscal matters.

Several other states passed laws affecting local debt and borrowing, but they were largely of a minor nature, e.g., amending and extending powers of municipalities to borrow for specified purposes and waiving debt limits for new borrowings for specific purposes.

Court Decisions. The outstanding court case of the year 1938 affecting municipal debt and debt administration was the review by the United States Supreme Court of the revised federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act adopted by Congress in 1937 to replace the original Sumners-Wilcox Act, which had been invalidated by the same court. In a split decision handed down on April 25 the court upheld the constitutionality of the revised statute (*United States vs. Bekins; Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District vs. Bekins*). The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Hughes, concerned itself largely with the question as to whether the act is an invasion of the sovereign powers of the states over the fiscal affairs of their subdivisions. The decision pointed out that the California legislature had already enacted a statute enabling its local governments to take advantage of the provisions of the federal act and that it was therefore unnecessary to decide whether the act would have been valid in the absence of such enabling legislation. The court also waived the omission in the revised statute of petition by a state agency whenever such approval is necessary by virtue of the local law, holding that this omission was of no importance. Particular emphasis was placed in the majority opinion on the fact that proceedings under the act were voluntary on the part of local governments, on the need for some remedy for the fiscal crises of local jurisdictions, on the inability of the states to provide such remedies, on the principle that even sovereign governments may enter into

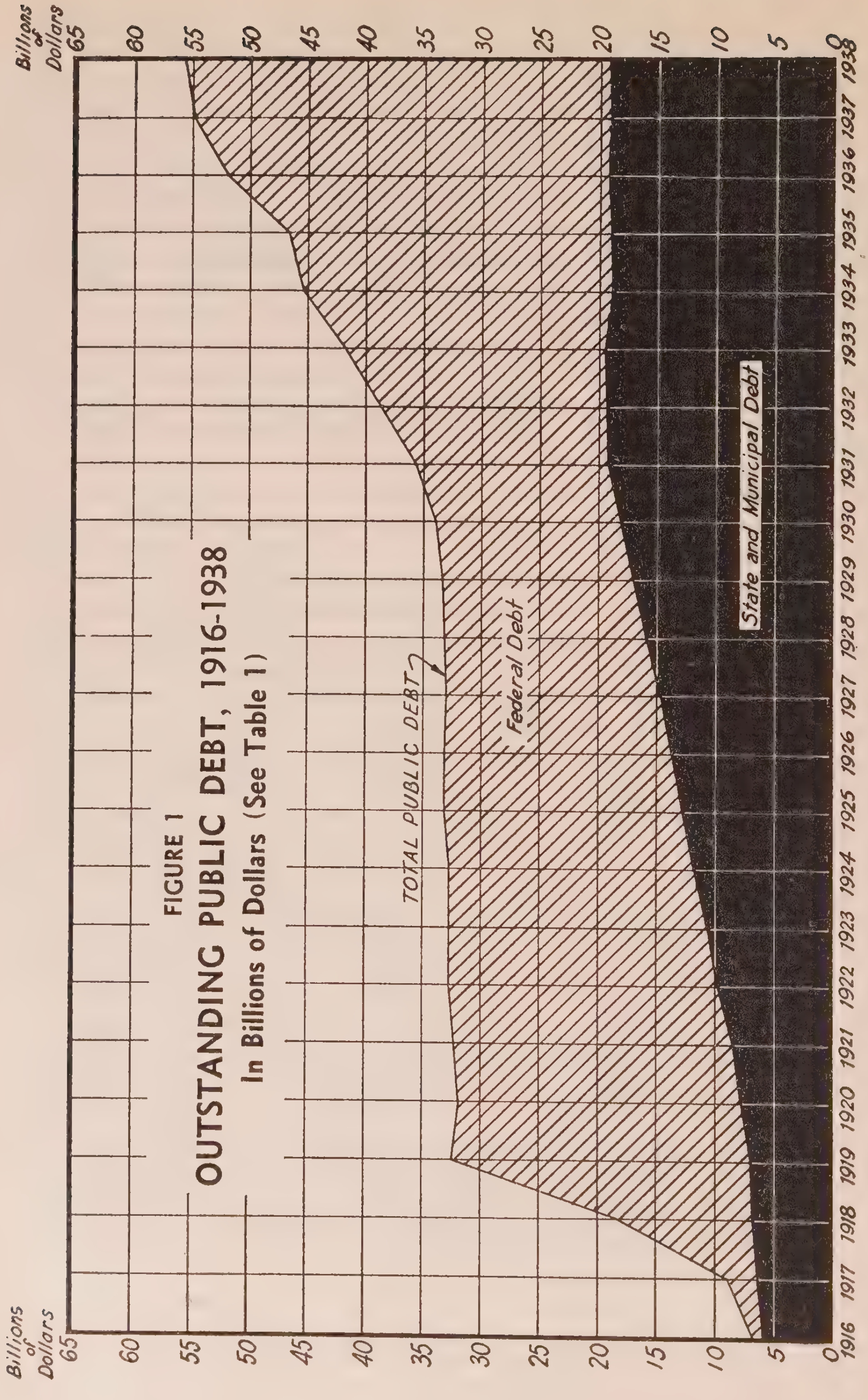

FIGURE 1

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT, 1916-1938

In Billions of Dollars (See Table 1)

contracts with other sovereign states and give consents bearing upon the exertion of governmental power, and on the fact that the act was carefully drawn so as not to impinge upon the sovereign powers of the state. With respect to this last point the court did not indicate what changes in the wording of the original act it had found to be reassuring, but instead quoted at some length from the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary to prove the solicitude of Congress for the rights and powers of the states. Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented, holding that the principle in the *Ashton* case should have been controlling in this case. Justice Cardozo took no part in the case.

An important decision by the Alabama Supreme Court increased the borrowing power of municipalities in that state by holding that munici-

TABLE I

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT, JUNE 30, 1916-1938[1]

In Millions of Dollars

Year	State and Municipal	Federal	Total Public
1916	$ 5,875	$ 972	$ 6,847
1917	6,290	2,713	9,003
1918	6,643	11,986	18,269
1919	7,042	25,234	32,276
1920	7,746	24,061	31,807
1921	8,476	23,737	32,213
1922	9,893	22,711	32,604
1923	10,598	22,008	32,606
1924	11,633	20,982	32,615
1925	12,830	20,211	33,041
1926	13,664	19,384	33,048
1927	14,735	18,251	32,986
1928	15,699	17,318	33,017
1929	16,760	16,639	33,399
1930	17,985	15,922	33,907
1931	19,060	16,519	35,579
1932	19,330	19,162	38,492
1933	19,517	22,158	41,675
1934	18,823	26,480	45,303
1935	18,972	27,646	46,618
1936	19,212	32,756	51,968
1937	19,152	35,803	54,955
1938	19,170	36,579	55,749

[1] Data from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, p. 544: "Table 56—Estimated amount of securities outstanding, interest on which is wholly or partially exempt from the Federal income tax, June 30, 1913 to 1938, by types of borrowers." The figures are as of June 30 for each year and include long- and short-term issues outstanding. The amounts are gross figures, since net figures are not available for the entire period covered. Finally, it should be emphasized that the figures for municipal debt are estimates based on a sample study and hence may be subject to error for any given year or for any one-year change. Nevertheless the long-term trends portrayed may be presumed to be substantially correct.

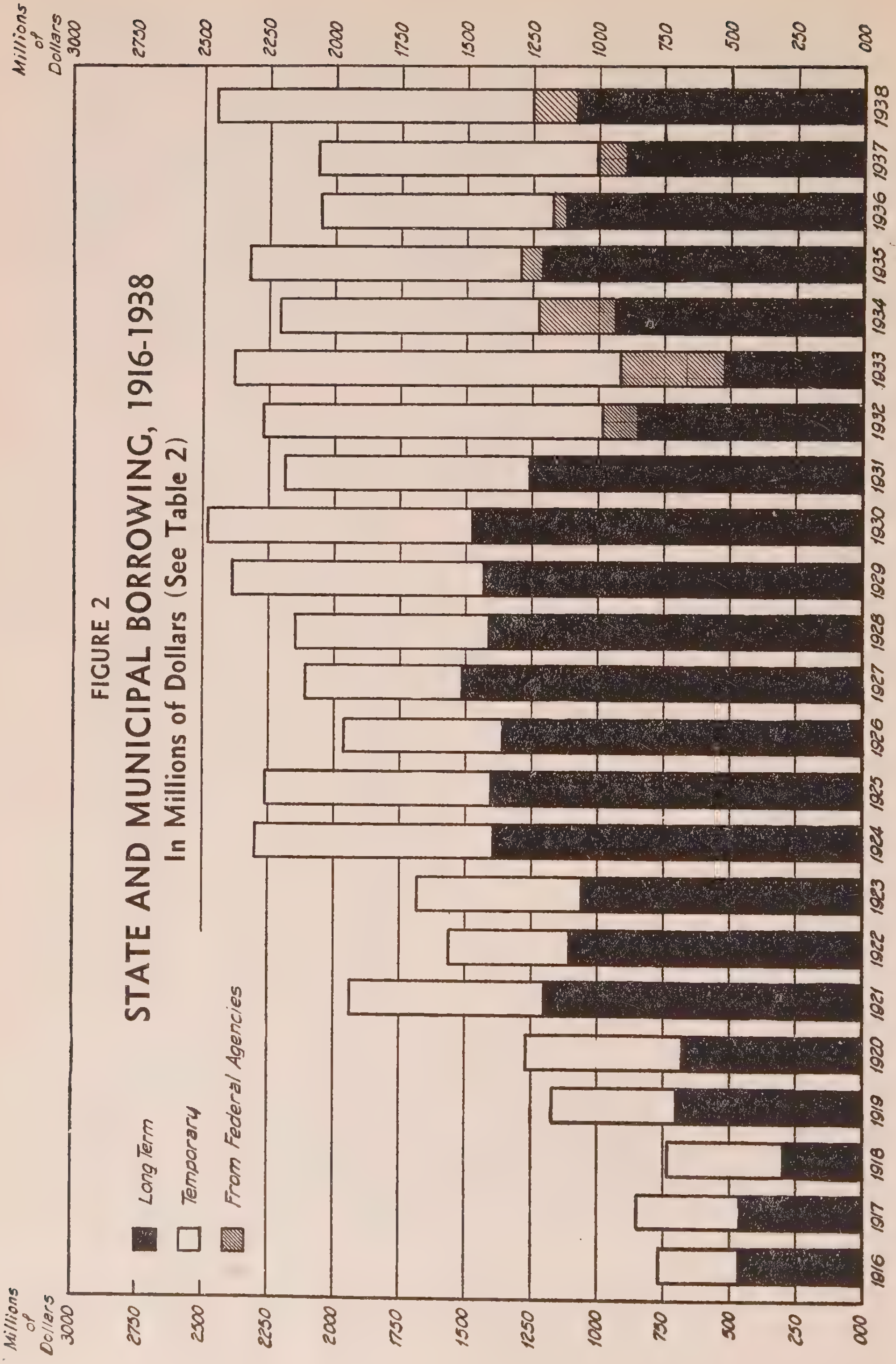

FIGURE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-1938

In Millions of Dollars (See Table 2)

palities can pledge not only ad valorem revenues but license tax revenues as well in payment of interest and principal of municipal bonds issued to finance public improvements. It was held that the only restriction against pledging of license revenues for such purposes was that necessary and legitimate operating expense of municipal government must be paid out first. This is the first time that the state's highest tribunal has taken this stand, and in fact only one other state supreme court has expressed this opinion, the other instance being a previous decision rendered by New York's supreme court. A decision by a federal district court in Oklahoma upheld a 1935 statute levying a 6 per cent franchise or income tax on interest received by banks from federal and municipal bonds, a decision which is made more significant by the current controversy over the taxable status of government securities.

TABLE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-1938[1]

In Thousands of Dollars

Year	Long-Term	Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies	Temporary Loans	Total
1916	$ 457,141	....	$ 300,796	$ 757,937
1917	451,279	....	395,327	846,606
1918	296,520	....	438,421	734,941
1919	691,519	....	475,833	1,167,352
1920	683,188	....	577,513	1,260,701
1921	1,208,768	....	730,597	1,939,365
1922	1,101,917	....	453,432	1,555,349
1923	1,063,120	....	625,820	1,688,940
1924	1,398,953	....	902,032	2,300,985
1925	1,399,638	....	857,169	2,256,807
1926	1,365,057	....	608,634	1,973,691
1927	1,509,583	....	602,178	2,111,761
1928	1,414,785	....	734,540	2,149,325
1929	1,430,651	....	908,468	2,339,119
1930	1,487,313	....	996,066	2,483,379
1931	1,256,255	....	935,828	2,192,083
1932	849,480	$130,268	1,287,339	2,267,087
1933	520,478	484,363	1,374,132	2,378,973
1934	939,453	288,410	987,590	2,215,453
1935	1,220,150	79,181	1,035,338	2,329,424
1936	1,117,352	55,773	884,298	2,057,423
1937	902,307	108,548	1,060,408	2,071,263
1938	1,089,496	164,079	1,210,296	2,463,871

[1] Data for "Long-Term" and "Temporary Loans" for 1916-1937 are from the *State and Municipal Compendium,* June, 1938; the figures for 1938 are preliminary estimates from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.* Data for "Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies" are from the *Bond Buyer.*

Debt Administration. Although it is difficult to single out any particular achievements by municipalities for mention under this heading, general improvement was noticeable during the year along at least three lines. In the first place, better reporting of financial information and more careful attention of municipal officials to supplying fiscal information to finance journals and to prospective bond buyers resulted in a number of improvements in the credit ratings of municipalities. In the second place, improved budgetary procedures, with particular emphasis on capital budgets, speak well for the future of debt administration in a number of cities. New York City and Schenectady, New York, may be mentioned as two of the cities which included capital levy items in their budgets for 1938. Finally, mention may be made of the increasing interest in long-term financial planning. Although lip service has been paid to this aspect of finance administration for a number of years, little actual progress has been made by municipalities. It is significant, therefore, that the president of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada appointed during the year a committee of 18 municipal finance officers to make a long-term financial planning study, which will aid cities both large and small in financing their operations on a long-term basis.

Several interesting developments at the state level may be noted in connection with municipal debt administration. Mention already has been made of the establishment of a local government board in New Jersey to supervise municipal finance administration. The state of Tennessee also took steps to supervise its municipalities' credit by establishing a state division of local finance to administer a cash basis act passed in 1937, modeled after New Jersey legislation. It provides for a contractual relation between the municipality, the division, and the bondholder in the issuance of funding and refunding bonds of cities and counties. Bonds are to be issued only upon approval of the director of local finance after complete financial reports are filed with him.

In Maine the Emergency Municipal Finance Board completed its first full calendar year of service on December 1, 1938. The legislature had in its 1937 session set up a board consisting of the state tax assessor, state treasurer, and state auditor, and authorized it to take control of any city, town, or plantation which might become one year and six months in arrears in the payment of its taxes to the city in full or in part, or defaults on any bond issue or payment of interest due thereon, or refusals or neglect to pay school or other salaries, provided that such unit of government "has also received from the state funds in support of the poor." By the end of the year, one city, four towns, and two plantations had been taken over by the Board. It is interesting to note that in selecting the commissioner to supervise the finances of such state-controlled municipalities, the Board in one case selected the town manager of a neighboring municipality and in another case placed one commissioner in charge of two neighboring plantations. According to the state tax assessor, this policy is the forerunner of a more extensive supervision of financially distressed towns under a single commissioner.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

Tables 1 to 5 and the accompanying charts project the debt trends which were analyzed in the three previous editions of this YEAR BOOK. Aside from the changes disclosed by the data in these tables for the past year, there is little to comment upon with respect to long-term trends that has not already been noted in the discussion of 1938 developments. The one point that might be further emphasized is the rather remarkable recovery of municipal credit since the low point of the depression. Comment upon the record prices achieved in the 1938 bond market has already been made, but it also may be noted that default situations have been almost entirely corrected. According to a recent report of the municipal securities committee of the Investment Bankers Association, only two municipalities of more than 5,000 population in the United States have scaled both the principal and interest of their debts since defaults began in 1929. Reports from 42 states indicate the following important information:

	Number of units	Principal amount of bonds actually affected
1. Situations settled with no reduction in either principal or interest	416	$1,061,103,023
2. Situations settled involving a reduction of interest only	188	474,851,418
3. Situations in which the settlement involved reduction of both principal and interest	2	25,611,527
4. Situations still unsettled	125	62,748,664
Totals	731	$1,624,314,632

Particular attention should be given to the fact that adjustments were made without reduction of either principal or interest, while in a number of situations only the interest was scaled. It will also be noted that the unsettled situations represent only a minute proportion of the total amount of municipal debt outstanding.

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the trends in outstanding public debt since 1916. According to the United States Treasury figures, state and municipal debt, which had actually decreased slightly between 1936 and 1937, was slightly increased during the past year. But as a result of a much greater increase in federal debt, the proportion of total public debt accounted for by states and municipalities has steadily decreased during the past several years.

Table 2 and Figure 2 portray the volume of state-municipal borrowings from 1916 to 1938. The increased activity and volume resulting from the attractive market situation have already been commented upon.

Table 3 gives the breakdown of state-municipal borrowing by governmental units. Estimates for 1938 are not yet available, but those for

TABLE 3

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, 1916, 1918-1936[1]
(Two ciphers 'oo' omitted from each amount)

Governmental Unit	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
State	$ 42,593,5	$ 38,687,0	$ 74,407,3	$ 87,607,3	$ 290,892,9	$ 147,159,3	$ 232,725,1
Per cent	9.32	13.05	10.76	12.82	24.11	13.36	21.89
County	104,418,5	61,547,5	226,677,7	134,361,9	204,320,5	211,478,0	170,486,6
Per cent	22.84	20.73	32.78	19.67	16.76	19.19	16.04
School dist.	51,594,7	25,201,1	77,419,9	101,568,1	141,769,6	164,628,7	152,048,1
Per cent	11.29	8.53	11.19	14.87	11.79	14.94	14.30
City, town, etc. ...	258,534,3	171,084,8	313,014,0	359,650,9	571,785,3	578,651,3	507,860,0
Per cent	56.55	57.69	45.27	52.64	47.34	52.51	47.77
Grand Total	457,141,0	296,520,4	691,518,9	683,188,2	1,208,768,3	1,101,917,3	1,063,119,8
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
State	$ 249,516,7	$ 161,919,4	$ 130,573,9	$ 131,289,1	$ 162,492,0	$ 159,744,0	$ 237,288,0
Per cent	17.83	11.57	9.57	8.70	11.49	11.17	15.95
County	206,823,1	229,414,4	204,416,9	287,130,6	282,892,4	218,547,8	267,781,0
Per cent	14.78	16.39	14.97	19.02	20.00	15.29	18.01
School dist.	174,407,1	198,054,5	172,323,3	164,373,4	129,647,4	122,664,9	122,986,2
Per cent	12.47	14.15	12.62	10.89	9.16	8.75	8.27
City, town, etc. ..	768,206,2	810,249,7	857,743,3	926,789,8	839,752,6	929,694,2	859,257,8
Per cent	54.92	57.89	62.84	61.39	59.35	64.99	57.77
Grand Total	1,398,953,1	1,399,638,0	1,365,057,4	1,509,582,9	1,414,784,5	1,430,650,9	1,487,313,2
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1931	1932 *	1933 *	1934 *	1935 *	1936 *	1937 *
State	$ 247,631,5	$ 196,206,6	$ 192,684,5	$ 276,423,0	$ 312,364,5	$ 202,788,9	$ 169,275,0
Per cent	19.71	23.09	37.02	29.42	25.60	18.15	18.76
County	171,314,4	111,233,8	63,535,1	120,261,0	165,347,7	131,774,2	118,212,7
Per cent	13.64	13.09	12.20	12.80	13.55	11.79	13.10
School dist.	69,262,4	27,851,7	15,192,8	67,797,8	84,902,1	101,288,7	87,990,2
Per cent	5.51	3.27	2.91	7.22	6.96	9.07	9.76
City, town, etc. ..	768,046,5	514,547,8	249,065,5	474,972,0	657,535,6	681,499,7	526,829,1
Per cent	61.14	60.57	47.85	50.56	53.89	60.99	58.38
Grand Total	1,256,254,9	849,480,0	520,478,0	939,453,9	1,220,150,0	1,117,351,5	902,307,1
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

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[1] Reproduced from *State and Municipal Compendium*, June, 1938. The breakdown for 1938 will not be available until June, 1939, but the tentative estimates of the grand total for 1938, as contained in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* for January 7, 1939, is $1,089,495,844.

* Data since 1932 do not include bonds purchased by federal agencies.

1937, which were not included in the 1938 YEAR BOOK, are presented this year.

Table 4 and Figure 3 show the trends in the municipal bond market

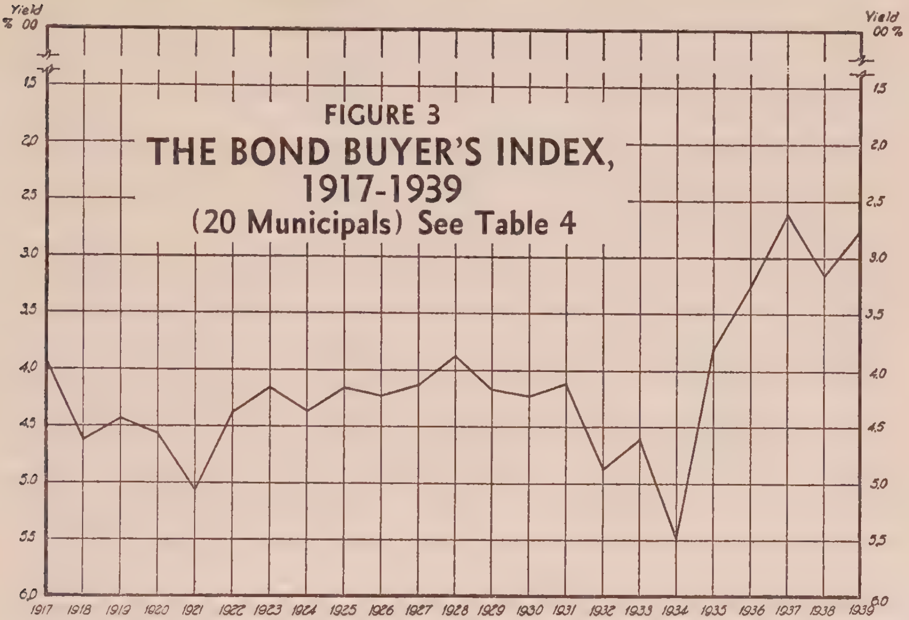

FIGURE 3
THE BOND BUYER'S INDEX, 1917-1939
(20 Municipals) See Table 4

TABLE 4

BOND BUYER'S INDEX OF MUNICIPAL BOND VALUES[1]

January 1, 1917-1939

Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)
Jan. 1, 1917	3.92	Jan. 1, 1925	4.16	Jan. 1, 1933	4.61
Jan. 1, 1918	4.62	Jan. 1, 1926	4.23	Jan. 1, 1934	5.48
Jan. 1, 1919	4.44	Jan. 1, 1927	4.13	Jan. 1, 1935	3.81
Jan. 1, 1920	4.56	Jan. 1, 1928	3.87	Jan. 1, 1936	3.25
Jan. 1, 1921	5.06	Jan. 1, 1929	4.17	Jan. 1, 1937	2.62
Jan. 1, 1922	4.38	Jan. 1, 1930	4.23	Jan. 1, 1938	3.16
Jan. 1, 1923	4.16	Jan. 1, 1931	4.12	Jan. 1, 1939	2.77
Jan. 1, 1924	4.37	Jan. 1, 1932	4.87		

[1] This index is the result of averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of the following 20 large cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City. Specific issues are not used in compiling these averages. In ascertaining the market for bonds of a given city, bonds of extremely short or extremely long maturity are disregarded, as well as bonds selling at abnormal premiums or discounts. Inasmuch as the data are as of January 1 of each year, the period chosen was 1917-1939 rather than 1916-1938, as in the other trend tables, since the figures for the other tables are as of December 31 of each year.

from 1917 to 1939. In conformity with our approach to the market from the point of view of the municipalities, the graph of the *Bond Buyer's* index is presented with the "yield" prices arranged in inverse order. Thus a low index or "yield" is shown as a high point in the graph, and vice versa. In presenting the data with respect to trends in the bond market, there are several limitations which must be considered. In the first place, the market itself is neither a self-contained entity nor an accurate reflector of the condition of municipal finances. The municipal bond market is only a part of the larger security market, and its variations are more dependent upon general economic and financial factors than upon changing municipal conditions. For example, a favorable market may be the result of limited private borrowing rather than of the supply and demand relationship within the municipal field itself. Conversely, a poor municipal market may be caused by active financing in private securities which provide a higher yield. Hence one must not measure the soundness of municipal finance by market indices alone. Another qualification must be kept in mind while interpreting the *Bond Buyer's* index, namely, that the 20 large cities whose securities form the basis of the index have a much better credit standing than the average of all local governments. Hence it must not be assumed that the "yield" indicated by the index is representative of "municipals" as a class. It does, however, reflect fairly accurately the trend of prices in the bond market. It might also be pointed out at this juncture that the *Bond Buyer's* index represents the actual basis or "yield" prevailing in the market rather than coupon rates.

Table 5 gives the *Bond Buyer's* summary of state and municipal defaults as of February 1, 1939. Each of the classes of municipalities shows a substantial reduction in the number of defaults as compared with a year ago, the total reduction amounting to 266, which is indeed an encouraging report on the health of municipal credit.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL DEBT DEFAULTS [1]

Revised to February 1, 1939

(As reported to *The Bond Buyer*)

State	Number of Defaults				Total
	Counties	Cities & Towns	School Districts	Other Districts	
Alabama	...	6	...	...	6
Arizona	...	5	10	...	15
Arkansas	9	7	73	...	89
California	3	6	13	...	22
Colorado	1	16	21	...	38

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL DEBT DEFAULTS—Continued

State	Number of Defaults				Total
	Counties	Cities & Towns	School Districts	Other Districts	
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	38	143	156	90	427
Georgia	1	...	2	...	3
Idaho	...	7	...	...	7
Illinois	...	4	4	...	8
Indiana	6	...	1	...	7
Iowa	...	1	2	...	3
Kansas	...	4	...	...	4
Kentucky	26	4	6	...	36
Louisiana	19	5	20	84	128
Maine	...	3	...	...	3
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	5	49	132	...	186
Minnesota	...	15	6	...	21
Mississippi	6	4	...	4	14
Missouri	...	4	1	...	5
Montana	...	4	...	...	4
Nebraska	...	7	4	...	11
Nevada	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	28	69	...	97
New Mexico	...	1	4	...	5
New York	...	1	1	...	2
North Carolina	26	96	5	...	127
North Dakota	...	7	5	...	12
Ohio	1	43	31	...	75
Oklahoma	1	41	1	...	43
Oregon	...	7	...	...	7
Pennsylvania	...	14	9	1	24
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	3	11	3	...	17
South Dakota	1	12	13	...	26
Tennessee	4	11	...	...	15
Texas	21	74	33	27	155
Utah	1	2	1	...	4
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	2	...	...	2
Washington	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	1	...	...	1
Wisconsin	3	...	...	...	3
Wyoming	...	4	...	...	4
TOTAL	175	649	626	206	1656
Increase or decrease over January 1, 1938	—11	—104	—112	—39	—266

[1] The reports summarized above relate only to defaults on bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc. This summary does not embrace defaults on special assessment obligations. Many default reports are from unofficial sources, but a continuous effort is being made to secure official confirmation of all defaults. In numerous instances defaults may be restricted to a small amount of principal and interest, and in others defaults may have been cured since the date of our last information. It should also be kept in mind that in certain states machinery exists which makes it possible to compile complete statistics, whereas in other states available information may be incomplete. For this reason too much reliance should not be placed upon the comparative showing of the several states.

Municipal Financial Data*

A FAMILY with $2,500 income paid slightly less than $200 in state and local taxes in a typical American city during 1937. In 150 cities over 30,000 population the direct tax burden on this assumed family of four persons ranged from $83.25 to $330.11, with an average of $197.72. General property taxes accounted for about two-thirds of the total.

Average property tax rates in 1938 showed a small increase (eight-tenths of 1 per cent) over 1937, continuing the trend in 1937 and 1936. There was also a slight increase in assessed values (1 per cent over 1937), probably due to new building, including that promoted by the federal government. It is apparent, however, that there has been sufficient depreciation or obsolescence in other properties to offset almost completely the effect of this new building. It may be said that this is the fourth year during which assessed values on urban property have remained practically stationary.

On the other hand, cities have decreased both their gross and net bonded debts. From averages computed for 269 cities reporting as of January 1, 1938, the total gross bonded debt of American cities over 30,000 population is estimated at $8,334,000,000.

These are some of the highlights gleaned from an analysis and tabulation of property tax rates, direct tax burden, and bonded indebtedness in cities over 30,000 population. Subsequent paragraphs give a description of the statistics used, and a more complete analysis of the data obtained from them.

Property Tax Rates. Table IX shows for 276 cities as of 1938 the total assessed valuation, the per cent of the total which is realty and personalty, respectively; the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value; and the adjusted tax rate on 100 per cent basis of assessment, both the total rate and the rate for city purposes. The assessed valuation is a rough measure of the economic base on which the property tax is levied. However, differences in the tax systems among the states, in the way in which property is classified, and in the different tax rates applicable to various classes of property invalidate the assessed valuation as anything but an extremely rough criterion of taxable capacity. Furthermore, in only very few jurisdictions is property assessed at its true value, and the ratio of assessed to true value in different cities ranges from 30 per cent to 100 per cent. As shown in Table 1, the average per capita assessed valuation for 248 cities in 1938 was $1,467 as compared with $1,455 in 1937, an increase of eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

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* Table IX and the summary of financial data for cities over 30,000 are adapted from (1) two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Comparative Tax Rates of 294 Cities, 1938," in the December, 1938, *National Municipal Review;* and "Bonded Debt of 286 Cities as at January 1, 1938," in the June, 1938, *National Municipal Review;* and (2) *The Direct Tax Burden on Low-Income Groups,* by J. M. Leonard, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., all published by the National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York City. The YEAR BOOK assumes full responsibility for all changes made in the method of presentation and interpretation.

An analysis of the distribution of total assessed valuation between realty and personalty reveals that in many jurisdictions the so-called "general property tax" is in fact a tax only on land and improvements. In a few cities, however, personalty makes up a sizeable portion of the tax roll. In cities where both personalty and realty are taxed a tax, for example, of 10 mills will result in a heavier burden than in cases where the same tax is imposed only on realty.

Because of the widespread differences in tax laws and assessing practices it is necessary to take account of the different ratios at which property is assessed in different jurisdictions. The estimated ratio of assessed value to true cash value has been a source of difficulty since this tabulation was started in 1922. Fortunately in recent years there has been a trend on the part of state tax commissions to assume some supervision over this ratio, as in Illinois, New York, California, Washington, and other states where the estimates of the county assessors are published by the state tax commission. While this gives a standard for these states, unfortunately it is in some cases a fragile reed on which to rely because so few samples are taken to determine the ratio. In a majority of the cities the figure reported is clearly an estimate and sometimes is not supported by even a careful appraisal of the local situation. In some cases where the tax laws make it mandatory to assess at 100 per cent of the true value, the assessor reports this figure, although admitting in private conversation that it is erroneous and the ratio should be lower.

One difficulty encountered is the rather common practice of two assessing units using different ratios of assessed to true value. This is especially true where there are separate city and county assessing bodies. For simplicity of presentation in this tabulation, a composite figure or weighted average of the different ratios is shown rather than the separate ratios. Therefore the ratios for some cities are not reported by any single unit but reflect the effect of the several assessing practices.

These ratios can be applied with safety only to real property. Listing of personal property is so incomplete in most jurisdictions and practice with regard to assessment varies so widely that an estimate of the rate at which personal property is assessed would be purely arbitrary.

The tax rates shown in Table IX are the adjusted rates—that is the actual rate multiplied by the ratio of assessment. The total includes city, school, county, state, and special district property taxes. Because of the incomparability of unadjusted tax rates, the adjusted tax rate, with all of its inequities, still is the best basis of evaluation. The tax for city purposes is included not for comparisons of cost of government between jurisdictions—since differences in allocation of functions to city, school, and county governments would invalidate any such comparisons—but in order to show the relative part played by the city government as compared with other units in the total property tax structure.

TABLE I

AVERAGE ADJUSTED PROPERTY TAX RATES AND PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUATIONS: 1932, 1937, AND 1938

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (248 cities)			Per Capita Assessed Valuations (248 cities)			Per Cent Change: 1932–1938 (220 cities)	
	1937	1938	Increase	1937	1938	Per Cent Increase	Adj. Tax Rate $1,000 Ass. Val. (Increase)	Per Cap. Ass. Val. (Decrease)
Over 500,000	$28.39	$28.67	$ .28	$1,693	$1,703	.06	15.2	18.2
300,000 to 500,000	27.98	29.68	1.70	1,471	1,466	—.3	10.3	10.3
100,000 to 500,000	26.50	27.22	.72	1,153	1,179	2.25	7.0	13.6
50,000 to 100,000	25.06	25.83	.77	1,271	1,279	.6	4.9	12.2
30,000 to 50,000	25.31	25.75	.44	1,163	1,175	1.0	3.4	10.6
All cities	25.84	26.49	.65	1,455	1,467	.8	5.9	15.7

Data on homestead exemptions are included in the footnotes. Few cities in this tabulation, however, have a form of homestead exemption which results in any serious change in the burden of the real property tax. Studies based on a comparison of average cities under homestead exemption laws with those of other cities produce such erratic results as to make conclusions unwarranted. It is apparent that valid conclusions regarding their effect on revenues from the property tax can be drawn only from the study of the application of specific homestead exemption laws.

Table I indicates that since 1932 there has been a 5.9 per cent increase in adjusted tax rates per $1,000 assessed valuation. Of course an increase in tax rates together with an increase in assessed values would indicate a trend toward a heavier burden of the general property tax, which would mean increased expenditures financed by the property tax. However, Table I also shows the trend of assessed values for the past six years, indicating an average decrease of 15.7 per cent. These two facts show a rather serious situation facing the larger American cities. The assessed values upon which the most important source of revenue is based have decreased about one-fifth, or 18.2 per cent. If these assessed values do not return to their former level, then a considerable part of the ability to pay property taxes is lost to these cities. To compensate for this loss, tax rates have increased about one-sixth, or 15.2 per cent. In the smaller cities the shrinkage of property values has been less, and the increase in the tax rates has been progressively smaller, although all show some increase. It is probable that the larger cities resist efforts to curtail the essential functions of government more than the smaller ones, and, further, the larger cities are faced with heavier burdens because of the depression.

The Direct Tax Burden on a Low-Income Family. Table IX shows further the total direct taxes that would be paid by an assumed family group in 150 cities. The table shows also what percentage of this total would be made up of general property taxes. This tabulation seeks to show the direct tax burden in a simple case. It assumes a family which represents an economic level sufficiently low to be free from the major complexities of the usual tax system. It then attempts to determine the taxes such a family unit would pay under the system enforced in the year 1937. This assumption provides a relatively simple situation in which the tax cannot be shifted and results in a definite tax burden in both the economic and actual sense of the word.

The family unit used consists of a father, mother, and two children, conforming with the average urban family of 3.969 as shown by the 1930 census. In order to show the cost of school books and supplies, one of the children is assumed to be in elementary and the other in high school, although there is no factual foundation to justify this distribution in ages. The income of the family is assumed to be $2,500, which agrees roughly with recent estimates of average urban income in the United States. This is, of course, quite different from the most frequent, that is modal, income, which is slightly less than $1,500. Since the aim of the study is to learn the direct tax burden on a family which is financially independent and living under reasonable standards, the assumed income is probably not seriously out of line with the average income in larger cities. It makes possible the inclusion of some taxes which would not apply to lower income levels but prevents showing the burden of state income taxes, which ordinarily do not become effective on families with two children.

This hypothetical family lives in a home appraised at $5,500, which in 1936 would represent the home of a skilled mechanic and contains many modern conveniences.[1] There is a fundamental difficulty in this assumption, for although a $5,500 home exists in every city in the county, it is not the same type of home in each, nor does it represent the same proportion of all homes, and the same class of people does not uniformly live in it. The 1930 census of population indicates that the assumption of a home valued at $5,500 does not seriously distort the study, and it is probable that the data are fairly accurate for about 80 per cent of the cities reporting.

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[1] Because of the peculiar development of Baltimore's row houses it is doubtful if the assumptions in this study are valid for that city. In Baltimore a family with a salary of $2,500 would probably not live in a $5,500 home, but more probably in one valued at $4,000.

The retail sales tax was based on the assumption that it is possible to estimate the percentage of the total income spent for taxable transactions. The percentages vary because of differences in sales tax laws. For instance, California and Ohio cities estimate 40 per cent, Louisiana 20 per cent, Iowa 50 per cent, North Carolina 60 per cent, Colorado 80 per cent, and the rest of the cities 70 per cent, of the amount used for Michigan. Though there is very little data upon which to base these estimates, they agree fairly well with conclusions reached from a study of family budgets. At any rate the effect of differences within the range of estimates on the total amount of tax paid is not great, for a difference of 10 per cent in the estimate of the income subject to the sales tax would ordinarily result in a change of about 3 per cent of the total tax paid. The family owns a car, but whether properly valued at $500, as is the assumption in this study, is a matter of opinion. Presumably it would travel about 10,000 miles a year. Water rates are included in the total of direct taxes for the reason that the water supply is almost universally a city-owned utility with its finances scrambled with the general city finances in such a manner that separation of the two is often impossible. Unfortunately, through a misprint, the questionnaire by which this information was obtained requested the cost of 10,000 gallons of water when cubic feet were meant. Some cities corrected the unit, the others did not. Again, the errors which may have crept in at this point would affect the total by only a very small percentage.

The assessed valuation on the family's property was determined for most of the cities by using the assessment ratio reported in another column of this table. The ratios reported are city-wide ratios and undoubtedly would not apply equally to all classes of property within the city, but the error is not large. In most cities, for both political and social reasons, the small home is usually assessed at a far lower ratio than mercantile and industrial properties. In all cases these ratios are estimates only and depend entirely on the judgment of the persons reporting them.

No federal taxes are included in the study because, although they add to the tax burden, they are uniform throughout the country and only tend to augment the figures by a uniform amount. No liquor taxes are shown, partly because of the prominence of the federal excise tax and partly because of the lack of uniformity in consumption.

The average tax paid by the assumed family in these 150 cities is $197.72 (Table 2). There is a considerable variation in the amount of total taxes among the individual cities—from a minimum of $83.25 to a maximum of $330.11—and it is possible that some cities can honestly claim they offer low taxes to this particular income group. The study does not indicate, however, whether this is because of the efficient operation of government or is at the expense of other taxpaying groups, who pay either high local county taxes, or state taxes which are returned to the local unit. Furthermore, this study does not take into account the wide differences in governmental services offered by the different cities.

Table 2

Total Direct Taxes on Assumed Low-Income Family By Population Groups

Amount of Total Tax	Number of Cities, by Population Group Over 500,000	300,000–500,000	100,000–300,000	50,000–100,000	30,000–50,000	Total No. of Cities
Over $300	...	...	...	1	...	1
$275-$299	...	1	1	1	1	4
$250-$274	1	1	1	2	2	7
$225-$249	1	2	5	5	5	18
$200-$224	3	2	12	11	12	40
$175-$199	6	3	8	13	6	36
$150-$174	1	2	10	9	13	35
$125-$149	...	1	2	3	2	8
$100-$124	...	...	...	...	...	0
Less than $100	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	12	12	40	45	41	150
Average Tax	$202.53	$199.52	$194.24	$200.75	$195.84	$197.72
Maximum Tax	$251.90	$277.82	$291.74	$330.11	$279.85	$330.11
Minimum Tax	$172.64	$128.00	$ 83.25	$145.70	$135.79	$ 83.25

The general property tax, county and city, remains the most important tax for this group, accounting for about two-thirds of the total taxes paid. Those states without a sales tax show the greatest dependence upon the general property tax. The burden of this tax ranges from the high of Chelsea, Massachusetts, with 84.9 per cent of the tax resting on property, to the low in Jacksonville, Florida, with 23.1 per cent—a difference accentuated by the Florida homestead exemption law.

The total tax of the Ohio cities is 19.5 per cent below the average for all cities reporting, and the greatest reduction comes from the reduced general property tax, which is 38.1 per cent below the average for the entire group. Instead of two-thirds of the general tax coming from general property, only slightly over one-half is so raised. These differences can be attributed in large part to the property tax rate limitation in force in that state. Lest this stimulate enthusiasm for such limitations as a means of reducing taxes, it should be remembered that for bizarre public financing, Ohio cities have blazed the path for many years. Tax limits have not reduced the demand for public services; they have been the cause of public distress and ill-considered financing.

Personal property taxes are seldom levied on this income group for the following reasons: they are politically undesirable, easily evaded, and the small amount of the tax makes the cost of levy and collection excessive. High exemptions and the difficulty in administering the tax preclude general application except when necessary or traditional. It is therefore difficult to obtain the actual returns from the taxes by the questionnaire method. Usually the tax is applicable under the law; customarily it is disregarded. In this study, 63 cities reported personal property taxes ranging from 60 cents for Dayton to $36.39 for Topeka, with an average of $13.67. This average appears relatively high and is the equivalent of a 3 per cent income tax, with exemptions of $1,500 for the family and $200 for each dependent.

A state income tax is authorized in 73 cities, in 51 per cent of which the exemptions prevent its affecting a family of this income group. In the 22 cities where an actual levy is made the average is $2.60 each. The highest state income tax is found in Iowa, where it amounts to $17, followed by the Indiana cities with $15. In the rest of the cities smaller amounts prevail. Special assessments are not large or extensively used. They are found in 14 cities with an average of $4.61. Special charges for sewage disposal, rubbish collection, local automotive taxes, and so forth are found in 59 cities, with an average of $7.76. It appears that smaller cities favor these special taxes. School textbooks are supplied free in over two-thirds of the cities, but in 49 the cost averages $8.72. The average bill for water consumption under the assumed conditions was $13.14 per year, or slightly over $2 a month, which perhaps compares favorably with the other utility services for this income group.

The facts of the study may be interesting in themselves. They indicate the nature and extent of the various types of taxes now in use in the larger cities of the country. Perhaps similar studies over a term of years would be productive of important conclusions. There are, however, many unknowns in the equation and some conclusions are based on estimates of doubtful validity. The averages are distorted because of the strong concentration of cities in the eastern part of the country where they are subject to similar tax systems. It is also difficult to appraise the quantity and quality of services rendered by the various cities which should be reflected in the local taxes. High taxes may not be an indication of inefficiency or political disturbances, but rather the result of a well-developed program of municipal services. Little is known of this factor at present.

The study has been made as accurate as possible under the existing state of knowledge.

Bonded Indebtedness. Finally, Table IX shows the total gross bonded debt, gross general improvement debt, the net bonded debt excluding self-supporting debt, and the per capita net bonded debt. In general only bonds which are general obligations of the city or of the school district, if that jurisdiction is independent, are included. Except as indicated in the footnotes, the city's proportion of the county debt or the debt of special assessment of overlapping districts are not included. Special assessment bonds are included in the statement of bonded debt only when such bonds are considered general improvement debts and are so classified, the offsetting revenues from assessments being an asset of the general fund. Net bonded debt less self-supporting is obtained by deducting all sinking funds and self-supporting utilities from the gross bonded debt. The per capita net bonded debt is based on 1930 census poulation figures, since reliable population statistics of more recent date are not available.

TABLE 3

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET DEBT, 1930, 1937, AND 1938: 179 CITIES

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt			Per Capita Net Bonded Debt, Less Self-Supporting		
	1930	1937	1938	1930	1937	1938
Over 500,000	$160.86	$192.64	$190.52	$111.36	$129.66	$126.29
300,000 to 500,000	162.40	173.52	171.10	99.33	125.60	125.97
100,000 to 300,000	117.30	129.98	128.59	84.42	92.53	90.86
50,000 to 100,000	107.24	115.05	112.21	81.97	88.83	86.52
30,000 to 50,000	84.72	83.83	86.73	62.18	63.87	67.38
All cities	138.50	157.91	156.20	96.25	110.42	108.51

The rather marked decrease from 1937 to 1938 in both gross bonded debt and net bonded debt excluding self-supporting, is evident from Table 3. This decrease shows up in the average debt of all cities as a whole and in all population groups except the cities from 30,000 to 50,000 population. The latter cities show increases in both gross bonded debt and net bonded debt excluding self-supporting. This upward trend was apparent last year when the same group of cities showed an increase of 70 cents per capita in net debt less self-supporting. The downward trend of the remaining cities is also a continuation of last year's trend. While there is a pronounced decrease in the gross debt of cities from 300,000 to 500,000 population, net debt excluding self-supporting remains the same.

This is because of decreased sinking funds in some of the cities in this group. In general downward trends in debt are becoming more pronounced.

The decrease in bonded debt is further brought out by Table 4 which indicates the number of cities showing increased debt, the number showing decreased debt, and the number where the debt remained substantially the same. Of the 243 cities reporting in both 1937 and 1938, 156, or 64 per cent, showed decreases in both gross bonded debt and net bonded debt less self-supporting. Fifty-nine, or 24 per cent, showed increases, and 27, or 11 per cent, showed debt remaining substantially the same. In other words only 24 per cent of the cities reporting in both years showed any increase in either gross or net bonded debt less self-supporting.

TABLE 4

CHANGES IN GROSS AND NET DEBT, 1937 TO 1938: 243 CITIES

Population Group	Gross Bonded Debt: Number of Cities Reporting—			Net Debt Less Self-Supporting: Number of Cities Reporting—		
	Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
Over 500,000	4	8	0	1	11	0
300,000 to 500,000	4	6	1	4	6	1
100,000 to 300,000	21	42	3	19	42	5
50,000 to 100,000	13	46	10	14	45	10
30,000 to 50,000	18	54	13	21	53	11
All cities	60	156	27	59	157	27

The comparison in Table 3 of 1938 debt figures with 1930 debt figures should be interesting because it may be said that the 1930 figures represent conditions before the depression. In all instances increases over the 1930 figures for both gross debt and net debt, less self-supporting, are indicated.

TABLE IX

FINANCIAL DATA FOR 290 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1938

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 276 cities in 1938 and bonded indebtedness for 270 cities as of January 1, 1938, were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by members of the Governmental Research Association, city officials, and chambers of commerce, and published originally in the June and December, 1938, issues of the *National Municipal Review*. The figures on direct taxes for low income families in 150 cities are from *The Direct Tax Burden on Low Income Groups*, by J. M. Leonard, published in March, 1939, by the National Municipal League. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the League. An asterisk (*) indicates that a different ratio than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only. In such cities the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment. A summary of this table and a detailed explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding, and should be studied carefully before the table is used. Footnotes appear at the end of the table.

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Direct Taxes on Assumed Family		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt (excluding self-supporting)	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty		City	Total	Total	% Gen. Prop. of Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
Over 500,000													
Baltimore, Md.[19]	805	$1,959,566	55	45	100	$20.48	$27.90	$197.88	82.0	$111,083	$185,625	$107,928	$134.09
Boston, Mass.[20]	781	1,550,408	93	7	100	26.02	41.30	251.90	84.5	69,062	152,896	66,831	85.55
Buffalo, N. Y.[21]	573	965,468	96	4	83	18.95	31.37	207.85	80.8	83,035	117,000	94,472	164.85
Chicago, Ill.[5, 22]	3,376	2,073,976	66	34	37	18.69	32.30	248.05	66.7	332,528	373,796	351,157	104.00
Cleveland, Ohio[11]	900	1,184,233	88	12	80	10.82	22.64	197.60	57.9	80,318	117,587	86,926	96.54
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	2,466,929	75	25	100	19.00	32.22	207.08	55.7	181,911	379,878	272,991	174.03
Los Angeles, Calif.[23]	1,238	1,362,464	86	14	50	8.55	27.20	199.74	70.8	54,148	324,458	121,745	98.34
Milwaukee, Wis.[24]	578	846,913	91	9	95	14.16	34.75	180.62	73.9	42,108	51,509	43,501	75.23
New York, N. Y.[25]	6,930	16,650,298	100	0	92	21.27	26.96	....	...	700,811	2,380,422	1,553,690	224.18
Philadelphia, Pa.[13, 26]	1,951	3,456,333	75	25	90	15.30	23.63	176.45	74.4	545,080	615,441	383,675	196.66
Pittsburgh, Pa.[13, 27]	670	1,098,862	100	0	85	13.16	29.52	172.64	73.8	54,085	81,915	69,036	103.07
St. Louis, Mo.	822	1,038,618	90	10	85	14.88	23.55	201.19	64.7	75,990	86,930	75,779	92.19
San Francisco, Calif.[28]	634	823,883	..	..	50	15.96	19.36	189.32	65.4	37,330	160,809	81,157	127.93
200,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio[11]	255	269,375	74	26	50	7.04	14.24	144.05	47.8	24,431	39,790	29,536	115.81
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	270	370,791	67	33	59*	8.33	21.38	200.45	63.7	8,963	15,300	12,287	45.45

TABLE IX.—FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Direct Taxes on Assumed Family		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt (excluding self-supporting)	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty		City	Total	Total	% Gen. Prop. of Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
200,000 to 500,000—continued													
Birmingham, Ala.[1]	260	$ 160,360	83	17	35	$ 4.03	$12.60	$	...	$13,250	$ 25,656	$18,653	$ 71.83
Cincinnati, Ohio [11, 29]	451	812,678	90	10	80	8.48	17.42	174.02	57.9	39,719	91,096	33,527	74.31
Columbus, Ohio [11]	291	354,232	79	21	80	5.52	14.40	162.00	54.8	24,981	38,580	28,821	99.19
Dallas, Tex.[16]	260	277,183	72	28	52	8.89	19.24	....	...	19,321	38,254	24,368	93.55
Dayton, Ohio [11]	201	323,600	90	10	100	7.53	15.80	183.80	60.2	6,990	19,779	14,229	70.80
Denver, Colo.[30]	288	355,643	70	30	80	14.48	30.80	246.53	71.1	7,645	54,027	23,068	80.14
Houston, Tex.[16]	292	293,438	83	17	47*	10.00	21.90	....	...	29,229	43,006	35,044	119.87
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	513,248	73	27	75	9.38	24.00	170.10	61.5	15,321	33,064	22,260	61.13
Jersey City, N. J.	317	586,928	95	5	100	25.72	47.54	277.82	87.6	47,388	74,352	56,654	178.88
Kansas City, Mo.[31]	400	520,592	75	25	77*	11.25	29.14	241.14	66.2	27,815	61,799	57,461	143.74
Louisville, Ky.	308	423,098	73	27	85	14.37	25.42	173.65	70.6	30,335	42,381	34,338	111.58
Memphis, Tenn.	253	283,042	88	12	85	12.58	26.27	197.00	62.7	16,280	30,016	20,197	79.78
Minneapolis, Minn.[8]	464	246,995	82	18	35	18.28	35.09	205.79	76.0	34,489	62,422	55,662	119.87
Newark, N. J.[32]	442	895,857	77	23	100	28.88	46.10	192.48	80.5	87,841	127,628	93,496	211.37
New Orleans, La.[7, 33]	459	494,742	73	27	71*	14.62	27.58	240.67	54.2	47,140	56,974	53,474	116.56
Oakland, Calif.	284	259,837	86	14	50	9.85	26.15	151.75	57.7	3,228	58,417	21,513	75.73
Omaha, Neb.	214	241,330	77	23	70	10.50	26.46	....	...	11,158	25,736	17,282	80.75
Portland, Ore.[34]	302	269,918	90	10	55	13.81	31.35	198.00	69.4	20,643	44,722	24,113	79.89
Providence, R. I.[14]	253	492,496	83	17	100	14.28	24.00	200.50	77.8	29,875	61,300	31,944	126.27
Rochester, N. Y.[35]	328	616,976	100	0	88	15.50	32.60	207.53	75.3	40,478	61,723	52,108	158.80
St. Paul, Minn.[8]	272	134,653	82	18	38	15.62	37.32	203.96	77.9	21,095	38,298	25,787	94.94
San Antonio, Tex.[16]	232	210,395	77	23	65*	14.25	26.31	165.46	69.9	14,929	27,886	21,285	91.93
Seattle, Wash.[36]	366	239,453	78	22	47	9.59	24.16	185.06	56.3	13,927	76,740	21,932	59.99
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	370,426	100	0	100	19.78	33.51	238.31	77.3	28,623	41,117	34,099	162.90
Toledo, Ohio [11]	291	435,000	91	9	85	6.91	16.15	159.20	52.1	24,630	39,206	35,254	121.27
Washington, D. C.[37]	487	1,252,897	94	6	90	15.75	15.75	128.00	82.0	None	None	None	None
100,000 to 200,000													
Albany, N. Y.[38]	127	236,013	97	3	88	24.46	30.50	....	...	12,831	30,899	16,219	127.29
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	243,971	82	18	100	....	28.40	204.15	80.6	10,797	14,030	14,030	95.63
Cambridge, Mass.	114	173,011	93	7	100	27.82	41.00	....	...	8,038	9,997	6,884	60.57
Camden, N. J.	119	136,146	84	16	80	13.91	34.40	206.50	83.3	21,814	27,147	24,067	202.76
Canton, Ohio [11]	105	145,496	81	19	75	3.60	12.23	141.60	48.3	4,158	9,688	7,182	68.46
Chattanooga, Tenn.[38]	120	111,252	91	9	75	15.00	28.05	215.75	69.3	12,690	14,885	14,176	118.33
Des Moines, Iowa [6, 39]	143	141,541	84	16	70	14.53	38.19	245.54	64.2	5,542	17,307	12,604	88.41
Duluth, Minn.[8]	101	55,098	..	..	35	14.71	38.29	203.59	82.8	4,656	9,676	7,746	76.34
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	139,701	91	9	100	18.71	41.60	....	...	6,719	16,856	11,617	101.38
El Paso, Tex.[16]	102	78,273	78	22	59*	8.75	21.14	181.12	68.9	3,554	7,562	4,576	44.68

Erie, Pa.[13]	116	126,111	100	0	75	9.00	25.88	173.20	73.9	5,482	12,059	10,573	91.17
Evansville, Ind.	102	117,539	80	20	100	10.40	34.60	160.05	65.6	1,298	4,980	3,416	33.41
Fall River, Mass.	115	92,636	90	10	100	....	40.90	....	...	4,846	6,335	5,629	48.83
Flint, Mich.	156	203,032	82	18	100	11.10	23.52	192.96	52.4	6,878	15,126	11,115	71.03
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	149,500	75	25	82	5.45	18.37	....	...	623	4,519	2,633	22.90
Fort Worth, Tex.[16]	163	162,459	75	25	65*	14.07	29.90	202.99	75.4	13,463	28,238	18,829	115.20
Gary, Ind.	100	136,712	61	39	60	6.18	21.60	....	...	2,079	5,418	5,306	52.83
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	192,349	80	20	100	10.70	21.33	177.00	48.1	7,153	12,570	8,484	50.33
Hartford, Conn.	164	361,147	87	13	100	15.06	29.25	170.53	76.7	11,892	20,531	14,595	88.96
Jacksonville, Fla.[3, 40, 50]	130	87,376	87	13	50	9.50	30.52	83.25	23.1	5,528	14,258	10,443	80.61
Kansas City, Kan.	122	88,935	84	16	50	10.05	27.45	....	...	4,297	12,320	6,365	52.24
Knoxville, Tenn.[38]	106	132,200	73	27	80	21.20	33.44	....	...	19,161	26,187	19,662	185.84
Long Beach, Calif.[41]	142	215,137	..	..	53*	7.95	27.13	172.76	66.3	9,353	24,480	18,895	133.04
Lowell, Mass.	100	97,000	93	7	100	36.61	48.80	....	...	3,336	4,218	3,842	38.33
Lynn, Mass.	102	132,007	92	8	100	22.10	35.80	....	...	3,681	6,029	5,509	53.84
Miami, Fla.[3]	111	155,511	88	12	60	17.01	27.71	....	...	27,953	37,152	34,943	315.83
Nashville, Tenn.	154	165,002	71	29	80	14.80	24.24	....	...	10,047	16,149	11,622	75.53
New Bedford, Mass.	113	104,062	88	12	100	33.67	45.60	263.44	85.2	4,933	7,754	6,865	60.97
New Haven, Conn.	163	309,032	85	15	100	16.15	27.50	213.75	75.9	12,823	13,146	12,071	74.21
Norfolk, Va.[17, 42]	130	150,695	88	12	100	25.00	25.00	188.50	63.9	19,820	40,276	17,998	138.75
Oklahoma City, Okla.[12]	185	116,042	80	20	33	4.28	14.30	162.61	43.8	8,947	18,574	10,634	57.36
Paterson, N. J.	139	166,518	..	..	75	17.78	36.90	....	...	11,490	30,990	15,649	112.98
Peoria, Ill.[5]	105	80,998	70	30	50	12.83	23.40	....	...	2,773	3,614	3,614	34.42
Reading, Pa.[13]	111	145,447	100	0	95*	11.00	29.01	227.68	74.0	3,644	13,319	10,299	92.64
Richmond, Va.[17, 43]	183	258,783	91	9	87	12.62	19.14	183.30	66.3	24,849	38,807	19,740	107.91
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	131,472	77	23	70	10.50	28.16	291.74	66.5	4,172	12,342	7,638	54.45
San Diego, Calif.	148	143,685	85	15	50	9.80	26.35	....	...	3,026	18,093	18,093	122.25
Scranton, Pa.[13]	143	104,466	100	0	70	11.17	30.77	192.20	73.9	2,064	8,035	7,966	55.53
Somerville, Mass.	104	114,522	95	5	100	28.53	43.90	....	...	2,489	4,474	4,474	43.06
South Bend, Ind.	104	131,726	75	25	80	6.48	23.52	....	...	2,144	5,153	4,320	41.46
Spokane, Wash.	116	70,612	79	21	47	8.46	21.29	203.70	61.3	2,455	3,885	3,112	26.94
Springfield, Mass.	150	270,255	93	7	100	22.19	35.40	217.25	82.0	7,524	15,366	8,982	59.92
Tacoma, Wash.	107	49,071	78	22	47	11.98	26.89	243.23	65.6	2,314	14,891	3,544	33.18
Tampa, Fla.[3]	101	86,811	89	11	29*	16.50	31.33	....	...	....	....	....	....
Trenton, N. J.	123	167,403	88	12	85	14.54	33.15	....	...	11,747	19,628	16,723	135.57
Tulsa, Okla.[12, 44]	141	106,233	76	24	60	11.53	28.51	....	...	8,941	17,709	11,172	79.09
Utica, N. Y.	102	130,470	100	0	75	20.51	34.24	225.44	76.0	10,379	11,984	11,797	115.96
Wichita, Kan.[45]	111	117,077	83	17	65	6.69	23.79	....	...	3,765	7,185	7,185	64.66
Wilmington, Del.[46]	107	157,109	100	0	80	11.60	12.80	....	...	5,397	13,303	7,248	67.99
Worcester, Mass.	195	271,284	93	7	100	27.75	38.60	....	...	9,063	12,094	8,905	45.59
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	314,863	100	0	90	17.86	32.72	....	...	19,816	33,334	28,183	209.31
Youngstown, Ohio[11]	170	269,577	89	11	75	5.75	13.20	172.80	57.6	6,796	9,340	8,113	47.72
30,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	31,538	89	11	53*	10.08	27.35	....	...	157	4,652	1,289	36.79
Allentown, Pa.[13]	92,563	102,889	100	0	75	9.30	25.05	....	...	4,884	9,761	8,618	93.10
Alton, Ill.[5]	30,151	16,591	71	29	50	9.00	23.40	....	...	....	....	....	....

TABLE IX.—FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Assessed Valuation			Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Direct Taxes on Assumed Family		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt (excluding self-supporting)	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty		City	Total	Total	% Gen. Prop. of Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Altoona, Pa.[13]	82,054	$ 75,061	100	0	62*	$ 7.00	$20.72	$173.20	73.9	$ 1,498	$ 5,855	$ 4,573	$ 55.73
Amarillo, Tex.[16]	43,132	51,887	78	22	67*	8.96	21.09	....	...	3,255	7,168	4,589	106.38
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	27,650	96	4	58	10.61	32.19	....	...	....	....	....	....
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	57,961	96	4	100	....	35.20	252.64	84.5	175	859	718	19.89
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	54,881	84	16	70	10.29	18.90	....	...	14,993	23,139	17,703	352.70
Atlantic City, N. J.[47]	66,108	97,257	91	9	100	34.26	56.37	....	...	25,756	28,013	25,756	389.07
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	51,591	97	3	100	15.31	25.75	201.30	72.2	2,188	3,007	2,757	75.23
Augusta, Ga.[4]	60,342	46,061	72	28	57*	13.33	27.40	225.86	74.7	....	....	....	....
Aurora, Ill.[5]	46,589	28,000	..	..	33	8.18	17.62	....	...	....	....	....	....
Austin, Tex.[16]	53,120	55,453	82	18	60*	10.67	21.62	170.16	64.5	3,207	6,335	4,506	84.82
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	59,327	79	21	100	10.40	20.40	162.60	49.7	914	2,325	1,942	44.56
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	42,200	89	11	80	13.84	27.04	.....	....	427	2,489	909	19.19
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	140,014	83	17	100	25.59	51.87	259.85	86.7	5,007	13,469	9,293	104.44
Beaumont, Tex.[16]	57,732	56,200	84	16	65*	13.35	26.78	.....	...	4,516	9,209	8,300	143.77
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	13,135	74	26	43	10.24	21.70	207.95	62.1	410	1,389	830	26.93
Berkeley, Calif.	82,100	89,581	...	...	53*	7.34	25.47	208.05	72.0	641	10,010	2,260	27.52
Berwyn, Ill.[5]	47,027	20,600	90	10	37	11.62	27.42	.....	...	158	....	....	....
Bethlehem, Pa.[13, 48]	57,892	61,865	92	8	61	7.32	24.71	213.20	78.8	2,065	6,154	3,929	67.85
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	105,014	98	2	81	17.64	32.95	220.54	77.3	3,698	7,150	7,013	91.47
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	69,171	89	11	100	12.85	35.40	.....	...	2,416	5,795	4,624	121.43
Bloomington, Ill.[5]	30,930	19,312	74	26	50	11.00	22.50	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	1,280	2,138	1,410	22.10
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	161,170	91	9	100	14.81	23.50	.....	...	387	1,807	1,807	38.04
Butte, Mont.[10]	39,532	51,113	56	44	30	12.27	30.85	.....	...	1,250	1,955	1,865	47.17
Cedar Rapids, Iowa[6]	56,097	54,300	88	12	55	8.18	25.19	.....	...	1,478	4,254	2,768	49.34
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	16,595	69	31	25	15.50	24.50	.....	...	5,015	10,210	5,497	88.29
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	104,560	81	19	67	8.38	16.28	.....	...	6,304	10,802	7,441	90.01
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	46,769	91	9	100	30.96	46.20	258.04	84.9	1,751	2,165	1,763	38.49
Chester, Pa.[13]	59,164	54,773	100	0	85	9.78	25.03	.....	...	2,947	4,977	3,568	60.31
Chicopee, Mass.[38]	43,930	39,002	93	7	100	38.95	42.20	.....	...	691	1,028	745	16.96
Cleveland Hgts, Ohio[11]	50,945	104,552	93	7	60	2.55	14.46	146.20	47.2	952	6,390	5,393	105.86
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	5,345	12,072	7,348	159.43
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	28,255	77	23	75	10.13	36.26	.....	...	554	3,082	1,054	31.71
Columbus, Ga.[4]	43,131	39,149	74	26	59*	8.45	18.88	195.55	65.3	1,892	2,630	2,445	56.70
Covington, Ky.	65,252	57,178	75	25	70	9.03	22.34	.....	...	1,332	4,588	2,320	35.55
Cranston, R. I.[14, 38]	42,911	74,089	78	22	70	20.70	15.93	151.78	81.2	1,141	3,598	3,383	78.84
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	50,669	77	23	100	11.00	28.30	.....	...	2,605	7,980	4,579	121.31
Danville, Ill.[5]	36,765	21,225	75	25	46	11.04	23.51	.....	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Davenport, Iowa [6]	60,751	65,656	91	9	60	9.60	26.78	.....	...	1,958	2,486	2.382	39.21
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	181,850	60	40	100	14.58	29.80	198.29	58.7	11,086	19,645	13,218	97.38
Decatur, Ill.[5]	57,510	32,322	81	19	50	13.20	26.75	198.15	50.8	....	....	....	....
Dubuque, Iowa [6, 49]	41,679	33,452	79	21	60	11.71	28.34	.....	...	1,174	2,354	1,869	44.85
Durham, N. C.	52,037	80,478	65	35	75	9.79	17.10	202.40	48.8	4,221	9,196	5,260	101.09
East Cleveland, Ohio [11]	39,667	53,133	88	12	60	4.05	15.00	153.77	52.4	924	2,789	2,231	56.24
Easton, Pa.[13]	34,468	42,908	100	0	90*	12.00	35.10	.....	...	2,609	8,000	3,438	99.74
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	116,098	93	7	100	15.61	35.40	.....	...	7,466	11,831	10,548	155.07
Elgin, Ill.[5]	35,929	21,790	76	24	30	6.21	13.62	190.34	47.7	718	1,309	1,105	30.75
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	37,643	75	25	70	4.34	17.71	152.21	64.9	64	1,809	668	20.26
Elmira, N. Y.	47,937	49,774	89	11	65	19.12	27.31	.....	...	1,850	2,920	2,440	51.49
Evanston, Ill.[5]	63,338	55,945	71	29	37	9.36	24.10	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Everett, Mass.	48,424	71,119	87	13	100	....	38.20	.....	...	948	1,827	1,635	33.76
Everett, Wash.	30,567	14,606	70	30	44	11.35	26.75	209.25	54.7	936	3,359	1,160	37.94
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	48,222	84	16	100	28.82	44.00	248.04	84.3	1,468	2,697	2,354	57.84
Fort Smith, Ark.[2]	31,429	15,740	66	34	25	1.70	10.60	216.25	55.6	313	2,457	1,186	37.72
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	54,952	85	15	50	8.50	21.50	.....	...	695	6,025	3,340	63.60
Galveston, Tex.[16]	52,938	60,293	..	..	66*	14.33	24.03	.....	...	5,132	7,242	5,453	103.00
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	59,367	..	..	50	6.55	26.33	189.70	69.3	1,301	6,029	5,695	90.77
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	51,097	89	11	90	12.64	28.80	207.10	72.4	331	1,961	1,152	30.79
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	90,731	71	29	75	8.33	15.53	.....	...	11,067	14,643	11,545	215.52
Hagerstown, Md.[50]	30,861	39,600	76	24	100	8.50	21.80	.....	...	2,245	5,639	3,488	113.02
Hamilton, Ohio [11]	52,176	64,276	82	18	70	5.40	11.66	146.04	46.5	1,172	3,584	2,426	46.49
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	89,580	75	25	60	6.60	22.68	188.52	61.0	1,464	4,343	2,998	46.44
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	71,769	69	31	90	17.28	31.33	222.20	63.2	3,304	6,780	5,980	106.28
Harrisburg, Pa.[13]	80,339	91,163	100	0	55	7.43	19.53	.....	...	2,670	5,772	4,807	59.84
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	51,723	89	11	100	31.63	42.40	.....	...	1,254	1,468	1,328	27.26
Hazleton, Pa.[13]	36,765	29,289	92	8	54*	7.25	27.11	.....	...	1,888	3,024	2,927	79.61
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	82,093	79	21	100	14.40	31.08	205.00	60.1	1,502	4,964	2,535	47.87
High Point, N. C.	36,745	39,579	74	26	75	10.01	16.91	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Holyoke, Mass.[38]	56,537	74,361	96	4	100	28.85	31.60	.....	...	679	2,244	1,152	20.38
Huntington, W. Va.[18]	75,572	105,660	64	36	80	4.16	17.61	.....	...	1,472	2,146	1,739	23.02
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	67,465	88	12	100	9.31	22.44	211.98	46.8	1,630	4,685	4,115	74.56
Jackson, Miss.[9]	48,282	44,711	75	25	60	9.90	26.19	.....	...	4,676	5,670	4,673	96.79
Jamestown, N. Y.[50]	45,155	57,046	98	2	80	11.86	27.90	211.56	81.1	835	3,394	2,909	64.43
Johnstown, Pa.[13]	66,993	77,258	92	8	80	10.00	26.80	.....	...	4,338	8,792	7,476	111.59
Joliet, Ill.[5, 50]	42,993	20,042	80	20	30	7.92	20.94	172.39	44.9	822	2,269	2,179	50.69
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	21,399	79	21	50	8.00	20.75	.....	...	293	1,126	1,062	31.73
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	73,787	79	21	80	7.52	19.88	180.88	54.8	None	1,664	1,664	30.37
Kearny, N. J.[38]	40,716	76,933	84	16	65	16.18	24.54	.....	...	4,491	13,085	12,733	312.73
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	70,050	90	10	80	3.63	24.80	.....	...	399	2,905	2,905	57.80
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	28,006	65	35	100	13.25	39.20	193.56	72.3	....	....	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	47,844	88	12	88	4.26	27.28	163.10	71.1	572	902	865	21.84
Lakewood, Ohio [11]	70,509	92,989	91	9	75	4.31	17.25	.....	...	1,644	4,576	3,949	94.40
Lancaster, Pa.[13]	59,949	89,738	100	0	100	6.00	19.50	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	108,597	83	17	80	13.04	21.04	184.00	49.3	1,455	2,662	1,297	16.55
Laredo, Tex.[16]	32,618	16,240	..	..	57*	9.99	21.20	.....	...	953	1,562	1,491	45.70

TABLE IX.—FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Assessed Valuation			Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Direct Taxes on Assumed Family		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt (excluding self-supporting)	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty		City	Total	Total	% Gen. Prop. of Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	$ 88,797	92	8	100	$23.42	$39.60	$	...	$1,937	$ 3,094	$ 3,094	$ 36.37
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	31,582	86	14	50	19.00	19.00	.....	...	549	1,287	979	28.01
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	64,628	68	32	75	13.65	26.21	.....	...	2,326	3,226	2,774	60.66
Lima, Ohio[11]	42,287	51,969	90	10	70	7.53	15.93	171.76	57.4	3,135	4,201	3,695	87.38
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	97,200	77	23	80	7.80	25.30	203.42	77.1	1,043	6,294	4,438	58.44
Lorain, Ohio[11]	44,512	71,324	86	14	80	4.68	11.52	155.26	52.9	1,002	1,840	1,651	37.08
Lynchburg, Va.[17]	40,661	39,697	91	9	70	8.40	16.45	.....	...	2,101	6,233	2,173	53.44
McKeesport, Pa.[13]	54,632	54,689	100	0	60	7.20	22.20	.....	...	1,618	3,074	2,767	50.64
Macon, Ga.[4]	53,829	38,000	84	16	59*	11.25	24.25	208.77	73.8	738	1,818	1,728	32.10
Madison, Wis.	57,899	120,943	91	9	93	6.19	24.65	.....	...	2,455	4,755	4,574	79.00
Malden, Mass.	58,036	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	2,271	2,886	2,519	43.40
Manchester, N. H.[38]	76,834	85,687	83	17	100	31.39	39.75	.....	...	2,847	3,615	3,525	45.87
Mansfield, Ohio[11]	33,525	51,786	80	20	100	5.00	15.00	141.44	43.2	619	1,237	1,020	30.43
Marion, Ohio[11]	31,084	.....	..	..	...	....	....	135.79	46.1	....	....	....	....
Medford, Mass.	59,714	79,129	96	4	100	....	38.60	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	59,294	83	17	100	15.80	27.50	.....	...	548	1,664	1,498	38.93
Meridian, Miss.[9]	31,954	22,800	82	18	75	10.50	32.25	279.85	59.3	1,743	2,947	2,542	79.56
Mobile, Ala.[1]	68,202	40,802	78	22	40	3.00	14.20	243.40	48.4	4,914	7,617	5,377	78.83
Moline, Ill.[5]	32,236	22,301	75	25	33	5.05	15.97	.....	...	362	1,170	762	23.64
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	4,038	11,743	7,506	178.65
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	152,056	100	0	80	11.27	26.88	225.14	82.2	7,096	14,031	10,913	177.45
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	852	1,547	1,547	33.24
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	49,020	81	19	100	8.89	23.40	189.72	49.5	1,977	5,161	4,144	100.13
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	1,046	1,638	1,587	50.43
Newark, Ohio[11]	30,596	31,526	89	11	80	4.19	13.20	158.00	49.9	469	1,294	1,018	33.27
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	104,669	83	17	100	12.79	28.50	.....	...	1,486	5,763	3,844	56.42
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	41,283	93	7	70	14.00	32.76	220.90	84.4	3,468	5,626	4,548	131.62
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	40,551	96	4	83	10.96	29.01	212.76	78.8	1,241	3,546	2,976	95.14
New Castle, Pa.[13]	48,674	49,082	95	5	92*	11.50	32.70	.....	...	928	3,078	2,947	60.54
Newport News, Va.[17]	34,417	34,903	86	14	50	7.86	15.06	.....	...	2,522	6,636	2,516	73.09
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	192,318	96	4	86	11.70	25.63	.....	...	8,797	14,316	13,984	258.96
Newton, Mass.	65,276	168,356	91	9	100	18.43	30.20	.....	...	3,948	6,584	5,887	90.18
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	149,900	100	0	78	12.79	24.14	166.15	75.9	7,780	16,766	14,764	195.65
Norristown, Pa.[13]	35,853	22,954	100	0	50	7.50	21.50	.....	...	880	1,880	1,551	43.26
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	69,214	90	10	80	....	18.48	.....	...	2,470	5,055	3,536	98.18
Oak Park, Ill.[5]	63,982	43,654	77	23	37	9.77	23.87	.....	...	952	4,476	2,677	41.83
Orange, N. J.	35,399	44,653	93	7	100	22.05	42.40	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	42,235	88	12	90	12.04	32.40	107.20	73.9	725	1,648	1,145	28.55

Paducah, Ky.	33,541	18,343	85	15	33	6.01	....	.....	...	1,464	3,849	1,511	45.06
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	127,495	91	9	56*	8.93	27.69	236.90	71.2	3,403	12,901	6,708	88.17
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	73,157	68	32	100	20.13	45.40	.....	...	8,364	17,843	9,164	145.55
Pawtucket, R. I.[14, 38]	77,149	155,923	69	31	100	21.00	21.00	170.25	83.3	8,921	15,499	10,236	132.68
Pensacola, Fla.[3]	31,579	26,221	78	22	74*	21.00	50.41	.....	...	2,439	2,988	2,526	79.99
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	47,208	..	..	50	12.48	27.35	.....	...	7,546	10,901	8,649	198.76
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	65,000	..	..	85	14.96	50.49	.....	...	2,022	11,801	4,186	86.99
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	58,669	92	8	100	30.79	34.80	.....	...	578	1,527	1,527	30.74
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	60,243	90	10	85	15.58	36.13	.....	...	2,927	4,529	4,399	127.79
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	62,266	72	28	100	10.58	27.59	183.00	55.3	3,474	7,901	5,950	91.65
Port Arthur, Tex.[16, 51]	50,902	.....	..	..	...	....	....	189.83	71.6	3,914	6,821	4,342	85.31
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	32,629	88	12	100	14.48	32.57	.....	...	1,076	1,526	1,351	43.07
Portland, Me.	70,810	76,821	78	22	90	25.41	42.84	197.01	70.7	3,125	4,935	4,900	69.20
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	3,285	5,922	4,780	112.30
Portsmouth, Va.[17, 38]	45,704	32,269	96	4	70	17.50	17.50	.....	...	5,284	8,974	5,100	111.58
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	52,436	96	4	70	15.87	26.51	205.28	75.6	3,324	4,972	4,559	113.16
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	.....	..	..	...	....	....	330.11	78.4	828	3,240	2,142	42.76
Quincy, Ill.[5]	39,241	33,505	68	32	50	8.00	17.55	.....	...	None	917	834	21.25
Racine, Wis.	67,542	105,493	90	10	89	5.08	22.17	165.66	71.6	2,719	4,794	3,777	55.92
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	479	1,109	1,090	33.54
Roanoke, Va.[17, 38]	69,206	61,998	77	23	50	12.50	12.50	160.64	62.6	4,167	5,332	4,656	67.73
Rockford, Ill.[5]	85,864	54,134	70	30	34	8.40	17.03	205.26	58.3	293	1,158	998	116.17
Rock Island, Ill.[5, 52]	37,953	21,661	77	23	33	5.71	16.47	.....	...	None	1,333	1,293	34.06
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	29,086	97	3	70	12.52	27.26	159.86	75.0	1,109	1,802	1,722	53.25
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	115,356	86	14	58*	13.03	28.28	.....	...	3,489	13,085	9,334	99.56
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	97,442	84	16	100	10.65	19.87	164.84	50.4	546	3,591	3,591	44.49
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	63,864	73	27	70	9.80	25.73	.....	...	3,737	6,004	5,923	73.18
St. Petersburg, Fla.[3]	40,425	68,959	93	7	30*	16.69	35.72	.....	...	20,123	22,502	22,087	54.64
Salem, Mass.	43,353	54,741	89	11	100	20.76	34.00	.....	...	684	1,315	928	21.41
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	27,246	..	..	50	5.23	19.95	.....	...	623	2,288	1,960	52.27
San Jose, Calif.[53]	57,651	55,781	..	..	50	6.70	21.48	188.93	69.2	1,017	2,484	2,484	43.08
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	24,448	..	..	50	7.95	25.50	177.88	67.3	476	2,464	2,224	73.35
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	46,929	92	8	53*	8.64	21.94	.....	...	1,208	2,946	2,821	83.91
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	47,335	80	20	50	9.75	29.14	.....	...	1,901	4,836	4,578	123.24
Savannah, Ga.[4]	85,024	60,464	78	22	60	13.80	30.30	247.68	77.9	3,358	4,172	3,877	45.59
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	153,840	100	0	85	13.69	27.55	270.38	82.9	9,718	11,707	10,805	112.91
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	47,750	88	12	90	19.74	33.71	173.94	68.6	804	1,545	1,384	35.26
Shreveport, La.[7]	76,655	89,076	71	29	67	9.55	19.93	195.30	56.8	5,909	9,713	9,038	117.91
Sioux City, Iowa[6, 54]	79,183	85,915	80	20	60	8.05	26.90	152.25	44.4	2,738	4,914	3,957	49.97
Sioux Falls, S. D.[15]	33,362	42,225	75	25	70	11.01	27.66	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Springfield, Ill.[5]	71,864	49,905	88	12	60	15.93	29.61	.....	...	86	4,872	505	7.03
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	38,409	74	26	65	11.05	25.42	.....	...	1,311	2,785	2,653	46.11
Springfield, Ohio[11]	68,743	84,212	75	25	75	5.93	14.25	.....	...	3,760	5,332	4,656	67.73
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	112,310	83	17	100	21.06	27.80	211.90	81.3	4,944	7,417	6,552	141.38
Steubenville, Ohio[11]	35,422	53,585	90	10	80	3.52	11.36	.....	...	375	874	801	22.62
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	66,031	..	..	50	9.30	25.35	212.15	69.7	3,060	5,890	5,890	122.96
Superior, Wis.	36,113	40,105	93	7	80	4.30	32.96	228.38	79.4	754	2,105	2,105	58.30

TABLE IX.—FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Direct Taxes on Assumed Family		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt (excluding self-supporting)	
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty		City	Total	Total	% Gen. Prop. of Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Per Capita
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Topeka, Kan.[55]	64,120	$ 86,360	60	40	60	$10.27	$26.26	$278.22	64.9	$ 900	$ 3,361	$ 2,807	$ 43.78
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	73,729	97	3	80	21.02	39.51	.....	...	6,143	7,840	7,203	99.00
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	23,928	90	10	55	12.25	31.58	238.02	62.9	1,544	3,509	2,023	62.24
Union City, N. J.	58,659	65,305	95	5	100	21.81	47.59	.....	...	5,797	7,574	6,972	118.86
Waco, Tex.[16]	52,848	47,463	72	28	...	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	.....	..	..	...	....	....	228.24	82.9	1,681	2,737	2,411	61.42
Warren, Ohio[11]	41,062	53,530	82	18	80	4.88	14.72	163.95	46.1	1,255	2,904	2,459	59.88
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	167,326	79	21	80	14.80	24.80	194.06	79.5	10,505	18,517	11,725	117.36
Waterloo, Iowa[6, 56]	46,191	29,781	82	18	60	8.52	27.63	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	51,525	93	7	100	21.35	34.50	231.54	83.1	466	1,153	1,153	33.02
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	46,786	100	0	90	13.95	30.56	.....	...	2,089	3,792	2,903	90.15
Waukegan, Ill.[5]	33,499	17,046	77	23	25	6.80	18.38	.....	...	107	2,119	1,086	32.42
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	53,821	79	21	80	10.18	30.34	163.47	71.2	1,192	2,487	2,487	71.73
West New York, N. J.	37,107	41,089	80	20	60	13.56	32.28	.....	...	....	....	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.[57]	61,659	115,698	63	37	70	2.93	9.35	163.38	43.4	865	2,548	2,548	41.32
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	152,676	97	3	85	10.41	23.66	.....	...	6,124	14,451	12,193	340.30
Wichita Falls, Tex.[16]	43,690	30,722	..	..	67*	9.38	29.83	.....	...	3,340	5,181	5,108	116.91
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.[13]	86,626	88,500	93	7	80	10.40	31.36	217.20	74.6	2,951	3,710	3,649	42.12
Williamsport, Pa.[13]	45,729	29,486	100	0	54*	8.10	26.50	.....	...	994	2,193	1,681	36.77
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	.....	..	..	...	....	....	224.64	53.8	....	....	....	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	.....	..	..	67	8.88	....	186.08	45.6	....	....	....	....
Woonsocket, R. I.[58]	49,376	72,382	76	24	100	....	25.00	.....	...	5,036	6,848	4,726	95.71
York, Pa.[13]	55,254	48,626	100	0	60	5.70	21.30	145.70	69.0	1,003	2,667	2,321	42.01
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	.....	..	..	...	....	....	.....	...	276	928	585	16.06
Honolulu, Hawaii[59]	202,923	150,614	73	27	73	21.35	21.35	.....	...	6,207	14,797	5,734	73.66

Notes on Financial Data, Table IX

The 20 cities over 30,000 population which did not report information for this table are: Anderson, Indiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Charleston, West Virginia; Cicero, Illinois; Columbia, South Carolina; Council Bluffs, Iowa; East Chicago, Indiana; East St. Louis, Illinois; Hoboken and Irvington, New Jersey; Little Rock, Arkansas; Montgomery, Alabama; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Norwood, Ohio; Ogden, Utah; Quincy, Massachusetts; Raleigh, North Carolina; Revere and Taunton, Massachusetts; and Terre Haute, Indiana.

[1] Alabama: Homestead exemption—First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

[2] Arkansas: Homestead exemption—First $1,000 of assessed value exempt from state tax only.

[3] Florida: Homestead exemption—First $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

[4] Georgia: Homestead exemption—First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state, county, and school district rates except for debt service on debt incurred previous to act.

[5] Illinois: City rate in Illinois cities includes sanitary district, park, road and bridge, and town rates.

[6] Iowa: Homestead exemption—Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption of 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed value, or $62.50 was allowed in 1938. This applies to the state and all local units of government.

[7] Louisiana: Homestead exemption—applies to state and parish taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000 of assessed value. In 1938 only $1,000 of assessed value was exempt.

[8] Minnesota: Homestead exemption—Minnesota statutes provide for five classes of property, assessed at varying bases of true value. Platted real estate is assessed at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate is assessed at 33⅓ per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent and 33⅓ per cent respectively. Beginning in 1938 the first $4,000 of true value of homesteads will be exempt from state taxes entirely, except for debt service on debt incurred prior to the passage of this law. The average valuation for all classes for Minneapolis is 35 per cent; for St. Paul, 38 per cent; and for Duluth, 35.5 per cent. Valuations are shown as set by authorities, and not on 100 per cent of true value basis.

[9] Mississippi: Homestead exemption—For 1937-38 fiscal year, $5,000 of assessed value exempt from state tax only.

[10] Montana: In Montana property is assessed at full cash value but taxed at only a fraction of assessed value. Household goods, autos, etc., are taxed at 20 per cent; real estate at 30 per cent; live stock, merchandise, furniture and fixtures, etc., at 33⅓ per cent; moneys, stocks, and bonds at 7 per cent; and net proceeds of mines at 100 per cent of assessed or true value. The total "taxable" value is approximately 30 per cent of true value.

[11] Ohio: In all Ohio cities realty assessment includes public utilities valuation. Tangible personal property (included in valuation reported) is taxed at the same rate as realty but at 50 to 70 per cent of its value; intangible personalty (not included in valuation reported) is taxed either on income or valuation at classified rates.

[12] Oklahoma: Homestead exemption—First $1,000 of assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units of government. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

[13] Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted. Intangible personal property not included in assessed values in Pennsylvania cities is subject to a 4-mill state and a 4-mill county rate.

[14] Rhode Island: There is no county government in Rhode Island. In Providence intangible personalty ($294,618,700 not included in assessed value) is taxed $4.00 per thousand.

[15] South Dakota: Homestead exemption—First $5,000 of assessed value exempt from state tax only.

[16] Texas: Homestead exemption—First $3,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

[17] Virginia: The cities of Virginia are autonomous, having no county government. There is no state tax on property subject to local taxation.

[18] West Virginia: In West Virginia, property in cities is divided into three classes. Class I property (intangible personal property) pays one-quarter of full rate. Class II (property occupied by owner for residential purposes) pays one-half the full rate; and Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. In Huntington the assessed value includes about $10,500,000 Class I, $20,000,000 Class II, and the remainder Class IV property. Rate shown is full rate applicable to Class IV. Homestead exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

[19] Baltimore, Maryland: Intangible personalty, amounting to $743,426,720 of the total assessed value, is taxed the limited and classified fixed rates of $1.88 to $10.00 per thousand.

[20] Boston, Massachusetts: County debt not included though city assumes full burden. Tunnel bonds included under utility treated as self-supporting although revenue provides for only 80 per cent of debt service.

[21] Buffalo, New York: City property tax rate includes (as in prior years) $.76 for school debt service.

[22] Chicago, Illinois: General debt includes $109,149,700 park bonds and $110,819,217 sanitary district bonds, which is 84.4 per cent of total debt of district of which $17,486,743 had been refunded; county debt of $37,922,410 and $13,746,750 forest preserve district debt not included, although 83 per cent of taxable values of county and forest preserve district are in Chicago.

[23] Los Angeles, California: General debt includes $17,393,481 flood control bonds based on proportion of taxable values within the city. School bonds are issued by county with city's prorated share shown. City's portion of county debt of $2,561,500 not included.

[24] Milwaukee, Wisconsin: General debt includes $17,302,496 Metropolitan Sewage District, which is city's share of total debt of district, and $2,663,400 county debt for relief purposes which was not included last year.

[25] New York City, New York: Separation of the total tax rate of $29.30 is estimated

on the basis of appropriations. Varying rates are levied on the several boroughs for local improvements, the rate shown being that for Manhattan Borough. General debt includes $99,320,000 special assessment and $48,700,000 work relief bonds. The water bonds, 6.6 per cent of rapid transit and 35.7 per cent of dock bonds are self-supporting. Although revenues of docks will provide debt service for 50 per cent of dock bonds, the Supreme Court has set the lower figure as the legal amount of self-supporting bonds.

[26] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Assessed value includes $873,223,449 so-called "money at interest" and "vehicles to hire" taxed at eight-tenths of one per cent (8 mills). The city property tax rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with the city. General debt includes utility debt with self-supporting debt estimated at $60,000,000.

[27] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City property tax rate is average of rate on land and on buildings.

[28] San Francisco, California: City is combined with county. Valuation reported excludes solvent credits of $147,912,757 taxed at one-tenth of one per cent (one mill). Golden Gate Bridge and highway district bonds of $31,500,000 not included although if not self-supporting, city will assume 85 per cent.

[29] Cincinnati, Ohio: Assessed value includes $80,000,000 of estimated tangible personal property. The annual rental of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad exceeds the debt charges on its construction bonds, the excess being equivalent to debt charges on approximately $12,000,000 25-year, 3.5 per cent bonds; self-supporting debt is computed on this basis.

[30] Denver, Colorado: City tax rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with city.

[31] Kansas City, Missouri: There is an additional tax rate (not included in rate reported) of $2.50 on land only for city park maintenance.

[32] Newark, New Jersey: General debt includes city railway (subway) not self-supporting, and under New Jersey law water debt is not entirely self-supporting.

[33] New Orleans, Louisiana: City tax rate includes cost of county government. General debt includes sewer, water, and drainage bonds. Public Belt Bridge revenue bonds of $5,166,000, port (a state agency) of $36,813,000, and Orleans Levee District of $20,839,000 are not included.

[34] Portland, Oregon: General debt includes city's share of port debt, $1,965,413.

[35] Rochester, New York: General debt includes $3,900,000 tax revenue bonds and $6,623,500 special assessment bonds.

[36] Seattle, Washington: The school debt included in the gross total is the net debt.

[37] Washington, D. C.: Congress appropriated $5,000,000 for the District of Columbia for 1938. Intangible property ($575,472,070 not included in assessment reported) is taxed at one-half of one per cent. City tax rate includes school rate.

[38] School rate is included in city property tax rate.

[39] Des Moines, Iowa: Moneys and credits, $33,696,982 (not included in valuation shown) are taxed at six-tenths of one per cent (6 mills).

[40] Jacksonville, Florida: Assessed value includes $13,869,900 homestead values exempt from all taxes except debt service.

[41] Long Beach, California: Water debt is city's portion (8 per cent) of Metropolitan Water District.

[42] Norfolk, Virginia: Assessed value includes $1,300,000 machinery taxed at 1 per cent (10 mills).

[43] Richmond, Virginia: The property tax rates shown are levied on realty and tangible personalty. Machinery assessed at $10,984,695 (not included in valuation shown) is taxed $6.00 per thousand for city and school purposes.

[44] Tulsa, Oklahoma: Assessed value includes $9,372,155 homestead values subject to debt service only.

[45] Wichita, Kansas: Assessed value does not include intangibles of about $20,000,000 taxed at one-half of 1 per cent (5 mills).

[46] Wilmington, Delaware: Assessed value includes $2,402,350 public utilities taxed at 4 per cent.

[47] Atlantic City, New Jersey: Under the refunding agreement water bonds are included as a part of the city budget, although self-supporting. School bonds are included in general debt.

[48] Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Land is assessed at 100 per cent, buildings at 50 per cent of true value. Assessment ratio shown is resultant.

[49] Dubuque, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $8,086,407 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills.

[50] This city, in common with a number of others, is not directly responsible for the school debt which is issued either by the school district directly or by the county. As school debt is a customary city debt burden, for comparative purposes the city's share of the school debt shown is either the total debt burden of the district, or is apportioned on a basis of assessed values or population.

[51] Port Arthur, Texas: General debt includes seawall bonds paid by remission of eight-ninths of the state ad valorem taxes.

[52] Rock Island, Illinois: The Rock Island Township rates are shown. South Rock Island Township rates make a total rate of $51.40 ($16.96 adjusted).

[53] San Jose, California: Property tax rate shown does not include rate of $4.50 on land only for water conservation.

[54] Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $11,918,305 moneys and credits taxed at six-tenths of one per cent (6 mills). Rates shown are subject to review by board of assessment and review.

[55] Topeka, Kansas: Assessed value includes $15,369,524 intangible personal property taxed at one-half of 1 per cent (5 mills).

[56] Waterloo, Iowa: Rate shown is for east side. West side rate is $48.75 ($29.25 adjusted). Assessed value does not include $5,647,280 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills.

[57] Wheeling, West Virginia: Rates shown are averages of rates on three classes of property. For explanation of classified rates see footnote 18.

[58] Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Assessed value includes approximately $3,000,000 intangible personalty on which the tax rate is four-tenths of 1 per cent (4 mills).

[59] Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii: Rate shown is rate on real estate, rate on personal property is $34.89 ($25.47 adjusted). City rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with city, and school rate. Homestead exemption: First $1,500 of assessed value plus one-half of value over $1,500 and not over $5,000. Maximum exemption is $3,250. Bonded debt of combined city and county reported. School debt, except for buildings, is issued by the territory and not the city and county.

PART FIVE

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Proper Use of Year Book Statistics

Police Department Statistics

Fire Department Statistics

Electric Rate Data

Relief in Urban Areas

Health, Library, and Recreation Data

The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics

THE several sections of this Year Book contain a considerable amount of statistical data about municipal activities. In order properly to interpret these data and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. It has often been said that "figures don't lie, but liars figure," and an uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. The publisher of statistical data is therefore obligated to supply the necessary information, instructions, and cautions for the proper use of the data presented. Accordingly, certain suggestions are presented to guide the user of Year Book statistics. In addition, each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indices which are included in it. Anyone who wishes to use these statistics in an intelligent approach to problems of government and administration should not fail to study carefully both these suggestions and the remarks prefacing each table.

Different Kinds of Statistical Measures.[1] It is extremely important that the Year Book user recognize what aspect of a governmental function is being measured by a statistical index because, as will be shown, administrative activities can be measured in a number of different ways. First of all such activities are directed toward certain *objectives*. These objectives derive from needs and demands for particular governmental services. These needs in turn depend upon the physical, economic, and social conditions of the area in which the government operates. A fundamental type of measurement will consist of indices of the magnitude or intensity of these governmental needs or *problems*.

Second, in answer to this need or problem, governmental action is taken and effort expended. This *effort* may be measured in terms of man-hours and equipment-hours, or may be translated into *money-cost* terms. The exertion of effort will result in the *performance* of certain definite tasks. But effort and performance may be without purpose, or may be poorly directed toward their objective. Hence, a more direct measurement of effectiveness is needed in terms of the extent to which the governmental objective is actually being achieved. Such a measure is an index of *results*. Results can be measured in two ways: (1) in terms of their absolute measure, or *accomplishment,* and (2) in terms of the ratio of actual results to the magnitude of the governmental problem, or *adequacy.* Finally, to determine whether effort is being well expended and performance wisely directed, the ratio may be computed between accomplishment and effort (or cost). This ratio will be a measure of *efficiency.*

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[1] For a more extended discussion of the kinds of units and the specific indices used in measuring municipal government see Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon, *Measuring Municipal Activities.* International City Managers' Association. 1938. 102 pp.

To illustrate these concepts let us take a single governmental function—street cleaning. The *objective* of this function is to keep the streets of the city clean. The street-cleaning *problem* is measured by the miles of street to be cleaned, the kind of property abutting on the street, and the rate at which dirt accumulates. Street-cleaning *effort* as far as labor is concerned will be measured by man-hours, and equipment effort by sweeper-miles. *Cost* of course will be measured by money expenditures for street cleaning.

A measure of *performance* will be the number of miles of street which are given a cleaning treatment. *Results* will be measured by the condition of cleanliness in which streets are kept. A measure of *accomplishment* will be the number of miles of street kept within a given standard of cleanliness. A measure of *adequacy* will be the percentage of streets kept within a given standard of cleanliness. *Efficiency* will be measured by the relation between the standard of cleanliness maintained (accomplishment) and the cost (or effort) of street cleaning.

Averages and Quartiles. Many of the statistical tables presented in this volume do not give data for individual cities but are merely summaries for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed.

In almost all cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average, the *median* has also been used. The median of a group of items is the middle item when they have been arranged in order of the size of the individual items. Thus the median of 21 cities, with respect to per capita library circulation, is the city with the eleventh largest per capita circulation. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1937 in cities over 500,000 was 12.8 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but merely that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, not what could be accomplished through intelligent administration. The average is a measure of mediocrity, not of perfection.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first quartile, (3) the third quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. The quartiles are similar to the median. The first quartile is the item which occurs one quarter of the way down the list when the items are arranged in order of size. The third quartile is the item three-quarters of the way down the list. Thus one half of all the items fall in the range between first and third quartile.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. A consideration of why statistics are reduced to per capitas will help to explain both the uses and limitations of such data.

Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service. We have seen, too, that the street cleaning problem is measured by the length and type of streets, a factor that is only indirectly related to population.

A further limitation on the usefulness of the per capita data is that the most recent accurate population statistics available for cities are those for the 1930 census. These statistics are now nine years old and no doubt considerably under present population, especially in the smaller cities and in the South. However, no reliable correction of the data is possible until the 1940 census has been taken.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indices of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extra-governmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focussing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. The first of these limitations is accuracy. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities. There is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns. Many of the figures can be assumed to be correct within one per cent, but in the case of others the margin of error is considerably larger. Refined analysis of the data beyond the limits of their accuracy is an unjustifiable waste of time and energy.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distributions of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another. The visiting nurse service may be administered by the health department in one city and by a private charity in another.

Finally, each unit of measurement must be assigned its true significance. A cost index cannot be used to measure results nor an index of problem intensity to measure performance. Efficiency can be determined only from a consideration of accomplishments in relation to cost.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the fault.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. The official of a wealthy suburb may want to compare salaries with those of other wealthy suburbs. Again, an official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

Police Department Statistics

THE uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures, and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments, a special analysis has been made of statistics of police and fire departments in the 310 cities over 30,000 population. Data have been gathered from both original and secondary sources[1] on the number of squad cars, salaries of policemen, method of appointment of police chiefs, police department expenditures, police radio transmitters, and crime rates. These data provide a broad picture of police activities. The crime rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service. Number of men, number of automobiles, and type of radio facilities indicate the amount of effort being expended in police work. Finally, effort is analyzed in terms of expenditures and salaries.

Number of Police Employees. Table X shows for 306 cities the average number of police department employees during 1937.[2] This item was made the subject of a detailed inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to reach the highest possible degree of accuracy and comparability. The data include both uniformed and civilian employees.

Table 1 shows that the average number of employees per 1,000 population in these cities is 1.91. Since the population figures used are those of the 1930 census, the true figure is undoubtedly somewhat smaller. The arithmetic average, however, gives undue weight to the large cities. An examination of the figures for the individual cities (Table 3) shows that the median number of employees per thousand population varies from 2.26 among cities over 500,000 to 1.23 among cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population. Within each population group, also, wide variation is displayed. Comparisons between the personnel figures of individual cities must be made with caution because, as pointed out by the F.B.I., there are several factors to be considered which are not shown in Table X:

1. In some cities, when regular police officers are absent because of vacations, days off, sickness, or otherwise, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of

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[1] In compiling data for Table X and this summary, the YEAR BOOK has drawn heavily upon *Uniform Crime Reports* prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the list of police radio stations as of December 20, 1938, published by the Federal Communications Commission. The editors, however, accept full responsibility for the method of presentation of the data and for their interpretation.

[2] *Uniform Crime Reports,* IX, Second Quarterly Bulletin, 1938, pp. 68-74.

the department is not lowered by absences. On the other hand, in many cities, absences occasioned by vacations, days off, sickness, etc., result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, because no reserve officers are used for replacements.

2. Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER OF SQUAD CARS IN CITIES OVER 30,000

Population Group	Number of Police Employees: 1937				Number of Squad Cars: 1938			
	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	No. Employees 1937	Empl. per 1,000 Pop.	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	No. Squad Cars 1938	Squad Cars Per 100,000 Pop.
Cities Over 500,000....	13	20,828,542	51,209	2.46	12	18,877,581	2,280	12.1
200,000 to 500,000....	28	8,812,084	14,218	1.61	26	8,131,208	1,033	12.7
100,000 to 200,000....	52	6,685,110	10,089	1.51	51	6,531,244	694	10.6
30,000 to 100,000.....	213	10,879,423	14,391	1.32	212	10,831,393	1,381	12.7
All Cities Over 30,000..	306	47,205,159	89,907	1.91	301	44,371,426	5,388	12.2

3. Differences in automobile equipment, radio communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law enforcement facilities in individual communities.

4. Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In other cases it was not clear whether this had been done.

5. In some cities a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

6. Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

7. Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

Number of Squad Cars. City officials were asked to report the number of "patrol cars, squad cars, or prowl cars operated by the police department." Table 1 shows that 5,388 of these cars were in use in 301 cities, or an average of 12.4 cars per 100,000 population. It may be estimated that there is an average of one automobile in operation for each 15 policemen, but again, cities display wide variability in this respect, some being highly motorized, while others depend principally on foot patrol. Relative to the number of police employees, smaller cities are somewhat more highly motorized than the larger ones.

Police Salaries. Table X shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen, and salaries of police chiefs, as of January 1, 1939, all obtained from city officials by questionnaire. Table 3 indicates that median entrance salaries increase with the size of the city from $1,620 among the smaller cities to $1,860 among the larger. Similarly, the medians of maximum salaries vary from $1,800 to $2,400. The typical spread between entrance and maximum salaries is about $300. Median salaries of police chiefs vary from $3,000 to $7,200. The highest salary paid a police chief is $12,500, and the lowest $1,980. Salaries of chiefs show much greater variability within each population group than salaries of patrolmen.

TABLE 2

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1938 FOR 292 CITIES OVER 30,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Police Department Expenditures 1938				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	
Cities Over 500,000	12	18,877,581	$120,050,773	$6.36	$139,053,971	$7.37	86.4
200,000 to 500,000	26	8,204,805	25,848,815	3.15	31,465,209	3.84	81.9
100,000 to 200,000	51	6,542,551	20,624,501	3.16	24,275,272	3.72	84.9
30,000 to 100,000	203	10,389,980	27,077,374	2.61	32,289,172	3.11	83.9
All Cities Over 30,000	292	44,014,917	$193,601,463	$4.39	$227,083,624	$5.16	85.3

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. The authority appointing the police chief was reported by 300 cities. In 106 cities, or 35 per cent, he is appointed by the mayor; in 64 cities (20 per cent) by the city manager; in 47 (14 per cent) by the police board, or fire and police board; in 40 (13 per cent) by the city council; in 38 (13 per cent) by the commissioner or director of public safety; he is elected in two cities; and in the remaining city he is appointed by the public welfare commissioner.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report "police department expenditures during 1938 (or last fiscal year) for salaries and wages, pensions, and all other expenditures." Table X shows salary and wage expenditures exclusive of pensions, and total expenditures inclusive of pensions. As analyzed in Table 2, salary and wage expenditures averaged $4.39 per capita (1930 census population) for 292 cities over 30,000; while total expenditures averaged $5.16 per capita. Salaries, therefore, represented 85.3 per cent, or almost seven-eighths, of the total. Per capita expenditures in the very largest cities (those over 500,000) were, on the average, more than twice as great as in the cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population. It will be noticed that total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and of salary levels. It is to be expected, therefore, that the larger cities, which

TABLE 3

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES PER CAPITA, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 30,000 *

	Cities Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-yr. Average, 1934-1938)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	196
Lowest	1.3	1.6	.4	0.0
One-Fourth Were Below	3.5	4.1	1.5	1.0
One-Half Were Below	5.1	6.6	3.0	2.3
Three-Fourths Were Below	6.9	14.0	8.2	6.8
Highest	8.8	38.7	35.6	53.0
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1938)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	197
Lowest	.9	7.1	3.7	1.9
One-Fourth Were Below	47.1	49.4	17.5	13.9
One-Half Were Below	85.2	66.4	33.1	29.7
Three-Fourths Were Below	114.1	128.4	76.8	58.6
Highest	200.1	219.2	209.7	318.0
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1938)				
No. of Cities Reporting	11	25	50	192
Lowest	239	266	152	134
One-Fourth Were Below	401	545	487	403
One-Half Were Below	550	850	693	529
Three-Fourths Were Below	726	975	862	766
Highest	1,724	2,239	1,636	2,398
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1937)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	28	52	213
Lowest	1.64	.83	.85	.43
One-Fourth Were Below	2.11	1.19	1.09	1.01
One-Half Were Below	2.26	1.38	1.48	1.23
Three-Fourths Were Below	2.71	1.58	1.82	1.50
Highest	3.13	3.16	2.90	3.10
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMAN (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	210
Lowest	$ 1,600	$1,372	$1,431	$ 600
One-Fourth Were Below	1,800	1,500	1,560	1,455
One-Half Were Below	1,860	1,740	1,745	1,620
Three-Fourths Were Below	2,000	1,825	1,833	1,800
Highest	2,400	2,160	2,155	2,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMAN (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	211
Lowest	$ 2,100	$1,617	$1,620	$1,020
One-Fourth Were Below	2,190	1,760	1,830	1,680
One-Half Were Below	2,400	1,920	1,923	1,800
Three-Fourths Were Below	2,419	2,100	2,104	2,100
Highest	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	13	26	51	211
Lowest	$ 5,970	$3,720	$2,400	$1,980
One-Fourth Were Below	6,500	4,050	3,600	2,562
One-Half Were Below	7,200	4,800	3,833	3,000
Three-Fourths Were Below	10,000	5,200	4,500	3,600
Highest	12,500	6,000	7,000	6,000

* 1930 census population figures were used in reducing these data to a per capita basis.

have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries, will pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Police Radio Transmitters. Table X indicates which of the police departments in cities over 30,000 population are licensed for one-way and two-way radio transmission, according to lists published early in 1939 by the Federal Communications Commission. Cities listed as having a fixed, and one or more mobile transmitters were counted as two-way, those having a license for a fixed transmitter only, as one-way. One hundred sixty, or 52 per cent, are licensed for two-way transmission, and 83, or 27 per cent, for one-way transmission, while 67, or 22 per cent, do not have licenses. Sixty-three, or all but four, of the cities having no licenses were below 100,000 population. A number of these cities, however, have patrol cars equipped with radio receivers and operated in co-operation with nearby local or state police agencies having broadcast facilities.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1938, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Division	No. Cities Reporting *	Murder, Non-negligent Man-slaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny† —Theft	Auto Theft
New England	169	1.1	18.2	10.4	252.8	527.8	171.2
Middle Atlantic	494	3.2	26.2	35.0	208.6	426.7	134.2
East North Central	481	3.7	91.7	32.6	319.0	806.4	141.9
West North Central	233	3.6	49.1	14.6	267.7	840.4	178.3
South Atlantic	137	15.5	86.9	154.4	479.5	1,195.2	253.9
East South Central	57	22.1	99.8	159.8	500.6	870.5	211.8
West South Central	113	12.9	57.5	78.0	420.9	1,221.0	175.3
Mountain	79	5.1	62.5	22.2	418.5	1,266.9	262.2
Pacific	166	3.8	89.6	30.4	540.5	1,414.4	391.5

* For some offenses reports were not received from all of these cities.

† Includes larcenies both over and under $50.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports*[3] on the so-called "Class I"—major offenses. Table X shows (1) the average yearly number of murders and non-negligent manslaughters per 100,000 population, 1934 to 1938 inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population, 1938; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population, 1938. A primary reason for using these particular indices is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during the five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data show some fluctuation due to chance.

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[3] Volume IX, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1938, pp. 138-44.

Robbery rates are quite reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than other crime indices. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate, and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates, the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which the FBI states might affect the amount of crime in a community: the composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; and the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.[4]

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

The range of variability among the crime rates of different communities as revealed by Table 3 is remarkable. Among cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population the five-year average of murder rates per 100,000 population ranges from zero to 53. Robbery rates among the same cities range from 1.9 to 318.0; and crimes against property from 134 to 2,398.

Median crime rates show a moderate tendency to increase with the size of the city, but rates for murder and crimes against property are relatively low in cities over 500,000 population. In any event (Table 4) regional variations are even more striking than those associated with size of city.[5]

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[4] *Op. cit.* p. 138.

[5] Table 4 is adapted from *Uniform Crime Reports,* IX, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1938, p. 136.

TABLE X

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1938

This table shows average number of police employees in 1937, number of squad cars, salaries of patrolmen, salary and method of appointment of police chief, and radio facilities, as of December 31, 1938, and police department expenditures and crime rates per 100,000 population in 1938. Data on number of employees and number of crimes were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; on radio facilities from the Federal Communications Commission. The remaining data were reported by municipal officials early in 1939. Under "Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed," "A" indicates appointment by city manager, "B" by police board or fire and police board, "C" by city council or commission, "M" by mayor, and "S" by commissioner or director of public safety. In commission-governed cities the commissioner of public safety is ordinarily a member of the city commission while in other cities he is an appointive officer. Under "Police Radio Transmitters," "T" stands for two-way transmission, "O" for one-way transmission, "N" for no transmitting facilities. Police cars in cities marked "N" are sometimes equipped with radio receivers, broadcast facilities being made available by arrangement with neighboring communities or state police agencies operating such facilities. Murder rates are the five-year average, 1934-38. In cities where the number of murders was reported in only three or four years of the five the average was taken of the three or four reports. Crimes against property include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. In computing crime rates 1930 census population figures were used. In using this table both the summary which immediately precedes it and the article entitled "The Proper Use of YEAR BOOK Statistics" on page 417 of this YEAR BOOK should be consulted. An asterisk (*) and a dagger (†) refer to notes at the end of this table.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Police Employees 1937	Number of Patrol and Squad Cars	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures 1938		Police Radio Transmitters	Crime Rate in 1938 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total		Murder (5-year average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
Over 500,000											
Baltimore, Md.	805	1,914	48	$1,820–$2,418	$10,000 *	$ 4,288,791	$ 4,756,991	T	6.9	85.2	759.2
Boston, Mass.	781	2,443	76	1,600– 2,100	8,000 *	4,990,647	6,042,355	T	1.5	49.7	679.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	1,297	80	1,900– 2,200	6,300 M	2,961,870	3,300,410	T	2.5	17.8	289.1
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	6,606	266	2,140– 2,500	10,000 M	16,402,220	18,163,594	T	7.2	200.1	541.3
Cleveland, Ohio	900	1,675	110	1,800– 2,419	6,440 S	4,000,000	4,863,880	T	8.8	131.9	502.1
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	4,125	148	2,000– 2,640	10,000 M	10,680,511	11,791,718	O	4.0	94.1	549.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	2,746	300	2,040– 2,400	7,200 B	6,484,192	7,771,843	T	6.2	142.5	1,723.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	1,218	31	1,800– 2,160	6,500 B	2,668,513	3,203,576	O	1.3	0.9	238.8
New York, N. Y.	6,930	19,144	714	2,000– 3,000	12,500 M	56,977,252	66,643,491	T	4.9	18.7	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	5,284	...	1,825– 2,190	7,500 M	11,000,000	......	O	5.6	47.1	299.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	1,101	44	1,650– 2,310	5,970 S	2,521,295	3,087,550	O	5.1	101.5	692.8

St. Louis, Mo.	822	2,316	230	1,860– 2,160	6,500	B	4,736,300	5,562,911	T	8.7	65.0	....
San Francisco, Calif.	634	1,340	111	2,400– 2,400	7,200	B	3,339,182	3,865,652	O	3.5	114.1	995.1
200,000 to 500,000												
Akron, Ohio	255	211	30	1,800–2,079	4,000	M	437,380	550,705	T	4.2	53.3	650.1
Atlanta, Ga.	270	412	33	1,944–2,100	5,000	C	878,101	1,050,635	T	38.7	170.9	1,592.4
Birmingham, Ala.	260	247	49	1,740–1,920	4,998	C	480,307	598,565	T	33.4	62.8	926.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	714	118	1,500–1,860	6,000	A	1,337,299	1,691,342	O	13.8	118.4	795.5
Columbus, Ohio	291	317	31	1,800–2,100	3,720	M	609,086	750,129*	N	5.9	152.1	1,339.6
Dallas, Tex.	260	323	14	1,515–1,740	5,000	A	573,834	744,490	O	26.5	62.2	974.7
Dayton, Ohio	201	203	12	1,830–1,920	4,000	A	386,088	514,474	O	10.6	55.7	628.5
Denver, Colo.	288	402	52	1,740–1,920	4,200	S	809,690	1,114,451	T	6.2	66.4	545.1
Houston, Tex.	292	372	28	1,560–1,680	4,800	M	656,541	744,120	O	24.0	78.0	1,023.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	576	...	1,700–2,093	4,800	M	1,204,125	1,455,643	T	8.6	142.5	....
Jersey City, N. J.	317	1,000	...	2,600–3,000†	....	..	......	......	T	..	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	400	646	70	1,500–1,680	4,000	A	1,013,762	1,207,956	T	11.3	139.6	....
Louisville, Ky.	308	420	46	1,418–1,617	4,050	M	718,408	900,008	O	13.6	143.9	2,238.6
Memphis, Tenn.	253	291	57	1,440–1,780	4,500	C	484,445	554,570	O	25.2	219.2	959.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	503	36	1,680–2,160	5,000	M	1,088,000	1,344,000	T	2.8	59.5	730.9
Newark, N J.	442	1,257	30	2,100–2,500	6,000	S	3,080,458	3,450,887	O	6.6	49.5	617.0
New Orleans, La.	459	845	49	1,372–1,642	6,000	M	1,406,046	1,548,600	T	16.4	25.7	266.2
Oakland, Calif.	284	378	29	2,160–2,400	5,400	A	941,552	1,162,833	N	4.4	106.0	910.3
Omaha, Neb.	214	266	16	1,440–1,680	4,020	C	479,775	660,920	O	6.6	36.4	277.1
Portland, Ore.	302	433	75	2,050–2,232	4,800	M	959,437	1,124,584	T	2.6	11.7	1,428.6
Providence, R. I.	253	569	57	1,820–2,093	5,200	B	1,261,854	1,526,949	T	1.3	7.1	279.1
Rochester, N. Y.	328	477	24	1,785–2,100	4,900	S	1,006,485	1,215,300	T	1.8	14.3	360.9
St. Paul, Minn.	272	355	23	1,686–1,858	6,000	B	647,794	893,251	O	1.3	49.3	522.1
San Antonio, Tex.	232	233	12	1,500–1,620	4,200	S	388,091	538,516	T	14.2	121.8	936.4
Seattle, Wash.	366	571	57	1,920–2,160	5,000	M	1,229,615	1,334,465	T	4.5	76.3	1,175.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	327	15	1,800–2,040	6,000	M	688,908	815,175	T	1.6	12.4	428.5
Toledo, Ohio	291	383	16	1,500–1,920	3,900	A	730,737	926,076	O	4.1	100.8	850.0
Washington, D. C.	487	1,487	54	1,900–2,400	....	C	2,960,083	3,796,694	T	12.4	134.9	950.4
100,000 to 200,000												
Albany, N. Y.	127	369	12	1,700–2,000	4,500	M	746,074	884,739	O	1.9	15.7	399.5
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	268	12	1,560–2,300	5,500	B	646,541	743,794	O	1.5	16.4	692.5
Cambridge, Mass.	114	223	7	1,783–2,190	5,500	M	480,000	564,590	O	0.4	34.3	894.0
Camden, N. J.	119	192	23	1,500–2,040	3,800	S	406,657	536,621	T	2.5	18.5	235.1
Canton, Ohio	105	114	8	1,788–1,884	2,955	M	222,451	273,078	T	5.3	83.9	....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	128	18	1,440–1,920	3,480	S	249,719	296,746	O	32.1	100.2	785.5
Des Moines, Iowa	143	152	23	1,740–1,920	4,000	S	300,965*	323,857	T	3.2	43.5	756.2
Duluth, Minn.	101	130	6	1,680–1,920	3,900	S	264,799	307,391	O	1.2	31.5	431.7
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	210	8	2,155–2,375	4,500	B	494,991	583,241	T	1.0	28.8	535.0
El Paso, Tex.	102	92	12	1,560–1,740	3,600	C	168,015	217,029	T	8.2	84.9	781.1
Erie, Pa.	116	126	7	1,620–1,920	3,360	M	255,426	290,127	O	1.9	42.3	522.6
Evansville, Ind.	102	138	9	1,734–1,916	3,650	M	278,523	312,726	T	7.0	61.6	741.3

TABLE X.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Police Employees 1937	Number of Patrol and Squad Cars	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures 1938		Police Radio Transmitters	Crime Rate in 1938 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total		Murder (5-year average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
100,000 to 200,000—continued											
Fall River, Mass.	115	196	8	$1,710–$1,710	$3,260 B	$346,276	407,498	T	0.9	12.1	559.5
Flint, Mich.	156	162	7	1,620– 1,860	3,800 A	309,091	400,809	T	2.6	79.9	718.9
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	123	11	1,830– 1,920	3,012 M	246,611	296,987	O	2.8	33.9	695.1
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	212	33	1,800– 1,800	3,840 A	337,895	390,742	T	17.7	44.0	764.1
Gary, Ind.	100	140	14	2,040– 2,160	3,600 M	331,260	364,152	T	15.5	74.7	475.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	197	6	1,480– 1,730	3,600 A	362,952	431,515	T	1.3	32.0	603.8
Hartford, Conn.	164	345	10	1,800– 2,000	5,500 B	778,903	890,336	T	2.1	3.7	861.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	195	34	1,642– 2,099	5,042 C	453,163	588,250	T	28.4	88.8	151.8
Kansas City, Kan.	122	104	18	1,800– 1,980	3,600 M	243,370	331,493	T	9.5	119.0	869.0
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	158	17	1,440– 1,800	3,600 A	242,035	345,112	O	28.7	45.4	769.4
Long Beach, Calif.	142	210	24	2,070– 2,400	4,500 A	515,802	696,908	T	2.3	73.2	1,315.3
Lowell, Mass.	100	154	7	1,927– 1,927	3,080 C	312,954	359,330	T	5.6	10.0	391.1
Lynn, Mass.	102	161	9	1,900– 2,100	3,500 M	345,332	399,706	N	1.2	32.3	898.1
Miami, Fla.	111	246	11	1,440– 1,920	5,000 A	432,327	527,955	T	26.8	209.7	1,636.1
Nashville, Tenn.	154	203	...	1,920– 1,920	4,200 M	424,380	465,000	T	35.6	171.6	....
New Bedford, Mass.	113	221	5	1,431– 2,008	3,150 M	369,908	438,387	O	1.1	20.4	679.4
New Haven, Conn.	163	396	12	1,825– 2,108	6,000 M	825,529	895,546	O	1.2	16.6	866.9
Norfolk, Va.	130	236	12	1,584– 1,783	3,600 A	414,925	464,051	O	21.6	121.0	1,257.5
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	260	10	1,860– 1,860	3,833 A	535,003	611,445	N	9.6	100.9	959.1
Paterson, N. J.	139	268	7	1,900– 2,300	4,200 B	620,388	651,173	N	3.8	3.8	452.0
Peoria, Ill.	105	141	14	1,560– 1,620	3,600 B	239,058	258,505	T	4.4	26.7	317.2
Reading, Pa.	111	165	4	1,440– 1,680	2,400 C	291,615	306,520	T	1.8	20.7	572.1
Richmond, Va.	183	284	18	1,560– 1,800	4,000 S	514,404	565,404	O	17.7	133.4	1,286.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	154	8	1,740– 1,920	3,600 C	313,608	380,387	T	3.4	62.0	1,002.3
San Diego, Calif.	148	230	53	1,776– 2,220	4,500 A	498,242	677,654	T	5.4	50.7	600.0
Scranton, Pa.	143	180	2	1,800– 2,160	2,800 M	359,875	411,012	T	2.1	23.0	515.6
Somerville, Mass.	104	156	3	1,770– 2,190	4,000 M	347,917	389,056	O	0.6	16.4	298.3
South Bend, Ind.	104	106	18	1,836– 2,040	3,500 M	217,839	262,343	T	2.6	54.7	575.9
Spokane, Wash.	116	139	6	1,512– 1,800	3,180 S	253,984	324,254	T	2.4	78.8	1,154.0
Springfield, Mass.	150	313	6	1,872– 2,100	4,795 B	689,243	777,942	T	1.1	7.3	485.0
Tacoma, Wash.	107	110	15	1,800– 2,040	3,600 S	250,646	305,619	T	3.7	30.0	692.8
Tampa, Fla.	101	105	14	1,500– 1,740	4,200 M	175,013	263,266	T	12.7	31.6	487.3
Trenton, N. J.	123	232	6	1,950– 2,400	4,180 A	528,732	583,951	T	1.3	35.7	689.9
Tulsa, Okla.	141	141	22	1,800– 1,800	3,600 M	262,409	298,633	T	10.6	186.2	1,249.4
Utica, N. Y.	102	168	6	1,550– 2,000	4,000 S	352,131	377,746	T	4.7	13.8	387.3

Wichita, Kan.	111	116	24	1,575– 1,740	4,620	A	188,274	252,598	T	3.8	13.5	514.8
Wilmington, Del.	107	170	15	1,750– 1,920	4,000	B	336,633	384,744	T	8.1	29.1	821.8
Worcester, Mass.	195	398	11	1,911– 2,184	5,000	M	891,493	961,484	T	0.9	18.9	704.0
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	288	31	1,940– 3,000	7,000	S	918,502	1,085,644	O	1.6	8.2	307.5
Youngstown, Ohio	170	164	18	1,690– 1,980	....	M	333,583	442,033	T	6.4	145.9	827.0
30,000 to 100,000												
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	38	3	1,920– 2,220	3,600	A	85,707	111,145	T	1.4	....	322.6
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	100	8	1,600– 1,800	2,800	M	180,151	206,303	T	1.5	9.7	482.9
Alton, Ill.	30,151	31	3	1,320– 1,560	2,400	M	......	55,000	T	6.0	26.5	553.9
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	65	2	1,500– 1,800	2,400	M	112,230	140,230	N	2.7	8.5	374.2
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	44	5	1,560– 1,680	3,000	A	63,178	78,634	T	10.0	30.1	299.1
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	36	2	1,500– 1,740	2,400	S	61,515	75,209	N	1.1	14.4	367.6
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	44	6	1,800– 1,800	2,800	M	84,495	97,320	T	4.5	12.6	711.0
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	54	3	1,825– 2,190	3,400	C	122,290	138,644	T	0.0	13.9	299.2
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	67	7	1,512– 1,680	3,000	A	115,658	140,208	T	14.7	104.6	858.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	205	4	1,898– 2,360	4,620	S	495,664	618,214	T	7.3	74.0	1,540.8
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	46	3	1,640– 1,800	2,880	A	85,892	109,486	T	0.5	8.2	133.7
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	105	19	1,380– 1,440	2,460	*	156,715	200,472	O	23.2	49.7	724.2
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	42	4	2,100– 2,100	3,300	M	92,564	104,351	T	0.4	49.4	362.7
Austin, Tex.	53,120	71	9	1,410– 1,500	3,600	A	118,788	158,003	T	17.7	54.6	1,176.6
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	34	6	840– 1,380	3,000	C	54,036	73,034	O	9.1	29.3	559.7
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	52	4	1,585– 1,715	2,400	C	88,000	100,000	N	5.0	39.0	750.5
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	66	7	1,440– 1,620	2,700	C	107,716	126,452	T	0.8	8.4	525.8
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	....	4	2,100– 2,500	5,500	S	499,333	616,300	T	..	....	....
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	54	11	1,416– 1,680	3,840	A	91,222	126,792	T	14.2	24.2	538.7
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	30	2	1,380– 1,740	2,400	M	53,045	64,281	O	0.6	6.5	564.5
Berkeley, Calif.	82,100	73	38	1,920– 2,220	4,500	A	163,807	263,058	O	0.5	20.7	654.0
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	36	5	1,800– 2,200	3,200	M	90,000	171,000	N	1.3	63.8	240.3
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	55	4	1,800– 1,800	3,000	C	110,900	120,900	T	..	....	....
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	115	10	1,700– 2,060	3,500	M	252,855	290,855	O	1.6	11.7	350.9
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	60	6	2,300– 2,500	4,000	B	170,936	189,991	T	1.1	31.5	588.3
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	33	4	1,620– 1,620†	....	..	......	......	O	1.9	122.9	1,002.3
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	110	8	1,480– 1,850	2,544	M	201,924	235,002	T	0.3	21.9	595.7
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	129	7	1,991– 2,190	4,250	C	293,788	327,093	T	0.4	19.0	1,246.6
Butte, Mont.	39,532	30	3	1,980– 2,076	3,600	M	59,918	82,190	T	3.0	70.8	961.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	57	5	1,680– 1,740	2,460	C	103,473	137,059	T	2.5	23.2	420.7
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	141	24	1,224– 1,500	3,336	B	207,929	238,711	O	12.8	54.6	475.4
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	85	...	1,560– 1,560†	....	..	......	......	O	17.8	248.3	1,120.7
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	102	13	1,590– 1,740	3,300	C	187,504	213,804	T	53.0	117.3	1,314.8
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	80	3	2,190– 2,190	3,600	M	167,323	190,613	N	1.7	21.8	956.0
Chester, Pa.	59,164	56	10	1,760– 1,760	2,640	M	114,579	131,216	N	24.5	77.7	496.9
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	57	2	1,900– 2,100	3,000	M	120,413	122,747	N	1.8	....	184.4
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	74	8	1,800– 2,100	3,600	M	167,840	197,040	N	1.5	100.6	348.3
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	52	10	1,800– 2,436	3,800	A	134,501	147,294	N	1.2	33.4	410.2
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	52	5	2,000– 2,500	3,600	A	134,830	150,815	N	0.4	38.4	411.7
Colorado Sp., Colo.	33,237	36	4	1,560– 1,680	3,600	A	66,664	79,862	N	0.6	15.0	553.6

TABLE X.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1937	Number of Patrol and Squad Cars	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures 1938		Police Radio Transmitters	Crime Rate in 1938 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total		Murder (5-year average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
30,000 to 100,000—continued											
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	76	4	$1,260–$1,560	$3,060 C	$135,000	$159,620	O	17.9	13.6	....
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	70	6	1,380– 1,548	3,300 C	105,185	134,870	O	22.0	69.6	725.7
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	27	4	1,590– 1,680	2,160 M	52,794	64,332	N	1.4	54.7	573.1
Covington, Ky.	65,252	71	6	1,620– 1,800	3,000 A	123,594	149,887	N	8.3	27.6	....
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	44	7	1,825– 1,825	4,016 C	88,372	100,697	O	0.5	4.7	228.4
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	49	1	1,200– 1,620	2,400 C	79,351	89,103	N	1.1	5.3	341.7
Danville, Ill.	36,765	30	4	1,610– 1,610	2,125 C	51,019	58,319	N	2.2	84.3	628.3
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	69	7	1,500– 1,800	3,000 M	121,899	160,305	O	3.0	65.8	528.4
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	127	24	2,100– 2,500	4,850 S	320,280	337,601	T	5.2	29.8	726.8
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	50	5	1,320– 1,650	2,400 B	80,411	92,411	T	4.9	90.4	612.1
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	40	4	1,500– 1,680	2,700 A	68,666	90,330	N	1.4	9.6	381.5
Durham, N. C.	52,037	69	9	1,200– 1,680	2,000 A	111,571	136,657	T	..	76.9	983.9
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	69	5	2,160– 2,160	3,600 M	150,396	179,166	N	15.3	52.9	281.1
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	49	9	1,800– 2,400	3,800 A	110,102	117,658	N	0.5	30.3	....
Easton, Pa.	34,468	38	6	1,600– 1,800	3,000 M	67,725	75,423	N	0.7	....	368.5
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	111	5	1,950– 2,500	5,000 M	280,936	299,687	T	1.5	25.0	582.2
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	74	6	1,680– 1,740	2,940 B	112,460	136,876	N	19.8	208.5	644.3
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	34	2	1,800– 1,800	2,400 B	55,441	77,491	T	0.6	8.3	253.3
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	39	4	1,500– 1,740	2,280 M	67,676	80,300	N	1.0	48.6	485.6
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	79	5	1,680– 1,800	3,000 A	146,713	164,251	N	2.1	6.3	356.6
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	109	14	1,800– 2,160	4,500 M	212,138	248,806	T	2.8	30.0	437.3
Everett, Mass.	48,424	81	3	2,000– 2,100	3,200 M	194,000	207,300	O	0.8	31.0	491.5
Everett, Wash.	30,567	31	3	1,680– 1,860	2,400 S	57,124	67,446	T	2.0	42.5	651.0
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	45	5	1,500– 1,575	3,000 M	98,633	123,685	T	0.5	2.5	329.3
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	23	2	1,230– 1,320	2,400 M	39,472	49,502	T	12.7	73.2	461.4
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	77	21	1,860– 2,100	4,200 ..	165,030	195,966	T	6.1	318.0	2,142.3
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	72	5	1,440– 1,440	2,400 C	107,711	133,889	O	..	58.6	959.6
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	82	13	1,920– 2,160	4,200 A	172,699	220,203	T	1.0	49.4	930.9
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	54	4	1,500– 1,800	3,600 B	93,763	116,154	T	0.0	....	646.8
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	75	10	1,230– 1,680	3,000 A	125,106	156,178	O	17.5	76.5	1,329.2
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	36	2	1,260– 1,500	2,400 B	54,855	69,578	N	7.1	13.0	508.7
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	51	6	1,620– 1,860	2,400 A	95,890	121,733	T	10.3	40.2	463.8
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	80	12	1,860– 2,100	3,600 M	185,923	220,296	T	0.3	44.9	456.9
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	97	16	1,700– 2,520	3,500 S	243,002	253,624	O	5.0	163.5	1,212.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	130	5	1,620– 1,740	3,300 M	228,252	256,504	T	4.2	69.7	759.3
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	65	...	1,369– 2,008 †	.... ..	......	......	N	0.4	12.3	743.2
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	27	1	1,620– 1,620	1,980 C	43,249	51,103	N	..	....	....

Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	90	11	2,200– 2,500	4,000	B	225,733	240,084	T	1.5	77.4	1,129.2
High Point, N. C.	36,745	41	5	1,485– 1,620	2,700	A	65,987	132,197	O	19.1	92.5	666.8
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	168	...	1,875– 2,250 †	....	..	......	......	N	3.4	8.4	....
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	95	4	1,976– 2,190	3,500	M	220,684	238,238	T	..	7.1	555.4
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	71	4	1,560– 1,680	2,400	M	119,675	144,589	O	13.0	123.1	846.8
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	71	4	2,200– 3,000	3,400	S	162,000	202,242	N	0.0	31.7	722.7
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	57	8	1,455– 1,575	2,500	A	93,139	109,682	T	2.2	34.4	478.4
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	50	9	1,230– 1,560	2,400	M	88,546	114,378	O	18.0	22.8	579.9
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	54	6	1,604– 1,711	2,400	M	98,453	124,905	N	2.2	8.9	372.1
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	65	6	1,584– 1,848	2,820	C	141,036	168,745	N	1.2	4.5	249.3
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	51	3	1,800– 1,860	3,120	S	97,813	126,350	T	2.8	14.0	411.7
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	29	4	1,200– 1,440	2,100	M	50,518	65,089	T	3.0	128.5	1,228.6
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	79	7	1,320– 1,790	3,600	A	139,637	175,503	T	4.4	49.3	752.0
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	85	10	2,300– 2,500	4,300	C	210,801	233,162	N	0.5	14.7	402.8
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	70	5	1,953– 2,079	4,000	B	153,818	176,951	O	2.0	9.9	242.7
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	35	4	1,740– 1,740	2,250	M	63,820	70,540	O	1.8	21.3	797.7
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	49	5	1,680– 1,880	2,700	B	84,471	103,315	T	1.5	12.6	320.6
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	59	8	1,980– 2,340	3,600	M	152,610	169,717	N	0.0	25.5	317.7
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	56	2	1,500– 1,800	3,500	M	103,256	119,643	T	1.3	20.0	477.1
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	86	6	1,650– 2,050	4,200	B	184,000	200,977	T	0.8	12.8	529.4
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	....	1	600– 1,020	2,400	*	34,575	36,475	N	..	....	....
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	132	4	2,184– 2,184	3,000	S	290,780	319,961	N	1.4	9.4	337.4
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	43	5	1,600– 1,700	2,100	B	76,776	85,906	N	..	....	....
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	90	12	1,520– 1,620	2,850	A	135,130	140,713	O	33.7	89.6	1,056.1
Lima, Ohio	42,287	30	4	1,650– 1,650	2,400	M	50,827	70,061	O	3.3	35.5	792.2
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	65	8	1,302– 1,560	2,800	C	104,956	137,303	O	1.3	15.8	367.4
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	85	12	1,284– 1,530	2,880	M	136,440	152,040	O	18.9	83.3	....
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	36	6	1,620– 2,160	3,000	S	74,792	105,292	T	2.7	40.4	355.0
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	55	5	1,245– 1,770	2,700	A	93,106	110,296	O	17.2	14.8	516.5
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	62	4	1,679– 1,971	2,500	M	136,133	146,798 *	T	1.5	139.1	547.3
Macon, Ga.	53,829	75	7	1,260– 1,620	4,000	C	121,939	136,897	O	38.3	70.6	901.0
Madison, Wis.	57,899	70	8	1,620– 1,920	3,400	B	132,872	181,993	T	0.3	25.9	519.9
Malden, Mass.	58,036	89	5	1,879– 2,226	3,200	M	216,493	248,768	N	..	34.5	472.1
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	103	9	1,916– 2,007	4,600	B	219,567	251,865	T	0.8	3.9	179.6
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	29	4	1,320– 1,800	2,400	M	54,060	69,932	O	2.2	47.7	501.1
Marion, Ohio	31,084	17	2	1,830– 1,830	2,700	S	31,945	41,342	N	5.1	48.3	492.2
Medford, Mass.	59,714	88	5	1,952– 2,252	3,600	M	200,747	220,493	T	0.3	20.1	361.7
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	38	3	2,100– 2,100	3,600	B	97,370	104,687	N	0.5	13.0	493.8
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	....	4	1,320– 1,320	2,400	M	45,620	52,307	N	14.9	18.8	1,007.7
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	104	6	1,260– 1,260	3,420	C	133,517	150,941 *	O	30.8	24.9	362.2
Moline, Ill.	32,236	25	3	1,440– 1,560	2,000	B	41,119	59,946	N	3.1	37.2	763.1
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	69	3	1,600– 2,700	4,700	S	181,393	211,781	T	..	....	....
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	110	15	1,188– 1,188	2,700	M	150,616	155,416	O	..	66.6	924.6
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	128	21	1,800– 3,000	5,500	B	392,548	454,066	O	2.0	3.3	165.9
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	56	5	1,800– 1,800	2,760	M	101,663	116,758	O	6.4	49.4	797.0
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	50	6	1,500– 1,704	3,120	A	90,840	101,140	T	1.0	19.3	456.6
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	32	3	1,200– 1,200	2,400	A	44,983	63,505	O	10.0	78.1	755.6

TABLE X.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1937	Number of Patrol and Squad Cars	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures 1938		Police Radio Transmitters	Crime Rate in 1938 Per 100,000 Population		
							Salaries and Wages	Total		Murder (5-year average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
30,000 to 100,000—continued												
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	36	3	$1,350–$1,800	$3,000	B	$ 63,604	$ 79,160	O	0.6	3.2	403.6
Newark, Ohio	30,596	28	3	1,560– 1,680	2,400	S	48,474	58,311	T	19.6	16.3	575.2
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	94	5	1,838– 2,100	3,700	B	188,833	208,437	O	0.9	80.7	609.1
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	46	5	1,800– 2,400	4,000	S	109,839	133,961	T	2.3	26.0	743.7
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	48	2	1,700– 2,100	3,300	A	102,777	116,183	N	1.3	9.6	409.3
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	43	3	1,579– 1,704	2,016	M	77,730	93,276	O	1.5	18.5	499.2
Newport News, Va.	34,417	47	4	1,500– 1,740	3,000	A	85,500	94,043	N	20.9	52.3	781.6
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	143	19	2,218– 2,900	6,000	S	417,005	493,184	O	1.5	1.9	398.2
Newton, Mass.	65,276	139	9	1,790– 2,190	4,000	M	311,084	328,970 *	T	2.8	10.7	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	117	9	1,900– 2,000	3,300	A	252,531	281,894	T	2.4	37.1	860.1
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	32	3	1,620– 1,680	3,000	M	58,243	63,243	O	0.6	19.5	521.6
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	....	5	1,460– 2,190	3,285	B	98,954	109,428	N	..	....	....
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	31	4	1,800– 2,200	2,500	M	58,999	......	N	.6	38.9	431.0
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	77	7	1,950– 2,100	4,500	M	155,251	165,678	T	1.6	128.2	768.9
Ogden, Utah	40,272	37	4	1,620– 1,800	2,400	M	60,791	74,511	O	4.5	74.5	1,524.6
Orange, N. J.	35,399	71	5	2,100– 2,400	4,000	S	163,849	215,600	T	6.5	56.5	406.8
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	50	2	1,320– 1,800	2,520	B	81,735	89,607	N	0.0	5.0	269.3
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	36	...	1,296– 1,440†	......	..	......	......	O	33.7	....	....
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	103	10	2,160– 2,400	4,800	A	247,455	321,000	T	2.9	27.6	912.1
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	103	5	2,100– 2,500	3,600	S	240,241	279,098	T	14.7	54.0	683.0
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	128	5	1,387– 1,647	2,600	M	225,000	265,000	T	0.5	13.0	327.9
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	46	5	1,443– 1,443	3,000	A	70,891	84,464	N	..	....	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	64	0	2,100– 2,500	4,000	S	164,944	205,400	N	..	....	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	91	6	1,410– 2,160	3,600	C	158,229	197,281	T	27.8	230.7	2,398.2
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	60	7	1,750– 1,875	3,183	M	121,111	137,513	N	0.8	2.0	430.8
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	65	4	2,000– 2,500	4,500	C	157,364	185,454	T	5.1	29.1	476.4
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	72	6	1,754– 1,908	3,600	A	138,266	163,558	T	4.0	67.8	830.2
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	22	3	1,620– 1,764	3,840	A	42,075	62,280	T	8.6	9.8	302.5
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	40	5	1,548– 1,896	2,760	C	70,825	84,561	O	3.2	12.8	433.7
Portland, Me.	70,810	131	7	1,487– 1,750	3,500	A	214,352	265,112	O	1.7	11.3	821.9
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	36	7	1,620– 1,800	2,700	A	67,450	78,859	T	7.0	47.0	951.6
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	41	2	....– 1,700	2,205	A	70,095	88,804	N	22.3	87.5	969.3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	60	4	1,960– 2,140	3,600	B	139,555	153,215*	N	2.0	14.9	392.2
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	47	4	1,800– 1,800	2,580	..	85,200	113,540	T	9.2	79.8	736.6
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	46	6	1,380– 1,380	2,000	M	65,747	74,920	N	..	....	....

Quincy, Mass.	71,983	122	9	1,760– 2,100	3,600	M	274,696	322,245	T	0.7	11.1	434.8
Racine, Wis.	67,542	68	8	1,680– 1,920	3,600	B	133,376	168,737	T	1.5	25.2	410.1
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	66	4	1,560– 1,560	2,700	S	89,749	108,950	O	..	181.9	....
Revere, Mass.	35,680	45	...	1,800– 2,000†	....	..	......	......	T	1.7	56.1	1,325.7
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	31	5	1,560– 1,680	2,400	M	53,950	60,466	T	3.7	67.7	369.3
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	91	5	1,500– 1,740	3,505	A	158,622	188,751	O	17.6	27.5	479.7
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	87	8	1,980– 1,980	3,600	B	174,535	223,520	O	1.7	26.8	407.6
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	29	3	1,560– 1,560	2,400	B	47,711	57,599	N	1.6	60.6	629.7
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	29	2	1,600– 1,850	2,800	*	56,528	62,170	N	1.2	....	154.6
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	139	17	1,740– 2,400	4,200	A	337,841	402,308	T	6.6	205.9	1,388.8
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	86	8	1,350– 1,800	3,000	A	143,312	189,746	T	4.5	48.3	792.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	108	14	1,200– 1,590	2,670	B	170,000	194,391	T	4.4	58.1	1,004.5
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	50	12	1,380– 1,782	3,600	A	84,567	113,715	O	12.4	29.7	1,437.2
Salem, Mass.	43,353	72	5	1,925– 1,925	2,700	M	138,623	151,663	N	0.5	13.8	380.6
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	43	5	1,650– 1,740	2,400	M	67,155	78,398	T	2.1	93.4	992.5
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	60	9	1,920– 2,280	4,200	A	134,451	165,512	T	1.7	38.2	818.7
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	42	6	1,584– 1,782	3,000	*	69,508	87,705	T	0.7	19.8	748.6
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	43	9	1,650– 1,820	3,600	B	85,232	106,323	T	3.6	17.9	785.4
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	57	6	1,800– 2,040	2,940	M	132,310	168,807	T	3.5	212.7	1,868.3
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	148	12	1,134– 1,458	3,300	C	......	......	T	15.3	28.2	826.8
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	160	4	1,800– 2,150	4,300	A	350,300	395,300	T	4.2	15.7	580.0
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	43	5	1,650– 1,740	2,820	B	78,864	95,506	T	1.0	20.4	308.3
Shreveport, La.	76,655	102	15	1,470– 1,590	3,900	C	179,810	219,230	O	15.9	83.5	520.5
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	86	14	1,560– 1,800	3,000	C	164,652	231,664	T	3.0	51.8	604.9
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	47	4	1,440– 1,560	2,500	M	72,279	88,650	T	2.4	9.0	575.5
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	97	12	1,680– 1,680	3,000	M	152,637	208,042	T	3.1	101.6	979.6
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	66	6	1,200– 1,620	2,700	M	104,800	119,654	O	4.5	24.3	662.3
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	52	12	1,560– 1,800	3,300	A	104,878	119,870	O	3.8	37.8	....
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	90	6	1,710– 2,090	4,275	B	152,960	223,108	N	2.2	21.6	498.4
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	37	3	1,640– 1,848	2,280	M	69,968	88,815	T	10.2	64.9	434.8
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	62	10	1,620– 2,040	3,600	A	121,624	147,536	O	..	....	....
Superior, Wis.	36,113	59	5	1,740– 1,920	3,180	M	84,166	115,492	N	0.6	24.9	537.2
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	56	2	1,400– 2,000	2,383	M	105,746	114,300	N	..	....	....
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	76	5	1,620– 1,800	3,000	M	151,200	198,331	T	4.1	73.2	441.0
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	66	7	1,536– 1,764	2,880	M	108,750	148,537	T	5.5	45.2	1,016.9
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	184	7	1,500– 1,700	3,050	S	317,143	357,670	T	..	....	....
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	41	4	1,800– 2,160	3,150	A	89,726	97,878	N	7.4	144.6	1,421.3
Union City, N. J.	58,659	120	8	2,100– 2,500	4,200	S	292,543	387,601	T	1.0	13.6	....
Waco, Tex.	52,848	55	8	1,410– 1,500	3,300	C	85,224	101,366	T	9.8	28.4	488.2
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	65	3	1,800– 2,100	3,600	M	112,625	123,971	N	1.0	12.7	596.2
Warren, Ohio	41,062	32	2	1,518– 2,100	3,000	M	65,750	75,570	N	2.4	43.8	526.0
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	195	14	1,837– 2,012	6,000	B	387,700	415,972	T	0.3	8.0	577.6
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	41	3	1,620– 1,740	2,760	M	66,468	77,422	N	0.4	6.5	....
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	50	2	2,000– 2,200	3,200	C	114,140	129,033	N	2.3	17.2	246.3
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	36	4	1,584– 1,800	3,000	A	66,995	83,325	N	0.0	6.2	419.2
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	25	3	1,080– 2,100	2,970	M	49,800	58,300 *	T	3.6	44.8	498.5
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	43	5	1,860– 2,040	3,000	B	88,008	95,759	N	2.9	8.7	291.3

TABLE X.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1937	Number of Patrol and Squad Cars	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures 1938		Police Radio Transmitters	Crime Rate in 1938 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total		Murder (5-year average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
30,000 to 100,000—continued											
West New York, N. J.	37,107	81	6	$1,600–$2,500	$3,500 M	$ 202,632	$237,428	T	..	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	71	6	1,470– 1,650	2,640 A	117,413	148,343	T	4.2	56.8	489.8
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	106	8	2,000– 2,750	5,000 S	298,807	336,691	T	6.1	8.4	307.0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	41	6	1,140– 1,572	2,400 A	65,594	80,892	T	12.8	29.8	656.9
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	107	4	1,890– 1,890	3,500 M	204,833	243,733	O	0.9	27.7	377.5
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	34	3	1,260– 1,680	2,424 C	57,064	63,613	T	..	8.7	249.3
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	45	4	1,410– 1,500	2,400 M	68,398	89,467	T	15.5	62.0	746.8
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	100	11	1,380– 1,800	3,600 B	185,052	217,272	O	24.7	39.9	712.1
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	79	4	1,560– 1,820	3,000 B	148,733	178,836	O	0.4	6.1	354.4
York, Pa.	55,254	55	4	1,200– 2,000	2,380 C	95,000	110,000	T	0.0	21.7	289.6
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	26	4	1,440– 1,680	2,160 S	47,400	72,400	O	2.2	24.7	455.5
Honolulu, T. H.	138,000	....	68	1,900– 2,400	.... B	528,378	644,936	O	..	....	....

NOTES ON POLICE DATA IN CITIES OVER 30,000

† Salary data were obtained from the January, 1938, report of the New York Citizens' Budget Commission on compensation of policemen and firemen.

* An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: Appointed by civil service commission.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Appointed by governor.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Appointed by governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: Excludes motor vehicle supplies and upkeep.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Salary expenditure figure includes pensions.

LAREDO, TEXAS: Elected by the people.

MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA: Expenditure total does not include pensions.

MOBILE, ALABAMA: Expenditure total does not include pensions.

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS: Expenditure total does not include pensions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK: Expenditure total does not include pensions.

ROME, NEW YORK: Appointed by commissioner of public welfare.

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA: Elected by the people.

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS: Expenditure total does not include pensions.

Fire Department Statistics

DATA on the expenditures, equipment, and personnel of fire departments, fire losses, and fire insurance ratings in cities over 30,000 are shown in Table XI.[1] The figures on expenditures, equipment, and personnel provide an analysis of the scope and nature of fire prevention activities, while some measure of results is afforded by the loss data. Relative insurance costs are reflected in the fire insurance ratings, while the insurance classification of the fire department is a rating of its adequacy in relation to the fire hazard.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Table XI shows for 265 cities the number of full-time paid fire department employees as of January 1, 1939. This information was obtained from city officials by the International Association of Fire Fighters. As shown in Table 1, the average number of employees per 1,000 population in these cities is 1.35. Since the population figures used are those of the 1930 census, the true figure is undoubtedly somewhat smaller. The median number of employees per 1,000 population varies from 1.52 among cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population to 1.30 among cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population (Table 3). Thus, unlike police departments where the larger cities have by far the greater number of employees in relation to population, fire departments employ more personnel in cities of moderate size. Among cities of the same population group, the number of firemen exhibits less variability than the number of policemen.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES IN 265 CITIES OVER 30,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	No. of Employees at End of 1938	Employees Per 1,000 Population
Cities Over 500,000	12	20,194,148	25,766	1.27
200,000 to 500,000	22	6,813,052	9,431	1.39
100,000 to 200,000	45	5,823,656	8,749	1.50
30,000 to 100,000	186	9,538,849	13,157	1.38
All Cities Over 30,000	265	42,369,705	57,103	1.35

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[1] The editors gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of Percy Bugbee and Horatio Bond of the National Fire Protection Association, who made available the fire loss statistics compiled by that Association, and of George J. Richardson of the International Association of Fire Fighters, who supplied the data on salaries and number of employees. The editors, however, accept full responsibility for the method of presentation of the data and for their interpretation.

Caution must be urged in making comparisons between the personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected and the kinds of risks involved vary greatly among cities of the same size. Furthermore, the number of hours per week on duty is subject to considerable variation and directly affects the number of men available at any one time.

Number of Fire Companies. Cities were asked to report the "number of engine companies, ladder companies, hose companies, and other companies in the fire department." The returns are compiled in Table XI. No attempt has been made to summarize these data, since the term "company" may apply to one or more pieces of equipment, depending on the organization of the department. The data for individual cities will, however, give a rough indication of the amount of equipment operated by the department. The equipment needs of a fire department depend on the area to be protected, and the types of risks occurring in the area. Standards for equipment formulated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters constitute one of the factors upon which a city's fire insurance rating is based.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1938 FOR 282 CITIES OVER 30,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Fire Department Expenditures 1938				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	
Cities Over 500,000....	11	15,501,143	$ 57,605,370	$3.71	$ 66,662,275	$4.31	86.4
200,000 to 500,000.....	26	8,129,786	23,166,677	2.85	29,472,831	3.62	78.5
100,000 to 200,000.....	49	6,236,447	18,645,138	2.99	22,709,089	3.64	82.2
30,000 to 100,000......	196	9,948,694	26,873,679	2.70	33,248,577	3.34	80.9
All Cities Over 30,000..	282	39,816,070	$126,290,864	$3.17	$152,092,772	$3.79	83.5

Fire Department Salaries. Table XI shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. These figures were obtained from city officials by the International Association of Fire Fighters. As shown in Table 3, median entrance salaries range from $1,863 in the largest cities to $1,600 in the smallest, while median maximum salaries range from $2,195 to $1,800. Median salaries of firemen are comparable to salaries of policemen in cities of the same population group. Median salaries of fire chiefs vary from $3,000 to $6,500 and again are comparable to those of police chiefs in all but the largest cities.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. The authority appointing the fire chief was reported by 297 cities. In 91 cities, or 30.6 per cent, he is appointed by the mayor; in 64 (21.5 per cent) by the city manager; in 51 (17.2 per cent) by the city council; in 45 (15.1 per cent) by the fire board, or fire and police board; in 40 (13.4 per cent) by the commissioner or director of public safety; and in 5 (1.7 per cent) by some other authority.

Fire Department Expenditures. Cities were asked to report "fire department expenditures for 1938 (or last fiscal year) for salaries and wages, for hydrant rental (water service), for pensions, and for all other purposes." Table XI shows salary and wage expenditures exclusive of pensions, and total expenditures inclusive of pensions and hydrant rental. Table 2 analyzes these expenditures in relation to population (using 1930 census figures). Salary and wage expenditures averaged $3.17 per capita for 282 cities over 30,000 population, while total expenditures averaged $3.79 per capita. Both figures are about 75 per cent of the corresponding figures for police departments, but personal services made up a smaller percentage (83.5) of total fire department expenditures than of police department expenditures (85.3). Per capita expenditures of fire departments exceeded police expenditures in the smallest population group, but increased only slightly with size of city. This increase must be attributed principally to the higher salaries paid in the larger cities, since there are not more firemen per capita in the large cities.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1938, average annual per capita fire losses for the five years 1934-1938, and loss per building fire in 1938, are shown in Table XI. These data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulations are based, though far from perfect, are the best available, and they are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded. In computing the five-year average, the data for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 were taken from the compilations of the Committee on Statistics and Origin of Fires of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The 1937 and 1938 statistics were compiled by the National Fire Protection Association. Computation of the per capita loss involves some difficulty as population figures must be largely estimates based on trends since the 1930 census. Approximately the same populations were used for most cities during the entire five-year period, as it is believed that in most cases population has been relatively static.

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness. But before the loss can be interpreted it must be very carefully analyzed, for it is affected by numerous factors quite independent

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 30,000 *

	Cities over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA, 1938				
No. of Cities Reporting	11	28	48	204
Lowest	$ .81	$ .38	$ .14	$ .06
One-Fourth Were Below	1.02	.67	.76	.53
One-Half Were Below	1.30	1.18	1.19	.92
Three-Fourths Were Below	1.46	1.73	1.84	1.42
Highest	2.72	3.00	7.68	7.74
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1934-1938)				
No. of Cities Reporting	11	28	48	204
Lowest	$ .86	$ .31	$ .40	$ .27
One-Fourth Were Below	1.08	.97	.93	.82
One-Half Were Below	1.26	1.35	1.30	1.23
Three-Fourths Were Below	1.48	1.48	1.94	1.92
Highest	2.92	2.76	8.01	5.14
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE, 1938				
No. of Cities Reporting	11	27	48	202
Lowest	$ 253	$ 106	$ 49	$ 16
One-Fourth Were Below	338	207	210	144
One-Half Were Below	371	322	344	232
Three-Fourths Were Below	631	485	485	423
Highest	1,034	1,165	1,655	1,475
NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1938)				
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	46	186
Lowest	.83	.73	.57	.51
One-Fourth Were Below	1.13	1.13	1.29	1.07
One-Half Were Below	1.34	1.40	1.52	1.30
Three-Fourths Were Below	1.51	1.50	1.73	1.58
Highest	2.06	1.87	2.33	3.33
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMAN (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	45	187
Lowest	$ 1,600	$1,351	$1,380	$ 720
One-Fourth Were Below	1,665	1,500	1,560	1,500
One-Half Were Below	1,863	1,740	1,770	1,600
Three-Fourths Were Below	2,055	1,859	1,920	1,800
Highest	2,220	2,160	2,108	2,520
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMAN (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	12	22	44	186
Lowest	$ 1,800	$1,500	$1,620	$ 840
One-Fourth Were Below	2,130	1,859	1,860	1,680
One-Half Were Below	2,195	1,922	1,950	1,800
Three-Fourths Were Below	2,410	2,102	2,190	2,100
Highest	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (January, 1939)				
No. of Cities Reporting	12	23	47	196
Lowest	$ 5,600	$3,720	$2,400	$1,860
One-Fourth Were Below	6,135	4,010	3,460	2,550
One-Half Were Below	6,500	4,800	3,771	3,000
Three-Fourths Were Below	7,710	5,200	4,450	3,500
Highest	12,500	8,000	6,500	6,000

* 1930 census population figures were used in reducing these data to a per capita basis.

of the fire department. The most important variables involved, besides the fire fighting forces, may be classified into three groups:

1. Natural Factors: The Grading Schedule of the National Board makes allowances for such factors as frequency of high winds, heavy snowfall, severe cold weather, hot dry weather, tornadoes, hurricanes and cyclones, earthquakes, and floods.

2. Structural and Occupancy Factors: This category is intended to comprehend the whole physical makeup of the city in its broadest sense. It includes exposure hazards (including the presence or absence of physical barriers, density of structures, and roof construction), type of building construction, contents, and risk of occupancy.

3. The Moral Hazard: In its broadest sense this term denotes the effects both of carelessness and of incendiarism. It may be affected by racial, social, and economic factors and by certain practices of fire insurance companies, such as over-insurance.

A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low. They should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making inter-city comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1938, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or all alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for other emergencies than fires and in a typical city at least half of all the actual fires will be trivial in nature such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city. For example, a city which has a large amount of combustible construction is likely to have a large loss per building fire, while in a primarily residential city the average loss might be expected to be relatively low.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities over 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest rating. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least, is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in Class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in Class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in Class 3, etc.

The total insurance class for each of 302 cities over 30,000 is given in Table XI. The distribution of cities according to the total classification is shown in Table 4. Nearly 72 per cent of these cities are in Classes 3 and 4, with 8 per cent in Class 2, and 6 per cent in Classes 6 and 7. There is no city in Class 1 chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the city to provide specified restrictions on building construction. The year in which each city was last graded is shown in Table XI. An average of 25 cities a year were surveyed during the nine-year period from 1930 to 1938 inclusive. In seven cities the last grading was made in 1924, 1925, or 1926, and 25 other cities were graded sometime during the years 1927 through 1929.

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in Class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in Class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Table XI. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: Class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; Class 2—151 to 300; Class 3—301 to 450; Class 4—451 to 600; Class 5—601 to 750; Class 6—751 to 900; Class 7—901 to 1,050; Class 8—1,051 to 1,200; Class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and Class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 30,000 according to class of the fire department (Table 4) shows 48 per cent falling in Classes 3 and 4, with the fire departments of 3 cities (Baltimore, Detroit, and Milwaukee) in Class 1, and that of Waukegan, Illinois, in Class 10. The fire departments in 111 cities are in the same class as the total class of the city. But in 108 other cities the fire department has a poorer rating than the total fire insurance rating of the city, while in 46 cities the fire department has a better rating.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 30,000 ACCORDING TO FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification						Classification of Fire Dept. Only All Cities
	All Cities Over 30,000		Cities Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	
	No. of Cities In Each Class	Per Cent of Total No. Reporting					
1	0	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	24	7.9	6	6	5	7	35
3	102	33.8	5	16	26	55	58
4	114	37.8	1	6	17	90	70
5	44	14.6	...	...	3	41	49
6	17	5.6	...	...	1	16	22
7	1	.3	...	...	...	1	17
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	0	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	0	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cities Reporting	302	100.0	12	28	52	210	265
Cities Not Reporting	8	...	1	0	0	7	45

Information about the classification of the city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to city officials but prints it on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to the insurance rating agencies. The rating data in Table XI were supplied by these agencies except in New York and Texas, where the state insurance department supplied it. Since the rating agency for New England states supplied only the total rating for each city, fire department deficiency points are not shown for cities in that area.

The methods used in applying the Grading Schedule to a given city and the relation between the classification and insurance rates and fire losses are discussed in full in a report to be published in the spring of 1939 by the International City Managers' Association. This report will also contain the full details of individual city ratings.

Notes on Fire Department Data, Table XI

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Bloomfield, New Jersey: Salary figure includes pensions.
Brookline, Massachusetts: Appointed by fire commissioner.
Chester, Pennsylvania: Volunteer fire department.
Cumberland, Maryland: No insurance rating has been made.
Denver, Colorado: Appointed by civil service commissioner.
Des Moines, Iowa: Salary figure includes pensions.
Hagerstown, Maryland: Elected by volunteer firemen.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Salary of drivers.
Hartford, Connecticut: Total expenditures exclude hydrant rentals.
La Crosse, Wisconsin: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
Laredo, Texas: No insurance rating has been made.
Lewiston, Maine: The rating bureau will not make public this city's insurance rating.
Long Beach, California: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
McKeesport, Pennsylvania: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
Meriden, Connecticut: No insurance rating has been made.
Meridian, Mississippi: The rating bureau is in process of regrading this city.
Mobile, Alabama: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
New York, New York: Because of its size this city is not given a single rating.
Perth Amboy, New Jersey: Elected by membership.
Poughkeepsie, New York: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
Reading, Pennsylvania: Salary of drivers.
Revere, Massachusetts: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
Rome, New York: Appointed by commissioner of public welfare.
Savannah, Georgia: Total expenditures exclude pensions.
Seattle, Washington: Expenditure total excludes pensions.
Taunton, Massachusetts: Salary figure includes pensions.

Table XI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR 310 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1938

This table shows the number of fire department employees, number of fire companies, salaries of firemen and fire chief, method of appointment of fire chief, and fire insurance rating, as of December 31, 1938, and fire department expenditures and fire losses in 1938. Data on number of employees and salaries were supplied by the International Association of Fire Fighters; fire losses, by the National Fire Protection Association; fire insurance ratings, by the state rating agencies; and the remaining data were secured by questionnaire from city officials early in 1939. Under "Number of Fire Companies," the number of engine companies (E), ladder companies (L), hose companies (H), and other companies (O) is shown, in that order. Under "Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed," "A" indicates appointment by city manager, "B" by fire board or police and fire board, "C" by city council or commission, "M" by mayor, and "S" by commissioner of public safety. In commission-governed cities the commissioner of public safety is usually a member of the city council; in other cities he is an appointive official. Under "Total Insurance Class," etc., the total fire insurance class of the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department, and the year of rating are shown in that order. In using this table the summary which appears on the pages immediately preceding and the article on "The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics" on page 417 should be consulted. An asterisk (*) refers to notes on page 444 of this Year Book. A dagger (†) indicates a 1937 figure.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Fire Department Employees	Number of Fire Companies E-L-H-O	Salary of Firemen Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures 1938			Fire Loss			Total Ins. Class, Fire Dept. Rating, Date
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1938	Average Per Capita 1934–1938	Per Bldg. Fire 1938	
Over 500,000													
Baltimore, Md.	805	1,478	55–25–5–10	$1,600–$1,800	$5,600	B	$2,756,172	None	$3,217,420	$1.47	$1.11	$343	2–183–32
Boston, Mass.	781	1,607	50–31–0–11	1,600– 2,100	6,500	M	3,400,552	None	4,084,327	2.72	2.92	643	2–. . . . .
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	900	40–16–7–1	1,900– 2,200	6,300	M	2,244,945	$112,845	2,603,756	1.41	1.51	618	2–290–32
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	2,795	122–49–0–30	2,140– 2,500	10,000	M	. . . .	. . . . . .	7,558,585†	1.42†	1.82†	. . . .	3–266–30
Cleveland, Ohio	900	1,055	38–16–2–3	2,070– 2,420	6,440	S	2,770,965	None	3,288,148	2.44	1.65	1,034	3–718–31
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	1,763	60–29–5–4	2,220– 2,640	7,920	B	4,844,779	None	5,814,724	1.30	1.44	347	2–100–35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	1,806	76–19–0–10	2,040– 2,400	7,200	B	4,504,911	745,000	6,573,358	1.02	.86	371	3–212–35
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	801	34–15–3–5	1,800– 2,160	6,500	B	1,795,700	40,770	2,291,473	1.02	.93	334	2–122–35
New York, N. Y.	6,930	9,783	220–126–0–16	2,000– 3,000	12,500	M	28,206,900	None	29,934,785	1.05	1.06	490	*
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	2,000	72–28–7–3	1,825– 2,190	7,500	M	. . . .	. . . . . .	. . . .	1.44	1.35	734	2–216–31
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	853	48–22–2–1	1,650– 2,090	5,970	S	2,019,870	None	2,656,530	.81	1.14	253	3–440–24
St. Louis, Mo.	822	925	51–23–3–8	1,680– 2,160	5,600	M	2,033,077	None	2,231,615	.92	1.26	266	4–501–32
San Francisco, Calif.	634	1,218†	47–16–0–22	2,160– 2,400†	7,200†	B	3,027,499	None	3,966,139	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3–185–32
200,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	255	186	11–3–0–0	1,665– 1,923	3,978	M	367,600	None	468,700	.59	.65	201	3–604–33
Atlanta, Ga.	270	329	20–10–0–2	1,700– 2,100	5,000	C	704,338	None	922,696	1.03	.87	990	3–431–33
Birmingham, Ala.	260	275	24–3–0–5	1,740– 1,920	4,998	C	562,790	85,027	748,466	1.08	2.76	277	3–368–32

TABLE XI.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Fire Department Employees	Number of Fire Companies E-L-H-O	Salary of Firemen Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures 1938			Fire Loss			Total Ins. Class, Fire Dept. Rating, Date
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1938	Average Per Capita 1934-1938	Per Bldg. Fire 1938	
200,000 to 500,000—continued												
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	648	38-14-0-2	$1,500-$1,860	$6,000 A	$1,247,296	None	$1,540,629	$1.29	$1.37	$ 470	3-288-33
Columbus, Ohio	291	326	18-8-0-15	1,800- 1,920	3,720 M	640,542	None	906,351	.49	1.01	106	4-391-33
Dallas, Tex.	260	....	22-8-0-7	....	4,000 A	689,514	None	828,528	1.97	2.16	940	3-351-31
Dayton, Ohio	201	220	14-6-0-20	1,800- 1,920	4,000 A	419,430	None	535,609	1.19	1.22	224	3-514-34
Denver, Colo.	288	398	16-9-5-2	1,740- 1,920	4,200 *	792,463	$101,150	1,183,767	.71	1.11	189	3-132-27
Houston, Tex.	292	414†	27-8-2-11	1,620- 1,656†	4,200† M	669,188	None	730,400	2.50	1.47	678	4-278-29
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	605†	30-16-1-2	1,700- 2,026†	4,800† M	1,287,093	404,721	1,943,568	1.12	1.35	214	3-230-35
Jersey City, N. J.	317	....	....	....	.... ..	....	......	....	.38	.31	119	2-169-25
Kansas City, Mo.	400	555†	26-10-3-0	1,460- 1,620†	3,900† A	687,448	None	765,991	1.68	1.91	....	3-326-35
Louisville, Ky.	308	349	17-3-0-11	1,351- 1,540	4,050 M	550,781	None	664,435	1.07	1.40	349	3-467-32
Memphis, Tenn.	253	370	19-6-0-3	1,440- 1,740	4,220 C	589,387	None	631,742	1.83	1.49	438	2-273-34
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	502	24-8-0-1	1,680- 2,160	5,000 ..	1,116,000	None	1,422,000	3.00	2.16	1,165	3-175-37
Newark, N. J.	442	666	29-12-0-3	2,100- 2,500	5,200 S	1,913,819	None	2,119,706	1.43	1.39	410	2-231-32
New Orleans, La.	459	690	41-11-1-5	1,642- 1,642	6,000 M	1,134,166	None	1,202,173	.58	.79	322	4-451-34
Oakland, Calif.	284	375	23-7-0-0	2,160- 2,400	5,400 A	953,515	180,360	1,464,070	1.77	1.29	456	4-229-33
Omaha, Neb.	214	296	17-6-0-0	1,440- 1,680	4,020 C	510,120	166,000	980,635	1.65	1.36	335	3-367-..
Portland, Ore.	302	509	23-7-11-7	1,920- 2,232	4,800 C	1,224,447	None	1,554,867	1.38	1.48	152	3-196-30
Providence, R. I.	253	472	0-12-24-0	2,102- 2,102	5,200 B	1,062,487	22,000	1,301,555	1.31	.93	613	2-268-30
Rochester, N. Y.	328	475	22-10-1-2	1,785- 2,100	4,900 S	1,079,707	None	1,302,500	1.14	1.25	500	3-312-34
St. Paul, Minn.	272	406	19-8-1-2	1,859- 1,859	4,000 S	698,183	25,000	966,574	1.93	2.32	547	4-450-30
San Antonio, Tex.	232	267	15-3-3-0	1,500- 1,500	4,200 B	471,335	None	587,220	.63	.62	194	3-256-32
Seattle, Wash.	366	586†	32-11-2-3	1,880- 2,115†	5,000† M	1,290,672	None	1,396,682*	1.16	1.41	285	2-300-36
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	363	21-9-0-2	1,800- 2,040	6,000 M	784,258	None	922,076	.55	1.22	243	3-254-25
Toledo, Ohio	291	409	13-8-7-2	1,500- 2,040	3,900 A	778,015	None	968,156	2.25	1.44	201	4-731-34
Washington, D. C.	487	900	30-15-0-2	1,900- 2,400	8,000 C	2,232,755	None	2,810,417	.62	.66	216	2-203-..
100,000 to 200,000												
Albany, N. Y.	127	235	11-5-0-0	1,700- 1,900	4,500 M	474,799	None	559,138	1.75	1.55	311	3-295-38
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	235	12-3-0-1	1,560- 2,300	5,500 B	546,761	215,052	923,180	1.36	1.18	487	3-... ..
Cambridge, Mass.	114	221	9-4-8-1	1,783- 2,190	4,500 M	464,671	None	571,863	2.99	1.99	657	3-... ..
Camden, N. J.	119	....	9-4-0-0	....	4,000 S	326,927	16,850	438,900	1.48	1.30	710	4-547-31
Canton, Ohio	105	89	7-1-8-0	1,884- 1,884	2,955 M	173,571	None	219,320	.76	.70	378	5-773-35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	171	....	1,920- 1,920	3,120 ..	333,930	None	372,568	.81	1.13	201	4-463-33
Des Moines, Iowa	143	198	12-6-3-1	1,740- 1,920	4,000 C	393,454*	None	420,099	2.37	1.90	351	4-448-28
Duluth, Minn.	101	167	9-4-2-0	1,500- 1,920	3,600 S	314,329	None	355,702	1.42	1.88	471	4-420-29
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	168	9-3-0-1	1,991- 2,325	4,500 B	398,453	63,400	511,303	.44	.58	188	3-326-35
El Paso, Tex.	102	124	9-3-1-0	1,560- 1,800	4,200 C	243,863	None	261,465	.26†	.52†	....	3-310-32
Erie, Pa.	116	149	9 total	1,680- 1,920	3,360 C	283,164	None	324,294	1.12	1.21	432	4-630-34
Evansville, Ind.	102	158	9-4-0-0	1,734- 1,916	3,650 M	310,866	23,402	367,024	3.55	1.93	487	3-422-33
Fall River, Mass.	115	....	10-5-4-0	....	3,272 B	304,216	None	358,069	1.17	1.46	404	2-... ..

Flint, Mich.	156	160	9-5-1-1	1,560- 1,860	3,800	A	307,346	None	366,770	.69	1.01	126	4-687-30
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	153	10-2-6-1	1,800- 1,920	3,012	M	297,334	None	354,312	1.40	.94	375	3-448-34
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	271	16-3-6-0	1,800- 1,800	3,840	A	415,623	None	455,093	1.85	2.00	349	3-373-38
Gary, Ind.	100	127†	8-4-0-2	1,800- 2,160†	3,600†	M	289,023	None	325,339	.29†	.46†	....	4-505-32
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	215	11-5-0-1	1,480- 1,730	3,275	A	437,317	33,450	570,581	1.19	1.10	657	3-277-36
Hartford, Conn.	164	311	15-6-0-0	2,000- 2,200	5,500	B	707,546	......	863,002*	.92	.99	270	2-... ..
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	194	12-4-2-1	1,984- 2,268	5,040	C	448,744	45,900	571,805	1.18	1.66	257	3-405-31
Kansas City, Kan.	122	141	12-4-0-0	1,800- 1,980	3,600	M	344,970	47,218	446,232	3.12	1.99	615	3-305-35
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	137	11-1-1-1	1,440- 1,800	3,600	A	255,106	65,924	371,612	.72	.69	145	4-543-34
Long Beach, Calif.	142	223	11-1-1-21	2,040- 2,400	4,500	A	544,045	None	577,931*	.54	.44	328	4-399-33
Lowell, Mass.	100	170†	11-4-0-1	2,008- 2,008†	3,080†	C	332,665	625	376,357	1.23	1.29	483	4-... ..
Lynn, Mass.	102	212	13-4-1-0	1,900- 2,100	3,500	M	468,428	None	532,189	7.49	3.78	1,413	3-... ..
Miami, Fla.	111	165	11-4-0-1	1,620- 1,920	4,000	A	322,922	40,660	416,287	.48	.77	220	3-461-37
Nashville, Tenn.	154	248	18-4-0-0	1,920- 1,920	4,200	M	495,740	None	531,000	1.19	2.21	207	3-339-33
New Bedford, Mass.	113	191	8-5-3-1	1,431- 1,675	3,150	M	329,975	None	371,504	9.23	2.37	1,988	2-... ..
New Haven, Conn.	163	299	16-6-0-0	2,108- 2,108	6,000	M	663,310	646	832,970	1.19	1.94	338	3-... ..
Norfolk, Va.	130	236	11-6-0-0	1,524- 1,728	3,600	A	415,405	None	463,936	2.24	2.33	337	4-344-32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	250†	15-5-3-0	1,320- 1,740†	4,000†	A	421,503	None	456,859	.78	.69	274	4-504-34
Paterson, N. J.	139	214	13-3-0-0	2,000- 2,300	4,200	B	509,672	None	520,672	4.12†	2.43†	....	3-368-33
Peoria, Ill.	105	127	4-4-7-3	1,860- 1,860	2,860	B	210,350	64,716	311,432	2.25	8.01	676	5-855-37
Reading, Pa.	111	63	14-11-3-0	1,560*	2,400	C	122,780	None	145,205	.14	.68	49	4-698-28
Richmond, Va.	183	346	18-7-0-0	1,380- 1,620	3,500	S	568,932	None	601,931	.40	.40	72	3-533-33
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	121†	8-2-0-1	1,740- 1,980†	3,600†	C	249,767	None	267,222	1.65†	1.59†	....	5-747-31
San Diego, Calif.	148	202	19-2-0-1	1,776- 2,220	4,500	A	468,454	1,849	576,445	.64	1.40	210	3-371-38
Scranton, Pa.	143	207	8-3-6-0	1,680- 2,040	2,800	M	385,132	30,840	428,697	1.25	1.54	459	4-586-34
Somerville, Mass.	104	166	7-4-0-0	1,770- 2,190	4,000	M	374,688	None	420,429	1.63	1.80	395	4-... ..
South Bend, Ind.	104	133	11-3-0-5	1,800- 2,040	3,500	M	280,900	None	328,949	1.00	1.29	184	3-462-32
Spokane, Wash.	116	154	4-1-12-0	1,512- 1,800	3,180	S	290,105	None	383,433	1.01	1.24	310	3-322-36
Springfield, Mass.	150	349	8-8-12-1	1,947- 2,184	5,000	B	815,096	None	914,490	1.82	2.25	638	2-... ..
Tacoma, Wash.	107	168	13-3-0-1	1,800- 2,040	3,600	S	365,478	78,000	529,790	2.22	2.98	860	4-340-36
Tampa, Fla.	101	93†	9-1-0-1	1,200- 1,524†	4,200†	A	159,773	34,513	237,720	1.26	1.57	189	6-1198-34
Trenton, N. J.	123	213	10-4-0-0	1,950- 2,400	4,400	A	481,423	None	543,025	1.97	.80	635	3-239-32
Tulsa, Okla.	141	148	12-3-0-2	1,680- 1,980	3,600	M	309,983	None	329,895	.76	.88	150	3-421-34
Utica, N. Y.	102	189	11-10-0-2	1,550- 2,000	4,000	S	386,678	None	835,013	.71	1.03	371	3-170-38
Wichita, Kan.	111	126	11-4-3-2	1,380- 1,740	3,420	A	223,497	55,388	330,720	.85	.93	288	3-351-35
Wilmington, Del.	107	165	9-3-0-0	1,650- 1,815	3,600	B	317,472	None	369,387	.74	1.43	210	3-211-30
Worcester, Mass.	195	371	10-10-12-0	2,008- 2,190	5,000	C	838,995	None	945,404	2.08	2.06	430	2-... ..
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	185	12-5-0-2	1,940- 3,000	6,500	S	552,942	None	663,351	.79	.90	249	3-309-33
Youngstown, Ohio	170	152	14-2-2-5	1,690- 1,980	3,771	M	312,060	None	370,207	.42	1.44	192	4-676-32
30,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	51	5-2-0-0	1,320- 2,220	3,600	A	113,149	29,985	185,325	.59	.65	196	4-392-31
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	80	11-2-0-0	1,650- 1,800	2,800	S	157,253	None	183,989	.64	.43	514	6-1074-34
Alton, Ill.	30,151	27	4 total	1,560- 1,560	2,400	M	....	......	50,000	.66	2.35	308	6-1074-38
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	....	7-2-0-0	....	....	M	155,840	None	184,340	.20	.98	35	5-976-33
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	45	5-2-1-0	1,440- 1,440	1,860	A	71,798	12,000	90,171	1.01	1.55	332	5-519-30
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	49	3-2-2-1	1,500- 1,740	2,400	S	88,042	None	99,695	5.84	2.99	1,139	4-724-27

TABLE XI.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Fire Department Employees	Number of Fire Companies E-L-H-O	Salary of Firemen Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures 1938			Fire Loss			Total Ins. Class, Fire Dept. Rating, Date
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1938	Average Per Capita 1934–1938	Per Bldg. Fire 1938	
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	73	6–2–0–1	$1,800–$1,800	$3,000	M	$134,800	None	$155,503	$ .99	$3.73	$ 132	5–718–38
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	50†	4–2–0–0	1,825– 2,190†	3,600†	C	115,224	None	130,231	.79	.90	748	3–... ..
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	64	6–2–0–0	1,520– 1,680	3,000	A	110,170	None	129,113	.38	.57	115	4–586–36
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	220	11–6–0–1	1,897– 2,359	4,625	S	547,047	None	659,764	1.49	1.95	259	4–215–33
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	56	5–1–0–0	1,533– 1,800	2,880	A	100,784	4,000	133,719	.51	.81	194	4–445–37
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	....	7–1–2–0	....	2,460	..	143,180	None	183,843	1.82	1.71	....	4–502–35
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	39	5–1–0–0	2,100– 2,100	3,300	M	85,800	None	94,612	.43	1.01	94	5–912–37
Austin, Tex.	53,120	....	10–2–1–5	....	3,600	A	142,225	None	152,020	1.39	1.23	252	4–563–32
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	40	6–1–0–6	980– 1,476	3,600	C	57,360	19,750	89,100	.35	.38	372	3–568–34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	63	5–3–0–1	1,584– 1,716	2,640	C	108,231	None	117,588	.70	.95	160	3–486–33
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	84	4–2–5–3	1,620– 1,620	2,700	C	138,042	40,000	197,597	1.23	1.51	214	4–462–34
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	200	7–3–2–0	2,100– 2,500	5,500	C	499,333	50,000	616,000	.56	.68	86	3–254–37
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	71	15–2–2–0	1,440– 1,680	3,720	A	128,088	None	143,779	.63	1.26	73	4–499–32
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	45	3–1–0–0	1,380– 1,740	2,400	M	67,340	120	79,263	.47	1.45	46	4–695–32
Berkeley, Calif.	82,100	112	5–1–3–4	1,920– 2,220	4,500	A	250,340	75,432	355,375	.56	.29	142	4–355–32
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	27	2–2–0–0	2,100– 2,100	2,900	M	60,000	None	66,540	.38	.65	239	5–882–32
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	41	9–2–0–0	1,800– 1,800	2,640	C	74,000	None	81,000	1.04	.75	1,060	6–1083–35
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	145	8–3–1–1	1,700– 2,060	3,500	M	302,650	None	336,650	3.58	1.77	1,251	4–247–38
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	....	0–1–3–0	....	....	B	133,279*	None	144,349	.35	.76	156	4–620–32
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	37	3–1–1–0	1,539– 1,539	2,052	B	58,377	None	72,124	5.40	1.96	1,468	4–548–35
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	123	6–4–0–1	1,480– 1,850	3,238	M	253,733	None	288,562	1.10	2.14	161	3–... ..
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	140	7–3–0–1	1,991– 2,191	4,250	*	320,096	None	364,715	1.73†	1.44†	....	2–... ..
Butte, Mont.	39,532	44	3–3–1–0	1,920– 2,064	3,000	M	85,581	11,200	117,918	.50	1.02	124	6–1246–..
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	66	6–2–0–3	1,560– 1,740	2,460	C	116,818	None	146,048	.79	1.13	144	3–460–37
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	93	7–1–1–0	1,218– 1,376	3,110	B	136,659	None	156,226	.40	2.00	75	4–499–30
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	71	6–2–1–1	1,431– 1,575	3,000	M	113,000	45,000	164,000	.47	1.74	231	5–793–35
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	126	9–4–0–3	1,560– 1,740	3,300	C	224,326	None	244,774	1.42	2.08	195	4–452–34
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	95	5–2–2–1	2,000– 2,196	3,600	M	209,949	2,758	230,487	5.09	4.43	1,182	3–... ..
Chester, Pa.	59,164	*	4–1–0–0	*	....	M	....	......	47,300	1.04	1.01	378	5–1005–34
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	72	5–3–0–6	1,883– 2,156	3,000	M	158,112	None	174,471	.89	1.37	241	4–... ..
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	71	6–1–1–1	1,680– 2,100	3,600	C	148,351	45,000	218,251	.48	.66	200	4–510–38
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	45	3–2–2–0	1,800– 2,436	4,157	A	114,891	None	123,139	1.61	.64	401	4–492–29
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	63	5–1–1–1	2,100– 2,500	3,200	A	157,158	42,000	222,933	1.80	1.88	128	4–787–35
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	43	4–1–1–0	1,560– 1,680	3,000	A	74,038	None	86,988	1.14	.81	300	3–471–27
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	56	....	1,260– 1,560	2,760	C	....	......	102,385	1.16	.92	212	4–672–38
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	61†	6–0–0–0	1,320– 1,416†	3,120†	C	90,003	None	111,135	.49	.50	108	3–565–30
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	39	4–1–1–0	1,500– 1,740	2,160	M	66,026	None	71,848	3.80	1.86	751	4–613–33
Covington, Ky.	65,252	74	6–2–0–0	1,700– 1,800	3,000	A	140,502	None	178,845	.23	.40	53	4–572–36
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	....	3–3–0–0	....	2,457	C	74,006	20,931	104,745	.44	.71	392	....

Cumberland, Md.	37,747	34	4–0–0–0	1,200– 1,740	2,100	C	56,760	None	61,698	1.30	1.57	282	*
Danville, Ill.	36,765	43	4–1–0–0	1,609– 1,609	2,125	C	71,222	25,680	102,616	1.19	2.81	378	7–1202–37
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	66	2–2–5–0	1,500– 1,800	3,000	M	121,069	42,852	210,812	.69	1.03	315	3–596–30
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	80	4–2–0–2	2,000– 2,500	4,750	S	196,739	None	206,363	.46	.74	232	3–397–34
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	63	6 total	1,320– 1,650	2,400	S	105,463	None	121,373	.64	1.47	136	5–654–37
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	54	5–1–0–0	1,500– 1,680	2,760	A	97,599	None	150,121	3.09	1.45	405	3–407–31
Durham, N. C.	52,037	65	5–2–0–0	1,242– 1,620	3,300	A	99,478	27,378	136,947	.49	.89	252	3–528–28
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	58	4–1–0–1	2,019– 2,139	3,300	M	125,036	None	150,623	.25	.79	226	5–767–38
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	32	2–1–0–0	1,800– 2,400	3,800	A	81,137	None	83,981	.63	.50	423	5–728–33
Easton, Pa.	34,468	34	3 total	1,600– 1,800	2,700	S	63,915	None	67,723	.10	.93	430	5–1057–27
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	89	5–2–0–1	1,950– 2,500	5,000	M	223,749	None	264,931	.22	.55	149	2–169–34
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	70	....	1,620– 1,740	2,940	..	....	......	....	1.64†	1.66†	....	4–639–38
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	31	4–1–1–0	1,800– 1,800	2,400	B	57,155	7,680	77,552	.77	.98	242	4–661–34
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	40	4–1–0–0	1,620– 1,740	2,280	M	71,287	12,027	96,496	.33	.98	60	4–671–37
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	74	4–3–0–0	1,560– 1,800	3,000	A	135,091	None	155,441	.81	.86	287	4–705–36
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	78	5–2–0–0	1,860– 2,160	4,500	M	178,440	None	200,220	1.37	.82	397	3–334–35
Everett, Mass.	48,424	103	6–3–0–0	2,000– 2,200	3,200	B	244,000	None	260,400	2.63	2.18	872	3–.... ..
Everett, Wash.	30,567	43	3–1–0–0	1,620– 1,860	3,000	S	74,402	10,072	109,489	.59	.76	42	3–424–31
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	80	2–3–5–0	1,825– 1,916	3,000	M	160,660	None	184,296	3.70	2.10	782	4–.... ..
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	49	6–2–5–0	1,200– 1,320	2,400	S	68,048	None	71,868	1.20	1.61	439	4–425–38
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	143	7–2–1–13	1,860– 2,100	4,200	..	325,048	7,673	425,213	2.08	2.40	767	3–187–33
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	103	5–1–1–1	1,440– 1,440	2,400	C	157,017	None	177,952	3.00	1.67	776	4–489–24
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	87	8–1–1–5	2,100– 2,160	4,200	A	170,542	None	198,542	1.77	1.26	106	3–343–37
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	61	4–2–1–1	1,500– 1,800	3,600	B	110,776	61,432	195,431	.76	1.37	160	4–581–34
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	47	6–2–0–0	1,680– 1,680	3,000	A	84,780	None	95,896	.53	.58	202	4–638–36
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	....	3–1–0–1	....	....	*	21,000	None	31,649	.53	.58	202	5–842–29
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	56	6–1–0–0	1,620– 1,860	3,000	A	105,749	None	124,247	2.38	.96	311	4–675–36
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	85	6–2–0–1	1,920– 2,100	3,600	M	185,468	None	202,862	1.08	.58	322	4–465–29
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	72	4–1–0–1	2,520– 2,520	3,500	S	186,566	None	201,081	.68	1.35	151	3–408–35
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	70	10–3–5–0	1,680*	2,700	C	110,456	None	144,851	.38	.40	103	4–783–26
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	91	5–2–2–2	2,002– 2,002	2,800	C	178,760	None	223,131	1.81	1.18	160	4–.... ..
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	....	5 total	....	....	C	36,665	4,200	110,251	.54	1.09	515	5–902–37
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	86	5–4–0–2	2,200– 2,500	4,000	B	217,834	1,061	229,595	.90	1.98	141	3–379–33
High Point, N. C.	36,745	35	5–1–1–0	1,440– 1,620	2,820	A	64,461	None	75,715	.29	1.07	93	5–648–31
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	152†	....	1,688– 2,025†	4,500†		....	......	....	2.40	1.44	615	3–311–32
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	128	0–3–8–0	1,990– 2,190	4,000	B	278,625	None	330,332	2.63	2.76	363	2–.... ..
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	87	9–9–9–2	1,560– 1,680	2,400	M	148,825	67,182	221,507	1.09	1.55	264	5–895–35
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	75	4–4–2–0	2,200– 2,500	3,200	S	160,000	None	203,702	.23	.54	102	3–388–37
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	76	6–2–0–0	1,380– 1,575	2,500	A	110,627	None	132,277	1.22	1.26	210	4–462–32
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	62	6–2–0–0	1,320– 1,560	2,400	C	84,950	None	94,251	1.24	1.08	369	3–499–30
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	67	3–2–3–0	1,604– 1,711	2,400	M	116,399	24,750	157,187	1.38	2.73	302	4–518–34
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	85	7–1–0–0	1,584– 1,848	2,820	C	158,253	37,556	216,202	.74	.82	129	4–589–28
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	47	4–4–4–0	1,800– 1,800	3,150	S	90,220	None	114,200	2.64	1.96	433	5–651–38
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	33	3 total	1,440– 1,440	2,100	M	52,905	14,094	76,101	....	....	....	6–905–32
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	91	6 total	1,260– 1,740	3,060	A	160,671	38,000	227,702	3.99	2.12	725	3–402–33
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	79	4–3–0–0	2,500– 2,500	4,300	C	205,500	None	222,459	.37	1.27	189	3–423–35
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	65†	5–2–1–1	1,953– 2,079†	4,000†	B	145,852	70,000	243,405	.47†	.79†	....	4–556–36
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	46	3–2–0–0	1,740– 1,740	2,250	M	81,690	20,500	116,088	.53	1.03	72	2–903–31

TABLE XI.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Fire Department Employees	Number of Fire Companies E-L-H-O	Salary of Firemen Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures 1938			Fire Loss			Total Ins. Class, Fire Dept. Rating, Date
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1938	Average Per Capita 1934–1938	Per Bldg. Fire 1938	
30,000 to 100,000—continued												
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	73	2–3–0–0	$1,680–$1,780	$2,700 B	$132,785	$52,000	$193,711*	$ .57	$3.03	$ 127	3–368–38
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	66	4–1–0–0	1,980– 2,340	3,600 M	159,328	None	173,849	.30	.37	313	3–264–34
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	....	5 total	....	 C	90,357	None	109,459	1.31	.79	441	5–850–33
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	107	9–4–0–0	1,650– 2,050	4,200 B	229,283	None	270,282	.92	1.38	302	4–467–33
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	35	4–1–2–1	720– 840	2,400 M	25,980	10,000	38,480	3.04	.90	159	*
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	133	9–4–0–0	2,184– 2,184	3,000 S	302,874	None	352,770	1.30	1.43	452	3–.... ..
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	38	3–1–0–0	1,500– 1,600	2,500 C	71,389	None	96,389	7.74	5.09	611	*
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	83	7–2–2–0	1,260– 1,560	2,850 A	139,192	48,180	190,022	1.98	1.77	197	4–415–31
Lima, Ohio	42,287	41	6–0–0–0	1,650– 1,650	2,400 M	68,938	None	79,227	.92	1.18	167	6–999–34
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	103	8–2–1–4	1,302– 1,560	2,880 C	163,983	None	199,506	.85	.65	218	4–386–..
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	80	9–2–0–4	1,284– 1,530	2,880 M	121,707	33,215	171,788	3.98	1.82	750	5–472–38
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	44	7–3–4–0	2,160– 2,160	3,000 S	95,586	None	124,001	.60	1.16	307	4–556–32
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	70	6–0–0–0	1,170– 1,770	2,700 A	117,830	None	125,765	2.60	2.08	435	3–478–30
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	63	4 total	1,661– 1,971	2,500 M	124,113	None	133,782*	.21	.80	435	6–1015–33
Macon, Ga.	53,829	77	6–3–0–0	1,620– 1,620	2,500 B	131,172	None	148,221	1.45	1.83	314	4–595–33
Madison, Wis.	57,899	79	2–4–0–0	1,620– 1,920	3,000 B	146,390	68,810	247,165	.55	.85	99	4–665–34
Malden, Mass.	58,036	106	6–3–3–0	1,927– 2,227	3,340 B	240,943	None	274,104	1.58	2.01	1,117	3–.... ..
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	147†	10–6–1–0	1,600– 1,800†	4,500† B	233,890	None	270,020	1.39	1.73	361	3–384–25
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	32	4–1–2–0	1,320– 1,800	2,400 M	61,380	None	81,355	.94	1.12	221	6–1029–34
Marion, Ohio	31,084	32	3–0–0–0	1,680– 1,830	2,700 S	59,653	24,846	91,535	1.11	.90	151	5–821–34
Medford, Mass.	59,714	103	6–2–0–0	1,952– 2,252	3,600 M	218,601	246	230,502	1.22	1.93	446	3–.... ..
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	45	....	2,102– 2,102	3,458 B	102,781	None	109,795	1.60	1.80	491	*
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	41	2–1–4–0	1,320– 1,320	2,100 M	58,045	None	62,893	1.01	1.64	142	*
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	90†	8–3–1–0	1,200– 1,200†	3,300† C	113,605	None	134,639*	1.32	2.11	79	5–1011–35
Moline, Ill.	32,236	....	4–1–0–0	....	.... B	56,382	None	73,445	.56	.96	377	4–655–37
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	69	2–2–3–0	1,600– 2,700	4,700 S	185,093	40,000	239,316	2.24	1.23	1,147	3–403–36
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	99	7–2–0–0	900– 1,188	2,970 M	129,982	None	132,122	.90	1.37	243	4–534–33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	42	6–3–0–7	1,800– 3,000	5,000 B	145,692	None	176,478	2.98	1.49	1,079	3–569–33
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	58†	5–2–0–0	1,500– 1,800†	2,760† M	111,578	26,791	165,317	.40	.82	....	5–959–36
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	66	6–1–0–0	1,560– 1,704	2,700 A	112,150	None	121,952	.86	4.28	141	4–491–32
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	46	6–2–1–0	1,260– 1,260	2,400 A	64,948	None	70,528	.97	.80	130	4–630–31
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	47	4–4–0–0	1,750– 1,800	3,500 B	93,614	None	109,489	1.79	2.05	178	5–638–30
Newark, Ohio	30,596	29	4–1–2–0	1,500– 1,560	2,220 M	57,411	None	69,496	.36	.91	114	5–725–27
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	99	7–2–0–0	1,734– 2,008	4,000 B	208,773	None	246,709	1.32	1.26	141	4–.... ..
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	54	4–1–0–1	1,800– 2,400	3,600 S	130,166	10,000	187,005	.85	1.31	148	4–612–36
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	44	6–2–1–0	1,300– 1,800	2,400 A	84,788	None	104,486	1.44	1.12	495	3–502–35
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	46	7–1–3–0	1,579– 1,704	2,016 S	79,280	8,500	97,930	.31	1.68	159	6–1021–28
Newport News, Va.	34,417	43	5–2–0–0	1,560– 1,740	3,000 A	78,056	12,745	99,836	.31	5.14	563	4–736–35
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	93	6–3–0–0	2,218– 2,900	6,000 S	275,231	71,766	389,536	.35	.64	151	3–247–33

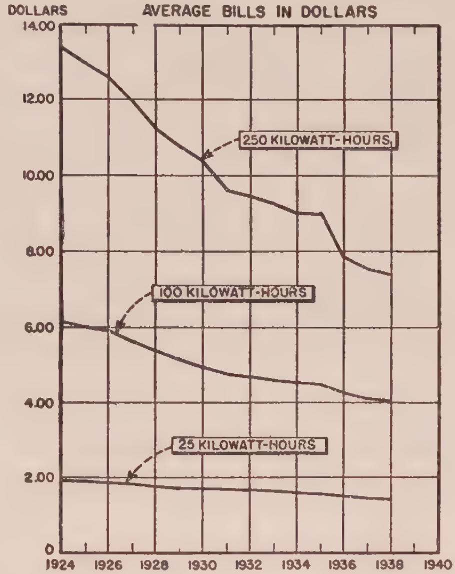
Newton, Mass.	65,276	....	9-3-0-1	....	....	M	....	......	265,053	.84	1.14	284	2-... ..
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	125	8-4-1-0	1,900– 2,000	3,300	A	256,146	31,680	309,432	1.07	1.86	329	3-439-31
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	....	5-0-0-0	....	....	C	2,000	None	24,000	1.90†	1.13†	....	4-688-27
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	41	4-1-0-0	1,679– 2,015	3,022	B	83,869	7,635	102,458	.38	.69	89	5-... ..
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	27	2-1-0-3	1,800– 1,800	2,500	M	51,053	None	....	1.13	.61	458	5-829-33
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	53	3-2-0-0	1,800– 2,100	4,500	M	118,164	None	138,916	.17	1.09	47	3-541-33
Ogden, Utah	40,272	28	3-1-1-0	1,800– 1,800	2,400	M	52,228	None	56,181	.51	.79	172	6-1017-30
Orange, N. J.	35,399	44	5-1-0-1	2,100– 2,400	3,500	S	115,581	None	145,173	.55	1.10	256	4-577-33
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	60	5-1-0-0	1,320– 1,620	2,520	B	99,290	47,245	162,431	1.01	.79	227	3-398-37
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	37	....	1,296– 1,440	2,400	..	....	......	....	1.24	2.87	151	4-664-30
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	118	8-0-0-0	1,920– 2,280	4,800	A	279,649	None	339,000	.59	.35	327	3-244-36
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	90†	6-2-0-4	2,016– 2,400†	3,456†	S	220,632	36,807	277,252	3.00	2.43	165	5-831-33
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	87	3-3-3-0	1,561– 1,561	2,700	S	140,360	None	....	2.41	2.75	574	4-... ..
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	....	4-2-1-0	....	2,700	A	79,302	None	85,355	....	....	....	6-883-39
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	24†	5-3-0-0	2,200– 2,200†	....	*	58,953	None	76,600	.53	.85	358	4-756-36
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	85	8-1-0-0	1,814– 2,160	3,600	C	187,939	None	221,467	.99	2.17	191	4-486-38
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	60	4-2-1-3	1,825– 2,008	2,883	M	124,628	None	141,762	1.09	2.23	662	5-... ..
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	61	5-3-0-6	2,100– 2,500	4,500	C	146,353	61,350	226,199	.85	1.24	237	3-466-35
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	65	4-2-1-0	1,908– 1,908	3,300	A	128,468	None	135,597	1.40	1.06	318	4-659-34
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	26	3-1-0-0	1,200– 1,620	3,480	A	48,374	None	60,371	.34	.50	390	5-786-30
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	46	4 total	1,200– 1,800	2,460	C	81,689	1,718	90,320	.83	.97	130	4-638-31
Portland, Me.	70,810	119	11-5-0-0	1,551– 1,825	3,500	A	223,607	8,013	284,717	3.09	2.91	228	3-300-28
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	39	5-1-0-0	1,620– 1,800	2,700	A	73,796	None	83,178	2.61	.97	463	4-642-30
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	35	6-1-0-0	1,456– 1,708	2,205	A	62,167	None	71,779	3.57	2.25	761	5-1108-35
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	40	6-2-0-0	1,740– 2,190	3,000	C	90,165	None	117,769*	.62	.79	136	4-590-30
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	61	6-2-0-0	1,680– 1,800	2,580	..	91,412	None	121,758	.44	.60	75	6-1059-33
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	63	6-1-1-0	1,320– 1,320	2,000	M	86,108	None	91,960	.90	1.04	134	5-628-36
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	111	6-5-1-1	1,760– 2,100	3,600	M	243,189	None	274,303	1.32	2.05	536	3-... ..
Racine, Wis.	67,542	63	6-3-7-0	1,680– 1,920	3,600	B	126,577	99,316	259,923	.45	.44	135	4-782-33
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	53	6-1-0-0	1,380– 1,500	2,700	S	76,141	None	85,412	.79	1.17	126	4-526-31
Revere, Mass.	35,680	67	5-2-0-1	1,620– 1,890	2,520	M	124,649	None	137,880*	1.94	2.21	696	4-... ..
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	44	5-2-0-3	1,680– 1,680	2,400	M	76,598	28,508	108,772	.24	.77	28	4-678-32
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	119	9-2-0-0	1,560– 1,620	3,392	A	198,674	12,746	224,555	1.17	1.56	292	3-327-36
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	95	8-2-0-0	1,800– 1,980	3,500	B	204,955	None	232,974	.30	.55	72	4-491-36
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	33	6 total	1,560– 1,560	2,400	B	55,130	None	66,111	1.26	1.30	152	5-951-32
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	36	3-1-3-0	1,560– 1,780	2,800	*	62,939	None	72,494	4.67	1.72	969	4-711-28
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	189	9-3-5-4	2,040– 2,400	4,200	A	461,467	45,000	567,575	2.70†	2.26†	....	3-340-38
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	98	8-3-1-2	1,320– 1,680	3,000	A	164,418	None	199,305	.95	2.50	350	3-378-34
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	126	11-3-2-2	1,590– 1,590	2,940	M	207,500	67,000	....	1.20	1.69	220	4-500-33
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	50	5-1-1-0	1,260– 1,584	2,700	A	77,080	60,000	156,581	.77	1.17	232	4-531-31
Salem, Mass.	43,353	73	6-2-0-0	1,865– 2,008	2,700	M	131,111	None	144,839	1.72	2.27	434	2-... ..
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	32	9 total	1,588– 1,680	2,400	M	54,610	None	59,805	2.84	1.72	1,235	5-779-37
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	....	7-1-6-1	....	4,200	A	189,748	20,271	245,358	.65	1.03	2.42	5-588-37
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	36†	3-1-0-0	1,560– 1,680	2,775	C	64,298	None	81,981	.21	.27	118	5-851-37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	53	5-1-1-1	1,620– 1,860	3,000	B	97,294	None	127,788	.82	.65	237	4-565-37
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	36	4-0-0-0	1,980– 1,980	2,940	M	75,880	1,200	89,119	.06	.35	16	5-697-37
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	130	7-3-3-2	1,242– 1,458	3,000	C	187,416	None	220,851*	.46	.88	94	4-622-33
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	129	11-3-0-1	1,800– 2,150	4,300	A	297,700	None	337,000	1.41	1.91	580	3-497-27

TABLE XI.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Fire Department Employees	Number of Fire Companies E-L-H-O	Salary of Firemen Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures 1938			Fire Loss			Total Ins. Class, Fire Dept. Rating, Date
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1938	Average Per Capita 1934–1938	Per Bldg. Fire 1938	
30,000 to 100,000—continued												
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	57	3–2–0–0	$1,650–$1,740	$2,820 B	$102,066	$ 51,519	$176,602	$ .71	$ .91	$ 127	4–541–32
Shreveport, La.	76,655	127	10–3–0–0	1,380– 1,683	3,836 ..	228,891	None	....	1.91	1.63	546	3–531–35
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	95	6–3–3–0	1,560– 1,800	3,000 C	162,399	None	229,926	.88	1.07	206	4–486–33
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	48	4–1–2–1	1,440– 1,620	2,700 M	80,880	None	96,836	.95	.85	238	6–945–31
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	85	6 total	1,680– 1,680	3,000 S	151,325	None	182,110	.89	3.60	215	4–475–28
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	74	4–2–0–0	1,200– 1,620	2,700 M	121,576	42,655	167,683	.63	1.39	128	5–896–34
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	68	5–3–3–0	1,560– 1,800	3,300 A	129,450	None	158,457	1.98	1.11	335	5–732–29
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	68†	3–1–0–0	1,710– 2,090†	4,275† B	147,885	12,260	208,027	3.18	1.63	881	4–... ..
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	35	3–1–1–0	1,637– 1,848	2,280 M	66,194	None	78,725	.23	2.16	59	5–913–33
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	109	8–1–2–1	1,710– 2,040	3,600 A	216,011	10,353	252,016	1.30	3.08	334	4–535–35
Superior, Wis.	36,113	78	4–1–2–3	1,740– 1,920	3,180 M	129,508	42,762	210,402	1.69	2.00	193	3–300–29
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	56	5–1–2–3	1,643– 2,008	3,083 C	124,035*	None	135,590	1.24	1.82	171	4–... ..
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	116†	9–5–0–0	1,620– 1,620†	3,000† M	216,471	67,653	337,692	.94	1.23	153	3–578–35
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	84	6–2–0–0	1,500– 1,764	2,880 M	140,642	None	176,370	.51	1.30	99	4–559–37
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	145	11–3–0–0	1,500– 1,700	3,050 S	276,878	None	323,690	.70†	1.10†	881	3–417–30
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	35	5–1–0–0	1,620– 2,160	2,880 A	80,556	15,053	102,404	1.55	2.39	445	4–664–30
Union City, N. J.	58,659	....	6–3–0–1	....	3,500 S	288,707	43,438	384,981	.84	2.55	273	3–413–35
Waco, Tex.	52,848	88	7–6–7–0	1,500– 1,500	3,120 C	143,882	3,535	158,821	1.40	1.92	423	4–453–31
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	82	2–2–2–1	1,800– 2,100	3,100 M	115,529	3,590	128,427	2.08	1.95	574	4–... ..
Warren, Ohio	41,062	34	2–1–0–0	1,518– 2,100	3,000 M	67,432	None	84,302	.70	.90	187	4–649–28
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	199	10–3–1–1	1,916– 2,099	6,000 B	443,243	132,400	648,241	1.05	1.92	292	4–... ..
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	49	5–2–0–0	1,620– 1,740	2,760 M	83,107	None	91,170	2.25	1.32	477	3–465–29
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	46	2–2–0–0	2,200– 2,200	3,200 C	106,784	2,803	117,267	.96	1.14	995	3–... ..
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	48	4–1–0–0	1,584– 1,800	3,000 A	87,830	None	102,895	1.02	3.32	215	4–637–25
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	26	2–0–0–0	1,590– 2,100	2,970 M	54,500	3,432	63,200	.55	.62	128	6–1454–32
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	....	3–1–0–0	....	3,000 B	73,187	None	82,574	1.39	2.46	1,475	4–748–32
West New York, N. J.	37,107	73†	4–2–0–0	1,615– 2,250†	3,800† M	182,828	29,320	226,729	.40	1.10	153	3–414–35
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	85	8–3–0–3	1,650– 1,650	2,640 A	148,229	None	204,273	.25	.99	583	4–649–..
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	80	6–3–0–1	2,000– 2,750	5,000 S	221,239	15,000	264,049	.80	.95	490	2–309–33
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	48	5–1–1–0	1,080– 1,452	2,400 A	65,635	None	70,508	.62	2.17	195	5–850–38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	119	22 total	1,890– 1,890	3,500 S	227,957	7,500	249,057	.81	.64	405	4–554–28
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	57	7–1–0–0	1,680– 1,752	2,424 S	90,476	22,038	122,668	1.52	2.06	662	5–625–30
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	....	6–1–0–1	....	3,600 M	86,614	None	99,681	.65	3.04	76	6–1083–35
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	81	6–1–0–0	1,200– 1,680	3,000 ..	140,040	None	161,002	.34	.72	176	4–657–34
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	112	6–3–0–1	1,564– 1,825	4,000 B	211,115	36,000	276,999	2.93	2.31	934	....
York, Pa.	55,254	....	7–1–0–0	....	2,000 C	50,000	22,000	82,000	.50	1.44	163	5–851–35
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	34	6–1–3–0	1,440– 1,680	2,160 S	57,960	None	75,360	.92	1.10	190	6–901–33
Honolulu, T. H.	138,000	....	10–1–0–0	....	.... M	335,820	None	375,259	....	....	....	....
San Juan, Puerto Rico	115,000	....	4–2–2–0	....	.... A	20,963	None	22,754	....	....	....	....

Electric Rate Data*

AVERAGE typical bills for residential electric service of specified amounts show a steady decrease over the past 15 years on the basis of electric rate data gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission from communities of over 250 population. In cities of over 50,000 this decrease has amounted to 45 per cent for a monthly energy consumption of 250 kilowatt-hours, 35 per cent for 100 kilowatt-hours, and 27 per cent for 25 kilowatt-hours (see chart). The importance of the downward trend in electric rates to residential consumers lies in the opportunity afforded for the increased use of electric energy and in cash savings which the lower rates make possible. To many customers lower rates mean smaller monthly bills for electric service, but to the great majority the lower rates open the way for a more liberal use of electric energy without a proportional increase in the total cost of the service.



TREND IN AVERAGE TYPICAL BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 50,000

During the period between January 1, 1937, and January 1, 1938, reductions affecting one or more of the typical bills for residential customers were made in 85 cities of over 50,000 population, or 44.5 per cent of the cities in that population group. These reductions were made by 60 utilities or 40.3 per cent of the 149 utilities operating in these communities. Increases affecting one or more of the typical bills for residential service were made in New York City by four utilities. Another utility operating in New York City reported decreases in bills. In 106 cities or 55.5 per cent of the cities of over 50,000 population, there were no changes in bills during the year.

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* This summary article and Table XII are based on the Federal Power Commission's report *Typical Net Monthly Bills for Electric Service; Cities of 50,000 Population or More; January 1, 1938*, and its 1938 Rate Series—separate reports by states for communities of over 250 population. Each of these reports is available from the Commission at 10 cents a copy.

The range of the difference between the lowest and the highest bills has decreased considerably during the past three years, although the decreases did not continue through 1937. The maximum difference in bills for the consumptions shown is now 195 per cent compared with 363 per cent in 1935. These decreases were caused in every case by a reduction in the highest bills rather than increases in the lowest bills. During 1937, however, the decreases in the lowest bills were proportionately greater than the decreases in the highest bills, except for the larger consumptions. This resulted in increasing the spread between lowest and highest bills in a majority of cases. In 1937 the ratio of highest to lowest bills in cities from 50,000 to 100,000 was 1.22 for 25 kwh. consumption, 1.34 for 100 kwh., and 1.08 for 250 kwh. In cities of over 100,000 the ratio was 1.94 for 25 kwh., 1.95 for 100 kwh., and 1.89 for 250 kwh.

Residential bills for individual cities of over 30,000 population appear in Table XII. Data for typical bills were reported by the utilities on forms provided by the Federal Power Commission, and all changes made by the Commission were submitted to the reporting utility for approval. Copies of the reporting specifications may be obtained from the Commission. In presenting typical net monthly bills, many factors operate to cause differences in the level of rates, which should be considered before a comparison is made.[1]

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[1] See "The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics," page 417 of this Year Book.

TABLE XII

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1938

310 CITIES OVER 30,000

This table shows, as of January 1, 1938, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown.

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Over 500,000			
Baltimore, Md.	$1.13	$3.90	$8.20
Boston, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
	1.55	5.30	9.80
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31
Chicago, Ill.	1.34	3.65	6.65
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25
P	.85	2.80	5.55
Detroit, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Los Angeles, Calif. P	$1.10	$2.97	$5.10
	1.00	2.97	5.10
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.41	3.48	6.35
New York, N. Y.[1]	1.66	4.72	8.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.40	3.76	6.76
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	4.00	7.50
St. Louis, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
	1.07	2.85	5.70
San Francisco, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89
200,000 to 500,000			
Akron, Ohio S	1.18	3.68	6.93
O	1.18	3.05	5.80
Atlanta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Birmingham, Ala. S	1.25	3.75	7.30
O	1.00	3.20	6.95
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Columbus, Ohio	1.25	4.50	8.50
P	1.00	3.80	8.30
Dallas, Tex.	1.19	4.30	8.10
Dayton, Ohio	1.25	4.25	8.00
Denver, Colo.	1.50	4.80	9.30
Houston, Tex.	1.20	3.83	7.08
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.38	4.40	8.15
Jersey City, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Kansas City, Mo.	1.63	4.00	7.75
Louisville, Ky.	1.10	3.60	7.10
Memphis, Tenn.	1.38	4.25	8.75
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65
Newark, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
New Orleans, La.	1.88	5.50	10.25
Oakland, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89
Omaha, Neb.	1.19	3.88	7.78
Portland, Ore.	1.25	3.37	6.07
Providence, R. I.	1.76	5.50	9.50
Rochester, N. Y.	1.59	4.56	7.81
St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00
San Antonio, Tex.	1.25	3.64	6.26
Seattle, Wash. P	1.25	3.20	6.10
	1.25	3.20	6.08
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.40	3.89	7.89
Toledo, Ohio	1.40	3.90	6.90
Washington, D. C.	.98	3.10	5.65

TABLE XII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
100,000 to 200,000			
Albany, N. Y.	$1.34	$3.98	$7.53
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	4.86	8.70
Cambridge, Mass.	1.25	3.40	7.15
Camden, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Chattanooga, Tenn. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Des Moines, Iowa	1.12	3.73	6.75
Duluth, Minn.	1.38	4.01	7.01
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
El Paso, Tex.	1.63	4.78	7.78
Erie, Pa. S	1.69	5.29	9.20
O	1.45	4.45	
Evansville, Ind.	1.38	4.20	6.95
Fall River, Mass.	1.58	4.98	9.12
Flint, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	1.00	3.80	6.20
	1.00	3.80	6.20
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.25	4.50	8.30
Gary, Ind.	1.63	4.00	7.75
Grand Rapids, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.75	4.95	7.95
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95
Knoxville, Tenn.	1.45	3.95	6.58
Long Beach, Calif.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Lowell, Mass.	1.90	5.03	9.53
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.78	9.03
Miami, Fla.	2.00	5.40	9.25
Nashville, Tenn. S	$1.45	$3.95	$6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46
New Haven, Conn.	1.31	4.86	8.70
Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.60	4.23	8.23
Paterson, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.34	6.09
Reading, Pa.	1.69	4.81	8.06
Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63
Salt Lake City, Utah S	1.60	4.82	7.70
O	1.60	3.75	7.00
San Diego, Calif.	1.39	3.59	6.15
Scranton, Pa.	1.25	4.25	8.00
Somerville, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
South Bend, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Spokane, Wash.	1.35	3.75	7.15
Springfield, Mass.	1.38	4.08	7.83
Tacoma, Wash. P	1.13	2.12	3.62
Tampa, Fla.	2.50	6.25	10.00
Trenton, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Tulsa, Okla.	1.50	4.65	8.30
	1.50	4.65	8.90
Utica, N. Y.	1.73	4.43	8.43
Wichita, Kan.	1.48	4.23	7.98
Wilmington, Del.	1.55	4.70	8.70
Worcester, Mass.	1.25	3.90	7.65
Yonkers, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Youngstown, Ohio S	1.18	3.68	6.93
O	1.18	3.05	5.80
30,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif. P	1.30	3.09	5.89
Allentown, Pa.	1.91	5.28	8.55
Alton, Ill.	1.42	3.44	6.53
Altoona, Pa.	2.09	5.84	7.89
Amarillo, Tex.	1.38	4.40	7.40
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.50	4.26	7.81
Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	6.75
Arlington, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Asheville, N. C.	1.25	4.00	7.00
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.88	5.40	9.90
Auburn, N. Y.	1.75	4.90	8.90
Augusta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Aurora, Ill.	1.75	4.55	7.85
Austin, Tex. P	1.88	4.40	7.40
Baton Rouge, La.	1.75	5.50	8.20
Battle Creek, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
Bay City, Mich. P	1.12	3.37	6.75
	1.12	3.37	6.75
Bayonne, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Beaumont, Tex.	1.75	4.80	7.80
Bellingham, Wash.	1.25	3.80	7.10
Berkeley, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89
Berwyn, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
Bethlehem, Pa.	1.91	5.28	8.55
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.65	4.50	7.50
Bloomfield, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Bloomington, Ill.	1.24	3.88	7.02
P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Brockton, Mass.	1.72	4.35	8.63
Brookline, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Butte, Mont.	1.55	4.43	7.93
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.50	4.78	8.53
Charleston, S. C. S	1.60	5.35	8.85
O	1.50	4.19	6.82
Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Charlotte, N. C.	1.55	3.75	7.50
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Chester, Pa.	1.50	4.35	7.35

TABLE XII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
30,000 to 100,000—continued			
Chicopee, Mass. P	$1.30	$3.18	$6.18
Cicero, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1.00	3.25	7.25
Clifton, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.23	3.46	6.26
Columbia, S. C.	1.59	4.34	7.59
Columbus, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.19	3.88	7.78
Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Cranston, R. I.	1.76	5.50	9.50
Cumberland, Md.	1.50	4.49	8.05
Danville, Ill.	1.40	4.19	7.02
Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.25	6.75
Dearborn, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Decatur, Ill.	1.24	3.88	7.02
Dubuque, Iowa	1.75	5.00	9.15
Durham, N. C.	1.65	4.65	8.90
East Chicago, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25
P	.85	2.80	5.55
Easton, Pa.	1.69	4.81	8.06
East Orange, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Elgin, Ill.	1.75	4.55	7.85
Elkhart, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Elmira, N. Y.	1.55	4.16	6.91
Evanston, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
Everett, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Everett, Wash.	1.25	3.80	7.10
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.12	5.23	9.73
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.90	4.30	8.30
Fresno, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Galveston, Tex.	1.20	3.83	7.08
Glendale, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.23
Green Bay, Wis.	1.82	4.55	7.75
Greensboro, N. C.	1.55	3.75	7.50
Hagerstown, Md. P	1.45	3.70	8.20
	1.45	3.70	8.20
Hamilton, Ohio P	.94	3.13	6.13
	1.00	3.12	6.12
Hammond, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.64	4.83	8.55
Haverhill, Mass.	2.07	5.63	10.26
Hazleton, Pa.	1.91	4.64	8.55
Highland Park, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
High Point, N. C. P	2.10	4.35	8.85
Hoboken, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	8.00
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Irvington, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Jackson, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
Jackson, Miss.	1.90	5.40	8.40
Jamestown, N. Y. P	$ .80	$2.55	$4.80
Johnstown, Pa.	2.07	4.50	8.00
Joliet, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
Joplin, Mo.	1.84	4.59	8.84
Kalamazoo, Mich. S	1.50	3.44	6.44
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
P	1.00	3.00	5.75
Kearny, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Kenosha, Wis.	1.54	3.98	6.85
Kokomo, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
La Crosse, Wis.	1.83	4.27	7.47
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25
Lancaster, Pa.	1.91	5.28	8.55
Lansing, Mich. P	1.25	3.25	6.00
Laredo, Tex.	2.06	5.11	8.75
Lawrence, Mass.	1.62	5.28	9.53
Lewiston, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky.	1.60	4.40	8.40
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lincoln, Neb.	1.43	3.71	6.56
P	1.43	3.71	6.56
Little Rock, Ark.	1.75	5.00	8.50
Lorain, Ohio	1.85	4.30	8.30
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	4.00	7.50
Macon, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	5.10
Malden, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Mansfield, Ohio	1.85	4.30	8.30
Marion, Ohio	1.50	4.00	8.25
Medford, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Meriden, Conn.	2.08	4.70	8.40
Meridian, Miss.	1.72	4.62	7.24
Mobile, Ala. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Moline, Ill.	1.38	3.63	6.63
Montclair, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Montgomery, Ala. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Muncie, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Muskegon, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla.	1.70	4.37	8.37
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Newark, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
New Britain, Conn.	2.08	4.70	8.40
New Brunswick, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	8.40
New Castle, Pa. S	1.38	4.55	7.75
O	1.20	3.83	7.08
Newport News, Va.	1.78	5.32	9.42
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75

TABLE XII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
30,000 to 100,000—continued			
Newton, Mass.	$1.55	$5.10	$9.60
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31
Norristown, Pa.	1.50	4.35	7.35
Norwalk, Conn.[2]	2.08	4.70	8.40
P	1.13	4.18	8.24
P	1.25	3.50	7.50
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75
Oak Park, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
Ogden, Utah S	1.60	4.82	7.70
O	1.60	3.75	7.00
Orange, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.82	4.55	7.75
Paducah, Ky.	1.60	4.40	8.40
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.55
Passaic, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Pawtucket, R. I.	2.01	5.22	9.27
Pensacola, Fla. S	2.13	5.28	9.28
O	1.72	4.62	7.24
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.66	4.78	8.84
Pittsfield, Mass.	2.13	5.08	9.33
Plainfield, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Pontiac, Mich.	1.35	3.37	6.75
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.75	4.80	7.80
Port Huron, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Portland, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	8.40
Pueblo, Colo.	1.75	4.30	8.25
Quincy, Ill.	1.78	4.53	8.50
Quincy, Mass.	1.40	4.10	8.90
Racine, Wis.	1.54	3.85	6.73
Raleigh, N. C.	1.25	4.00	7.00
Revere, Mass.	1.85	4.78	9.40
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Rockford, Ill.	1.44	3.51	6.26
Rock Island, Ill.	1.38	3.63	6.63
Rome, N. Y.	1.79	4.49	8.49
Sacramento, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Saginaw, Mich. S	1.26	3.57	6.00
O	1.20	3.20	5.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.60	4.05	8.30
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2.35	6.10	10.10
Salem, Mass.	1.60	4.10	8.60
San Bernardino, Calif.	1.33	4.40	7.08
San Jose, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Santa Ana, Calif.	$1.33	$4.40	$7.08
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1.33	4.40	7.08
Santa Monica, Calif.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Savannah, Ga.	1.63	4.57	7.97
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.34	3.98	7.53
Sheboygan, Wis.	1.83	4.55	7.75
Shreveport, La.	1.63	4.38	8.75
Sioux City, Iowa	1.25	4.40	8.40
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.35	3.72	6.87
Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
	1.25	3.02	5.22
Springfield, Mo.	1.55	3.90	7.65
Springfield, Ohio S	1.50	4.70	8.95
O	1.25	4.35	7.98
Stamford, Conn. S	2.00	5.13	9.55
O		4.43	8.26
Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Stockton, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Superior, Wis. S	1.69	4.32	8.22
O		4.12	7.62
Taunton, Mass. P	1.25	4.25	7.25
Terre Haute, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Topeka, Kan.	1.25	3.50	4.87
Troy, N. Y.	1.34	3.98	7.53
Tucson, Ariz.	1.60	4.60	9.10
Union City, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Waco, Tex.	2.00	5.25	8.60
Waltham, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Warren, Ohio	2.00	4.85	9.35
Waterbury, Conn.	2.08	4.70	8.40
Waterloo, Iowa	1.44	4.70	8.70
Watertown, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Watertown, N. Y.	1.55	4.10	8.10
Waukegan, Ill.	1.70	4.68	7.68
West Allis, Wis.	1.41	3.48	6.35
West New York, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
White Plains, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.85	5.40	9.40
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.91	5.28	8.55
Williamsport, Pa.	1.91	5.28	8.55
Wilmington, N. C.	2.00	5.30	9.05
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.55	3.75	7.50
Woonsocket, R. I.	2.01	5.22	9.27
York, Pa.	1.68	4.39	7.99
Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60

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[1] These rates are charged by four utility companies serving Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and part of Queens. Two other companies charge higher rates in Richmond and the remainder of Queens.

[2] A privately owned and two publicly owned utility companies operate, without competition, in different districts of this city.

Relief in Urban Areas*

STATISTICS showing the amount of relief extended to cases in 116 urban areas in the United States are available for a ten-year period beginning with the year 1929. The 116 areas represented consist of cities, or counties containing cities, with populations of 50,000 or more. These areas comprise 66 per cent of the urban population of the United States, according to the 1930 census, and therefore give a substantially accurate picture of relief developments in large urban areas.

The data reported cover the amount of obligations incurred for general relief from both public and private funds, aid to veterans granted on the basis of need, aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind, and earnings of workers employed on projects operated by the Civil Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on the work programs other than those operated by the CWA and the WPA.

The term relief includes both work relief and direct relief. Relief may be granted in the form of cash, goods, except those produced on WPA and Emergency Relief production projects, or orders for commodities or services. To a limited extent the figures include the cost of hospitalization. They do not include cost of burials, value of surplus commodities, cost of transient or overnight care in shelters, cost of certification to special programs, sponsors' contributions to WPA projects, and administrative expense.

Figure 1 which traces the growth of relief expenditures for public and private relief for the years from 1929 through 1938, shows the extraordinary growth of relief cost in this period, and gives some indication of the fundamental changes which have occurred in the machinery for distributing relief.

In 1929 relief was largely financed through public funds and was not even then, as was so commonly believed, primarily the concern of private philanthropy. Public relief represented three-fourths of the total relief bill in the 116 urban areas and private relief only about one-fourth. Roughly two-fifths of the bill was for aid to special groups of unemployables—the aged, dependent children, and the blind.

In the winters of 1930-31 and 1931-32 the sharp rise in the need of relief was met in part through private money-raising campaigns in the big cities and in part by state and municipal bond issues. In 1932 loans from federal funds were made available for relief purposes through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. During 1931 and 1932 private funds accounted for 29 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, of the outlay in urban areas. Subsequently aid from private funds decreased in importance and in each of the last five years of the decade ending with 1938 accounted for less than 2 per cent of the expenditures for relief.

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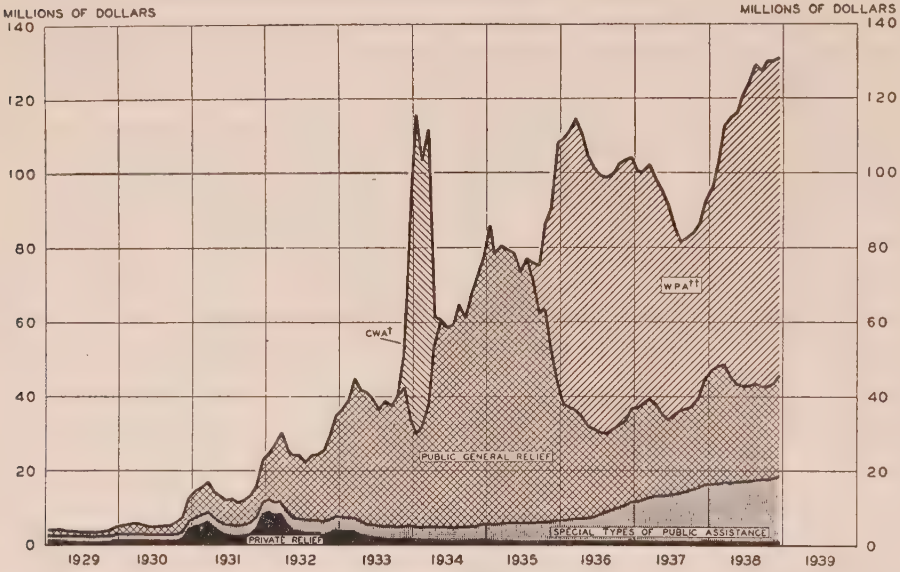
* Prepared by Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.



† Earnings of all persons employed under the CWA program, including the administrative staff.
†† Earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within the areas.

Fig. 1.—Public and Private Assistance and Earnings on CWA and WPA Projects in 116 Urban Areas, January, 1929—December, 1938.

In 1933 a federal relief program was established by the Congress and through a grant-in-aid system funds for aid to the needy were made available to the cities through state administrations. At the end of 1933 the Civil Works Administration was established to carry on a gigantic work program. About half the employees on this program were drawn from the relief rolls and half from the general unemployed without reference to need. The amount expended for direct and work relief in the urban areas in 1933 was more than double that of the previous year.

Early in 1934 the CWA program was terminated and workers able to establish need were absorbed into the ERA programs which continued to extend direct and work relief.

Relief expenditures in the cities continued to rise in 1935. In this year the works program was inaugurated to provide work for employables from federal funds and by the end of the year the care of unemployables was turned back to states and localities. Two-thirds of the expenditures for relief in the cities were from federal funds in the form of earnings to workers on projects of the WPA.

In 1936 the public assistance program of the Social Security Act got under way. In this year and subsequently in the majority of states existing public assistance programs providing aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind were brought under the federal Act and new state legislation was enacted providing for these three types of assistance. By 1937 over 14 per cent of total relief expenditures were for these specified types of assistance. The middle of 1937 showed a substantial decline in expenditures for direct and work relief followed by a rapid rise during the last months of the year.

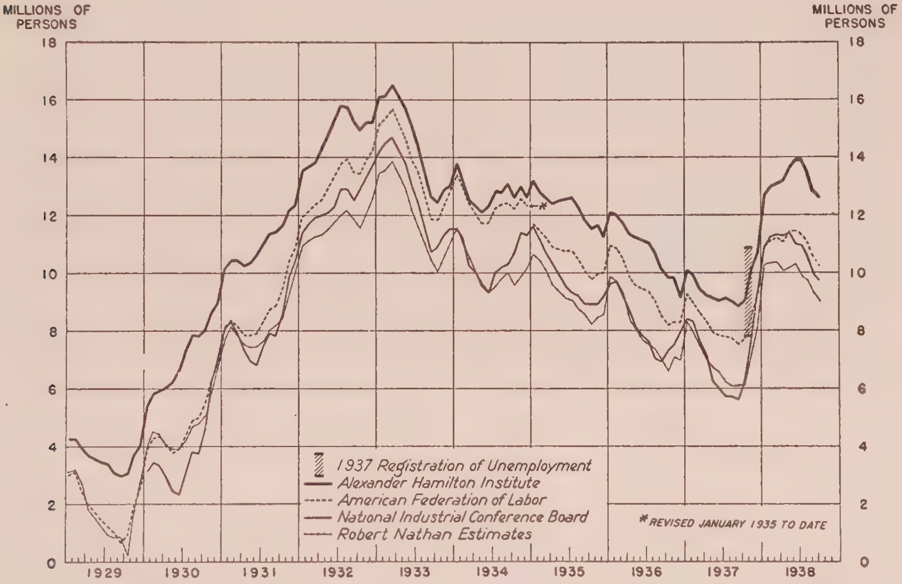


Fig. 2.—Estimates of Unemployment, January, 1929—October, 1938.

In 1938 the volume of relief expenditures reached both the high point of the decade and the high point of all time. A total of $1,432,307,000 was expended for relief in the 116 urban areas. Earnings of workers on WPA projects accounted for 63 per cent, aid for the special groups of the aged, dependent children, and the blind for 14 per cent, and general relief for 23 per cent of this amount. Earnings of WPA workers and a substantial proportion of the expenditures for the special types of assistance were provided from federal funds. State and local funds contributed the major portion of the amount expended for the special types of assistance. General relief was financed entirely from state and local funds.

Table XIII shows the amount expended from public and private funds and the amount per inhabitant for specified types of aid in 1938 in each of the areas included in the series. As might be expected the amounts vary greatly from area to area and from state to state. Numerous factors should be taken into consideration in any comparison of figures of these areas. The financial ability of states and localities to provide funds for general relief and for participation in the programs under the Social Security Act varies greatly. Communities differ with respect to standards of relief, cost of living, and general economic conditions. The figures do not indicate the adequacy of relief in any given area, but do show the proportionate amounts expended for various types of assistance in specified urban areas. Since these areas relate to a sufficiently large proportion of the urban population they may be taken as indicative of the relief situation in urban communities in the United States.

Figure 2, which shows trends of unemployment from January, 1929, to October, 1938, on the basis of four estimates, will be of interest when studied in connection with relief trends for the same period. Though the bulk of the relief expenditures during the past ten years have been necessitated by widespread unemployment, the relation between relief and unemployment trends has not been very close. The most important factors involved in this discrepancy have already been discussed at length—the important changes in the type of relief program and in the amount of federal funds available during this period. In addition, private savings create a buffer, causing welfare expenditures to lag somewhat behind unemployment trends.

Footnotes for Table XIII on Relief in Urban Areas

[1] Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on the basis of need.

[2] Includes data for states administering plans under the Social Security Act and for states not participating under the act.

[3] Figures from the WPA Division of Statistics represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within the areas and cover all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

[4] Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

[5] Less than 1 cent.

[6] Figures relate to county.

[7] Figures not shown since earnings on WPA projects are not available for same areas as those covered by the other forms of aid.

[8] Figures relate to city.

[9] Figures relate to Baltimore County as well as to the City of Baltimore.

[10] Less than $1,000.

[11] Reports incomplete.

TABLE XIII

EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN 116 URBAN AREAS IN 1938

This table shows the amount expended from federal, state, and local funds (excluding administrative expense) and the amount per inhabitant (population from 1930 census) for public and private assistance and for earnings of persons employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration. These data have been prepared by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, and are corrected to February 17, 1939. The 116 areas represented consist of cities (indicated by "C" in first column) or counties containing cities (indicated by "Co" in first column) with populations of 50,000 or more. The areas in the case of the two Louisiana cities are parishes. Footnotes appear on page 462.

State and City	Amount (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant				
	From Public Funds					From Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief[1]	Special Types of Public Assistance[2]	WPA Earnings[3]	From Private Funds[4]	Total	General Relief[1]	Special Types of Public Assistance[2]	WPA Earnings[3]	From Private Funds[4]
ALABAMA										
Birmingham......Co	$6,902	$82	$583	$6,237	$1	$16.00	$.19	$1.35	$14.46	(5)
Mobile...........Co	1,686	12	134	1,539	5	14.24	.11	1.13	13.00	$.04
CALIFORNIA										
Los Angeles.......Co	63,399	16,964	21,481	24,954	339	28.71	7.68	9.73	11.30	.15
Oakland..........Co	16,881	3,104	3,396	10,381	42	35.55	6.54	7.15	21.86	.09
Sacramento.......Co	3,352	664	1,420	1,268	20	23.61	4.68	10.00	8.93	.14
San Diego........Co	8,141	1,461	2,654	4,025	10	38.83	6.97	12.66	19.20	.05
San Francisco.....Co	22,254	4,246	4,124	13,884	220	35.08	6.69	6.50	21.89	.35
COLORADO										
Denver...........Co	8,740	778	3,958	4,004	34	30.36	2.70	13.75	13.91	.12
CONNECTICUT:										
Bridgeport.........C	(7)	662	396	[6] 5,078	36	(7)	4.51	2.70	[6] 13.13	.24
Hartford..........C	3,532	744	629	2,159	195	21.53	4.54	3.83	13.16	1.19
New Britain.......C	1,390	232	162	996	4	20.40	3.40	2.38	14.62	.06
New Haven........C	(7)	794	632	[6] 6,500	60	(7)	4.88	3.88	[6] 14.03	.37
DELAWARE										
Wilmington.......Co	2,273	405	315	1,553	57	14.12	2.51	1.96	9.65	.35
DIST. OF COLUMBIA										
Washington........C	8,929	614	1,685	6,630	192	18.34	1.26	3.46	13.62	.39
FLORIDA										
Jacksonville.......Co	3,910	78	585	3,246	12	25.14	.51	3.76	20.87	.08
Miami...........Co	1,665	69	551	1,045	52	11.64	.48	3.85	7.31	.37
GEORGIA										
Atlanta..........Co	7,847	298	605	6,944	55	23.41	.89	1.81	20.71	.16
ILLINOIS										
Chicago..........Co	120,010	33,322	12,692	[8] 73,996	1,121	33.68	8.37	3.19	[8] 21.92	.28
Springfield........Co	2,744	678	445	1,621	32	24.56	6.07	3.98	14.51	.29
INDIANA										
Evansville........Co	4,377	414	506	3,457	7	38.62	3.65	4.46	30.51	.06
Fort Wayne.......Co	3,336	240	527	2,569	27	22.74	1.64	3.59	17.51	.18
Indianapolis......Co	13,646	1,649	1,918	10,079	101	32.29	3.90	4.54	23.85	.24
South Bend.......Co	4,495	610	464	3,421	8	28.08	3.81	2.90	21.37	.05
Terre Haute......Co	4,751	221	538	3,992	9	48.06	2.23	5.45	40.38	.09
IOWA										
Des Moines.......Co	6,631	710	1,017	4,904	14	38.37	4.11	5.89	28.37	.08
Sioux City........Co	2,615	703	425	1,487	13	25.72	6.91	4.18	14.63	.12
KANSAS										
Kansas City......Co	3,919	360	382	3,177	2	27.76	2.55	2.71	22.50	.01
Topeka..........Co	1,610	155	280	1,175	6	18.90	1.82	3.29	13.79	.07
Wichita..........Co	2,541	470	497	1,574	12	18.64	3.45	3.64	11.55	.09

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN URBAN AREAS IN 1938—Continued

State and City	Amount (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant				
	From Public Funds					From Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief [1]	Special Types of Public Assistance [2]	WPA Earnings [3]	From Private Funds [4]	Total	General Relief [1]	Special Types of Public Assistance [2]	WPA Earnings [3]	From Private Funds [4]
KENTUCKY										
Louisville.........Co	$ 4,050	$ [8] 243	$ 381	$ 3,426	$ [8] 97	$11.50	$ [8] .79	$ 1.07	$ 9.64	$[8] .31
LOUISIANA										
New Orleans........	12,932	538	1,372	11,022	115	28.19	1.17	2.99	24.03	.25
Shreveport..........	395	78	213	104	4	3.17	.63	1.71	.83	.04
MAINE										
Portland..........C	(7)	324	211	[6] 1,194	18	(7)	4.58	2.98	[6] 8.87	.26
MARYLAND										
Baltimore.........C	9,805	2,167	3,776	[9] 3,862	207	11.54	2.69	4.69	[9] 4.16	.26
MASSACHUSETTS										
Boston............C	33,096	5,989	6,319	20,788	959	42.37	7.67	8.09	26.61	1.23
Brockton..........C	2,846	438	696	1,712	49	44.62	6.86	10.92	26.84	.76
Cambridge........C	3,470	875	613	1,982	43	30.54	7.70	5.40	17.44	.38
Fall River.........C	4,187	673	755	2,759	2	36.33	5.84	6.55	23.94	.01
Lawrence..........C	2,544	524	520	1,500	16	29.91	6.17	6.11	17.63	.19
Lowell............C	4,753	949	868	2,936	29	47.42	9.47	8.66	29.29	.29
Lynn..............C	3,661	552	912	2,197	38	35.77	5.39	8.91	21.47	.37
Malden............C	1,663	493	375	795	(10)	28.66	8.50	6.46	13.70	.01
New Bedford......C	3,818	845	934	2,039	19	33.91	7.50	8.30	18.11	.16
Newton...........C	1,181	402	270	509	25	18.09	6.15	4.14	7.80	.38
Springfield.........C	4,661	1,408	956	2,297	55	31.10	9.39	6.38	15.33	.36
Worcester.........C	5,722	2,293	1,107	2,322	52	29.30	11.74	5.67	11.89	.27
MICHIGAN										
Detroit...........Co	69,986	15,110	7,221	47,655	172	37.05	8.00	3.82	25.23	.09
Flint.............Co	8,284	1,928	879	5,477	4	39.14	9.11	4.15	25.88	.02
Grand Rapids.....Co	8,542	764	1,577	6,201	19	35.52	3.18	6.56	25.78	.08
Pontiac..........Co	6,416	1,445	867	4,104	3	30.37	6.84	4.10	19.43	.02
Saginaw..........Co	2,977	482	515	1,980	10	24.66	3.99	4.27	16.40	.08
MINNESOTA										
Duluth...........Co	9,230	1,592	1,571	6,067	59	45.12	7.78	7.68	29.66	.29
Minneapolis......Co	21,000	5,245	3,741	12,014	122	40.56	10.13	7.23	23.20	.24
St. Paul..........Co	11,879	2,815	1,498	7,566	72	41.43	9.82	5.22	26.39	.25
MISSOURI										
Kansas City......Co	10,719	[8] 810	1,847	8,062	[8] 149	23.10	[8] 2.03	3.93	17.14	[8] .37
St. Louis.......C, Co	26,121	1,714	2,787	21,620	288	25.27	1.66	2.69	20.92	.28
NEBRASKA										
Omaha...........Co	8,043	85	1,188	6,770	118	34.52	.36	5.10	29.06	.51
NEW JERSEY										
Jersey City........C	(7)	2,404	533	[6] 10,242	9	(7)	7.59	1.68	[6] 14.83	.03
Newark...........C	(7)	5,942	1,335	[6] 14,198	45	(7)	13.43	3.02	[6] 17.03	.10
Trenton...........C	(7)	939	323	[6] 3,389	29	(7)	7.61	2.62	[6] 18.11	.23
NEW YORK										
Albany............C	(7)	487	198	[6] 2,142	28	(7)	3.82	1.56	10.11	.22
Buffalo...........Co	20,090	10,100	1,924	8,066	202	26.35	13.25	2.52	10.58	.26
New Rochelle......C	1,288	780	207	301	1	23.85	14.45	3.83	5.57	.03
New York.........C	267,473	86,693	28,372	152,408	2,287	38.59	12.51	4.09	21.99	.33
Niagara Falls......C	(7)	655	145	[6] 735	8	(7)	8.68	1.92	[6] 4.92	.11
Rochester.........C	(7)	4,309	1,636	[6] 4,115	44	(7)	13.13	4.99	[6] 9.71	.14
Syracuse..........C	(7)	3,522	680	[6] 3,149	50	(7)	16.83	3.25	[6] 10.80	.24
Utica.............C	(7)	756	436	[6] 1,483	32	(7)	7.43	4.28	[6] 7.46	.31
Yonkers...........C	3,983	1,252	473	2,258	26	29.59	9.30	3.52	16.77	.19
NORTH CAROLINA										
Asheville.........Co	1,556	38	213	1,305	...	15.88	.39	2.17	13.32	...
Charlotte.........Co	988	68	205	715	7	7.72	.53	1.10	5.59	.06
Greensboro.......Co	1,011	20	284	707	(11)	7.60	.15	2.14	5.32	(5)
Winston-Salem....Co	1,174	56	195	923	63	10.51	.50	1.75	8.26	.57

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN URBAN AREAS IN 1938—Continued

State and City	Amount (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant				
	From Public Funds					From Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief[1]	Special Types of Public Assistance[2]	WPA Earnings[3]	From Private Funds[4]	Total	General Relief[1]	Special Types of Public Assistance[2]	WPA Earnings[3]	From Private Funds
OHIO										
Akron. . . . . .Co	$14,745	$ 819	$1,175	$12,751	$ 32	$42.85	$2.38	$3.42	$37.05	$.09
Canton. . . . . .Co	6,750	866	1,061	4,823	2	30.43	3.90	4.78	21.75	.01
Cincinnati. . . . . . . .Co	16,751	3,272	2,655	10,824	206	28.42	5.55	4.50	18.37	.35
Cleveland. . . . . . . .Co	59,238	6,241	3,602	49,395	460	49.30	5.19	3.00	41.11	.38
Columbus. . . . . . . .Co	11,191	1,323	2,056	7,813	26	31.00	3.66	5.70	21.64	.07
Dayton. . . . . .Co	8,481	1,322	1,436	5,722	13	31.01	4.84	5.25	20.92	.05
Springfield. . . . . . .Co	2,584	411	721	1,452	. . .	28.42	4.52	7.93	15.97	. . .
Toledo. . . . . .Co	18,332	2,116	1,639	14,577	8	52.72	6.09	4.71	41.92	.02
Youngstown. . . . . .Co	8,040	786	838	6,416	5	34.05	3.33	3.55	27.17	.02
OKLAHOMA										
Tulsa. . . . . .Co	2,887	109	1,081	1,697	82	15.39	.58	5.76	9.05	.44
OREGON										
Portland. . . . . .Co	8,342	1,352	1,992	4,998	28	24.66	3.99	5.89	14.78	.08
PENNSYLVANIA										
Allentown. . . . . . . .Co	4,130	585	523	3,022	11	23.88	3.38	3.02	17.48	.06
Altoona. . . . . .Co	4,602	955	619	3,028	2	32.91	6.83	4.43	21.65	.01
Bethlehem. . . . . . . .Co	4,147	569	508	3,070	12	24.50	3.36	3.00	18.14	.06
Chester. . . . . .Co	4,218	719	637	2,862	23	15.05	2.57	2.27	10.21	.08
Erie. . . . . .Co	5,348	897	857	3,594	(10)	30.51	5.12	4.89	20.50	(5)
Johnstown. . . . . . . .Co	6,224	1,306	785	4,133	4	30.64	6.43	3.86	20.35	.02
Philadelphia. . . . . .Co	54,130	29,150	6,239	18,741	570	27.75	14.94	3.20	9.61	.29
Pittsburgh. . . . . . . .Co	48,836	14,652	4,675	29,509	290	35.53	10.66	3.40	21.47	.21
Reading. . . . . .Co	5,484	1,051	781	3,652	15	23.66	4.53	3.37	15.76	.07
Scranton. . . . . .Co	14,684	1,905	1,085	11,694	41	47.31	6.14	3.49	37.68	.13
Wilkes-Barre. . . . . .Co	19,945	3,642	1,371	14,932	21	44.81	8.18	3.08	33.55	.05
RHODE ISLAND										
Providence. C	(7)	1,498	832	[6]8,976	73	(7)	5.92	3.29	[6]16.62	.29
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Charleston. . . . . . . .Co	1,904	38	207	1,659	6	18.84	.37	2.05	16.42	.06
TENNESSEE										
Knoxville. . . . . . . .Co	1,799	56	385	1,358	6	11.54	.36	2.47	8.71	.04
Memphis. . . . . .Co	2,798	24	737	2,037	49	9.13	.08	2.40	6.65	.16
Nashville. . . . . .Co	2,111	37	496	1,578	16	9.47	.17	2.22	7.08	.07
TEXAS										
Dallas. . . . . .Co	3,963	253	1,061	2,649	52	12.17	.78	3.26	8.13	.16
El Paso. . . . . .Co	866	1	135	730	5	6.59	.01	1.03	5.55	.04
Fort Worth. . . . . . .Co	3,695	200	772	2,723	4	18.70	1.01	3.91	13.78	.02
Houston. . . . . .Co	3,612	324	849	2,439	31	10.05	.90	2.36	6.79	.09
San Antonio. . . . . .Co	3,121	. . . .	732	2,389	42	10.67	. . . .	2.50	8.17	.14
UTAH										
Salt Lake City. . . .Co	4,809	475	1,520	2,814	(11)	24.78	2.45	7.83	14.50	(11)
VIRGINIA										
Norfolk. C	898	56	5	837	10	6.93	.44	.04	6.45	.08
Richmond. C	1,634	341	35	1,258	73	8.93	1.86	.19	6.88	.40
Roanoke. C	393	39	6	348	. . .	5.67	.56	.08	5.03	. . .
WASHINGTON										
Seattle. . . . . .Co	14,061	1,942	3,356	8,763	72	30.34	4.19	7.24	18.91	.16
Tacoma. . . . . .Co	6,676	631	1,388	4,657	. . .	40.75	3.85	8.47	28.43	. . .
WEST VIRGINIA										
Huntington. . . . . .Co	2,480	138	196	2,146	10	27.32	1.52	2.16	23.64	.10
WISCONSIN										
Kenosha. . . . . .Co	3,183	451	417	2,315	4	50.30	7.13	6.59	36.58	.06
Madison. . . . . .Co	3,119	296	685	2,138	4	27.66	2.62	6.07	18.97	.03
Milwaukee. . . . . . . .Co	27,596	4,837	3,071	19,688	167	38.05	6.67	4.23	27.15	.23
Racine. . . . . .Co	2,602	470	474	1,658	13	28.84	5.21	5.25	18.38	.15

See page 462 for footnotes.

Public Health, Library, and Recreation Statistics

This section briefly summarizes the most recent statistics available on the services, accomplishments, or activities of cities in three fields.

HEALTH: MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES, 1938*

The number of deaths in 88 major cities during 1938 was 424,189, or 5.6 per cent under the 1937 figure of 449,555, according to preliminary reports of the United States Bureau of the Census. The infant death rate in these cities was also lower in 1938 than in 1937, the provisional rate for 1938 being 43 per 1,000 live births as compared with 47 per 1,000 live births in 1937. The weekly death totals reported in these cities from January to July, inclusive, were consistently lower in 1938 than the average totals for the preceding three years. During the remainder of the year, however, the 1938 weekly totals closely approximated the averages of the preceding three years. The more favorable mortality record of 1938 as compared with the average of the preceding three years is stated to be due, probably, to the smaller number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia during the winter and to the less extreme heat conditions during the summer. The 27,147 infant deaths reported for 1938 represent a decrease of 1,598 or of 5.6 per cent from the 28,745 reported for 1937 (see Table 1).

Ultimately, the success of health administration must be determined by its effect upon disease and mortality rates. In the comparison of death rates for different cities, however, certain considerations must not be overlooked. Mortality rates are influenced by many factors: the economic, industrial, cultural, and educational status and the nativity stock of the inhabitants; the age distribution of the population; the geographical location, and climatic environment; as well as the actual community measures that are carried out to conserve health. The effect of these factors must be evaluated before valid comparisons can be made. The figures given in this annual summary are compiled from weekly telegraphic reports received by the Bureau of the Census from health departments of 88 cities. In most cases the provisional figures collected in this way agree closely with final figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census from transcripts of death certificates. Infant mortality figures given in Table 1 are tabulated on the basis of place of death, not place of residence. Deaths tabulated for any city, therefore, include many decedents not residents of that city, and exclude deaths of residents of the city occurring elsewhere.

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* This summary is adapted from United States Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports,* January 20, 1939, pp. 80-83.

TABLE 1

INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR 88 CITIES: 1937 AND 1938 *

Cities in Group	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births 1937	1938
Number of cities reporting	88	88
The lowest rate was	25	21
One-fourth, or 22 cities had a rate below	39	35
One-half, or 44 cities, had a rate below	46	40
Three-fourths, or 66 cities, had a rate below	52	47
The highest rate was	105	87

* This table summarizes data for 88 large cities obtained by the Bureau of Census and published in the *Weekly Health Index*. The provisional infant mortality rate is computed by the Bureau from deaths under 1 year, as reported by city health officers, per 1,000 estimated live births for 1937 and 1938, respectively. For 19 cities reporting separately the rates for white and negro children, the rates for white children were used. In two cities where provisional figures for 1937 were not available, final figures were used.

LIBRARIES: SERVICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SALARIES, 1938*

STATISTICS submitted by librarians indicate that about one public library in four equalled or exceeded in 1938 the standards of library service recommended by the American Library Association. This conclusion can be drawn from Table 2 which shows size of book collection, registration, circulation, operating expenditures, and salaries for libraries of various sizes. All figures except salaries are reduced to a per capita basis, using 1930 census population statistics for the area served by the library. Data shown are for a majority of the cities above 100,000 population in the United States and Canada, and for a sample of cities from 10,000 to 100,000 population.

The standards adopted in 1933 and revised in 1938 by the Council of the American Library Association recommend a minimum book stock of 1.5 volumes per capita in cities over 100,000 and two volumes per capita in cities from 10,000 to 100,000. Minimum standards for per cent of population registered as borrowers are 30 per cent for the larger cities and 35 to 40 per cent for the smaller cities. Minimum per capita circulation recommended by the Association is 5 to 7 books for the larger cities and

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* Table 2, upon which this summary is based, was prepared by the American Library Association using data obtained from librarians by questionnaire. The complete tabulation as well as data for individual cities will be found in the April, 1939, issue of the Association's *Bulletin*.

8 to 9 for the smaller. It will be noted that in most cases the upper one-fourth, and in a few cases the upper one-half, of the reporting cities exceeded these minimum standards.

Operating expenditures of the libraries fell farther below A. L. A. standards than did indices of service. Only in the two smaller population classes did one-fourth or more of the libraries exceed the $1 per capita minimum standard. Though the service furnished by these libraries reaches, in quantitative terms, these minimum standards, it must be remembered that the service statistics do not measure the quality of the book stock,

TABLE 2

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1938 *

Population Group	Volumes Per Capita	Per Cent of Population Registered	Circulation Per Capita	Library Operating Expenditures Per Capita	Salaries		
					Chief Librarian	Professional Assistants	
						Maximum	Minimum
Over 200,000							
No. Reporting	47	27	39	44	41	49	49
Lowest	.388	11.30	1.50	$0.19	$ 2,988	$ 960	$ 600
First Quartile	.600	19.90	3.20	.395	4,331		
Median	.930	23.82	4.65	.655	6,000		
Third Quartile	1.407	30.15	6.53	.905	7,000		
Highest	2.400	34.86	10.29	1.98	10,000	3,500	2,500
100,000 to 200,000							
No. Reporting	39	25	33	35	36	41	41
Lowest	.368	11.65	1.47	.24	2,700	600	600
First Quartile	.804	23.81	4.23	.42	3,000		
Median	1.201	29.29	5.75	.66	3,600		
Third Quartile	1.610	40.455	6.74	.87	4,560		
Highest	3.125	61.46	9.95	1.13	6,000	2,200	2,130
35,000 to 100,000							
No. Reporting	49	32	43	50	46	55	55
Lowest	.579	23.58	2.94	.31	2,000	1,017	824
First Quartile	1.078	29.185	5.35	.67	2,600		
Median	1.543	37.065	6.99	.79	3,100		
Third Quartile	2.018	41.58	9.95	1.12	3,750		
Highest	3.512	63.06	16.39	2.16	5,400	2,300	2,100
10,000 to 35,000							
No. Reporting	37	23	35	38	35	39	39
Lowest	.944	28.53	5.25	.29	960	720	720
First Quartile	1.637	36.67	6.47	.68	1,980		
Median	2.069	41.19	7.93	.80	2,100		
Third Quartile	2.452	48.05	10.74	1.07	2,592		
Highest	6.808	93.54	20.05	2.74	4,000	1,600	2,160

* This table shows for a sample of American and Canadian cities in each population group the lowest, highest, median, and first and third quartiles for volumes per capita in book collection, per cent of population registered, circulation per capita, operating expenditures per capita, and salaries of chief librarians and professional assistants. Seventy five per cent of the cities in each group exceed the first quartile, 50 per cent exceed the median, and 25 per cent exceed the third quartile. The figures for per cent of population registered include only libraries having three-year registration periods. The figure for per capita circulation include only libraries having 14-day circulation periods. "Professional assistants" exclude department heads, division heads, and branch librarians.

the types of books circulated, the persons reached by the service, or the reference services provided—all factors which must be considered in evaluating library accomplishments. Salaries, too, are in general, considerably below recommended standards.

To translate circulation and cost figures into more meaningful terms, it might be roughly estimated that in a city having a circulation of five volumes per capita, the "average" inhabitant spends 25 hours a year reading library books, at a cost to the city of perhaps three cents per hour. This does not, of course, take into consideration reference services.

The remaining columns of Table 2 show salaries for chief librarians and professional assistants. The "maximum" and "minimum" shown for assistants are the highest and lowest salaries paid them in any one city. Where there was only one such salary it was classified as a "minimum." This accounts for the higher "minimum" than "maximum" among cities in the 10,000 to 35,000 group. Medians and quartiles are not given for professional assistants since the breakdown into several groups, such as cataloguers, etc., makes it impossible to do so.

RECREATION: LEADERSHIP, EXPENDITURES, FACILITIES, AND ATTENDANCE IN 1937*

RECREATION expenditures reported by 1,280 communities totaled $47,933,781 in 1937, including $25,794,538 from local funds and $22,139,243 from federal emergency funds. This represented an increase over 1936 of 8 per cent in local funds, but a drop of 31 per cent in emergency funds.

Data upon which these estimates are based were gathered by the National Recreation Association from local communities in which leadership at playgrounds, indoor recreation centers, or other major recreation facilities was at least partly financed with local funds. The information was reported by towns, cities, counties, and a number of miscellaneous local governmental units. In some cases single reports, such as those submitted by counties, contain data pertaining to a number of communities for which the larger local unit provides recreation service. One hundred fifteen more communities reported in 1937 than in 1936, but the total local expenditures of these new communities amounted to only $60,000.

There was an appreciable increase during 1937 in the number of recreation leaders paid from regular funds, and a 10 per cent increase in full-time year-round workers. More than offsetting the gains in total workers paid from regular funds was a 31 per cent reduction in the number of emergency leaders supplementing the work of locally employed personnel.

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* This summary and the accompanying tables are based on "Community Recreation Leadership, Facilities, and Activities in 1937," *Recreation,* XXXII, 124-69 (June, 1938), published by the National Recreation Association.

In general the number of recreation facilities reported for 1937 is considerably higher than in 1936—resulting both from the increased number of cities reporting and the opening of new facilities. Participation figures on the whole were somewhat smaller than the exceptionally high figures reported in 1936. Decreases in attendance were reported for playgrounds and indoor centers, but increases were reported for recreation buildings, bathing beaches, and outdoor swimming pools.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF RECREATION STATISTICS, COMMUNITIES OVER 30,000: 1937

	No. of Paid Full-Time Leaders Per 100,000 Pop.	Per Capita Exp. for Leadership		Total Per Capita Exp. for Recreation	No. of Playgrounds Per 100,000 Pop.	Per Capita Attendance at Playgrounds		Per Capita Att. at Recreation Bldg. and In door Centers
		Non-emergency	Total			Participants Only	Participants and Spectators	
Number of cities	179	205	149	193	245	49	163	153
One-fourth were below	2.6	$ .06	$ .16	$ .36	12.9	1.50	2.43	.33
One-half were below	4.8	.11	.33	.71	18.6	2.29	4.17	1.03
Three-fourths were below	7.9	.19	.50	1.30	26.0	3.20	7.29	2.36
The highest was	27.8	.66	1.81	11.14	82.3	89.56	49.97	23.32

* Attendance at recreation buildings and indoor centers includes participants only.

Table 3 gives an analysis of services provided in communities over 30,000 population. About 54 per cent of the expenditures of these cities were from emergency funds, and 46 per cent from nonemergency funds. The number of paid, full-time, year-round leaders is an indication of the extent to which the recreation program is built around a corps of professional workers. A total of 179 cities out of 246 had at least one year-round worker, and among the cities having such leadership the median number of workers was 4.8 per 100,000 population.

Recreation expenditures involve principally the construction and maintenance of physical facilities and the provision of leadership in the use of the facilities. Table 3 shows that in the median of 149 cities the total expenditure for leadership was 33 cents per capita, while in the median of 193 cities the total expenditure for recreation was 71 cents per capita. In 205 cities the median expenditure from local funds for leadership was 11 cents per capita.

Another column in Table 3 gives a rough indication of the adequacy of playground facilities. Of 245 cities the median is 18.6 playgrounds per 100,000 population. Finally there is included in Table 3 a statement of per capita attendance at recreation buildings and indoor centers. The median of playground attendance for participants in 49 cities is 2.29 and for participants and spectators in 163 other cities is 4.17. It is interesting to compare the median of 2.29 participants per capita with the ideal of 10 playground visits per capita as recommended by the National Recreation Association.

Again the median of 1.03 for per capita attendance at recreation and indoor centers in 153 cities may be contrasted with the standard of 3 per capita presented as desirable by the same Association.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF RECREATION STATISTICS, COMMUNITIES OVER 30,000: 1937 BY REGIONS

Region	Full-time, Year-round, Paid Leaders		Recreation Expenditures		Playgrounds under Leadership	
	No. of Cities Reporting	Average No. of Leaders Per 100,000 Pop.	No. of Cities Reporting	Average Per Capita Expenditures	No. of Cities Reporting	Average No. of Playgrounds Per 100,000 Pop.
New England	18	4.1	21	$1.52	32	20.7
Middle Atlantic	39	6.7	38	1.01	50	18.3
East North Central	47	5.0	55	.84	70	22.6
West North Central	12	3.0	17	.95	17	20.1
South Atlantic	22	9.5	20	1.22	27	21.4
East South Central	6	7.6	4	.97	6	18.9
West South Central	11	7.4	14	.49	16	15.0
Mountain	5	4.7	5	1.47	7	20.6
Pacific	18	9.5	19	1.87	21	27.3

Table 4 presents a regional analysis of recreation service provided in communities over 30,000 population. Variations in averages for the number of full-time, year-round, paid leaders per 100,000 population, for per capita recreation expenditures, and for the number of playgrounds per 100,000 population are listed for nine regions of the United States. In comparing an item of any one region with that of another, recognition should be given to such variable factors as the following: the number of cities used in determining the averages, climate and duration of the playground season, size of city, geographical environment surrounding the city, and the cost of labor, equipment, and land.

PART SIX

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Services of National and Federal Agencies
Selected Model Municipal Ordinances
Standards and Specifications
Sources of Municipal Statistics
Official State Sources of Municipal Data
Selected List of Standard References
Selected Books and Pamphlets
Selected Periodicals

Sources of Information

TO GUIDE municipal officials to sources of information, services, advice, and publications which may be of value to them in the administration of municipal functions is the purpose of this section, which sets forth: (1) specific services available from leading national organizations and from numerous federal agencies; (2) selected model ordinances; (3) sources of standards and specifications; (4) sources of municipal statistics; (5) official state sources of municipal data; (6) a selected list of standard references; (7) selected books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1938 and early 1939; and (8) selected current periodicals.

Services of National and Federal Agencies (page 479). The national groups included are chiefly professional organizations of public officials and certain private not-for-profit organizations. Practically all of these national organizations maintain comprehensive, up-to-date, practical working libraries of material that is generally not available elsewhere. Staff members give prompt individual attention to inquiries from municipal officials. The 14 organizations of public officials located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, jointly maintain Public Administration Service, whose research and consulting division is available to municipal officials for field surveys and installations of record systems on a cost basis, and also the Joint Reference Library, which aids staff members in answering inquiries. The services available from federal agencies, reported early in 1939 by federal officials, include only those which have general application. Municipal officials find that unusually valuable and authoritative advice and information can be obtained in response to specific questions addressed to national and federal agencies.

Municipal officials desiring information or advice on any problem should write first to the secretariat of their state municipal league. For example, if a local official has a specific question relating to debt refunding, utility franchises, model ordinances, or any other problem, the state municipal league, of which his city is very likely a member, can supply information on what other cities in the state are doing, and what the limitations are with reference to state laws and court decisions. In many instances the leagues supply field consultants in legal, financial, engineering, and other fields (see section "State Municipal Leagues" page 123). For information on practices in other parts of the country, the local official should write to the national organization of municipal officials and the federal agencies offering services in that field. Other important sources are local bureaus of governmental research, various departments of state governments, and faculty members of colleges and universities in the state.

Model Municipal Ordinances (page 518). Model ordinances are ready-made regulations which often can be fitted to local needs with very few changes in content. The procedure followed in drafting these ordinances consists first in securing from various cities copies of ordinances on the subject in question. These are carefully analyzed and a composite ordinance prepared which includes the essential and desirable features found in these regulations. The tentative draft is then carefully considered in relation to state laws. Court decisions affecting ordinances on the subject are examined, and conformity with such opinions is established. The ordinance is then submitted to experts for criticism. After it is in final form the ordinance is revised periodically in the light of changed conditions, new court decisions, and new laws. These so-called "model" ordinances are widely used by cities because it is extremely difficult for the average city attorney to draft satisfactory regulations on many highly technical subjects.

Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the state leagues have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. These ordinances are especially prepared for use by cities in the state, but the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in cities in other states.

Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to go carefully into the provisions of ordinances prepared by certain groups which represent special interests, with a view to adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Any model ordinance serves only to suggest to the skilled draftsman desirable provisions of local law, but councilmen or others not so skilled should not use such ordinances without first seeking the advice of the state municipal league or city attorney.

Lengthy ordinances and more particularly codes, such as building, plumbing, and electrical codes, should be adopted by reference, if possible, to avoid excessive printing costs which are in some cases almost prohibitive. Any changes made in the code to adapt it to local needs can be stated in the ordinance by which it is adopted.

Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of such cities as Detroit and Saginaw, Michigan; Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Oakland, California; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Hamilton, Ohio; Rochester, New York; Lexington, Kentucky; and other cities.

Standards and Specifications (page 530). This section presents a list of sources of standards and specifications, mainly those used in public purchasing. A standard is a measure, example, or criterion of quantity, quality, time or practice which is established by authority, custom, or general consent as a definite basis for comparison or reference. It is the crystallization of the best thought and practice into definite form for general usage. Standardization is usually accomplished through two closely related steps—simplification and the formulation of specifications.[1] The specification is the written description of the "types, designs, materials, or practices" which survive simplification and are agreed upon as the standards. Specification is not limited of course to the description of standards; it is an integral part of every purchase order or contract "specifying" what is to be furnished by the seller in the way of "composition, construction, utility, durability, efficiency, form, or dimensions." The preparation and use of commodity specifications is essential to the enforcement of standardization. The specification is the medium for expressing the standard so that it may be clearly understood by the seller, the buyer, the inspector, and the user.

Thousands of standards and specifications have been developed for use in connection with purchasing *matériel*. There are also standards and specifications for use in putting certain materials together, as in the construction field, and there are standards for use in testing. All that can be done here is to indicate what is available and where the data can be obtained. A final and important word of warning is that all standards and specifications must be adapted to local needs; the official must know what he wants and how to adapt a standard or specification to local needs and requirements.

Sources of Municipal Statistics (page 539). The administrator who wishes a yardstick against which to compare the performance of his own city will find comparable data concerning other cities similar to his own in size and character extremely valuable. The list of sources of municipal statistics includes all recent compilations of comparative municipal statistics which are of nation-wide scope. The official who wishes to use any of these data will find many useful suggestions in the article entitled "The Proper Use of Year Book Statistics" on page 417 of this volume.

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[1] The purchasing agents of some of the larger cities have prepared specifications of their own but in general they are based on those formulated by the federal government or by leading technical societies and trade associations. The formulation of specifications is a technical task and no one individual is qualified to pass judgment on the quality or performance requirements of the entire government. As concerns the federal government, when the need for a given specification is recognized the subject is usually referred to a technical committee composed of members of the various agencies of the government who are most vitally interested in the particular subject. Study is made of similar specifications already adopted by certain using agencies, by other governments, and by private corporations. Samples of qualities preferred by certain agencies of government and samples of available commercial substitutes are tried out under actual working conditions. A tentative specification is then formulated and submitted for comment and criticism to all the using agencies and also to interested trade associations. All criticisms received are referred to the respective technical committees for consideration of their merits. The specification finally agreed upon may be promulgated and made effective until it is either rescinded or revised.

Official State Sources of Municipal Data (page 543). Twenty-four states include certain municipal data in their year books or manuals, and 26 states issue financial reports which contain varied information on municipal finance.

Selected List of Standard References (page 550). A new reference aid included in this YEAR BOOK is a selected list of standard references designed to provide a working library in municipal administration. The items included were selected solely on the basis of usefulness to the administrator.

New Publications and Selected Periodicals (pages 554 and 577). Quite often the very information that a municipal official desires is available in a book, pamphlet, or report, and the most important publications issued in 1938 and early 1939 are listed in this section (page 554). For information on current developments in the various fields of municipal administration there is no better source than the more important periodicals in each field (page 577).

Services of National Organizations and Federal Agencies*

Services and information, listed according to municipal activity, are available to municipal officials on request or at cost. Under each activity the services of leading national organizations of public officials and other not-for-profit groups are given first, followed by those of federal agencies. Important books, pamphlets, and reports, issued in 1938, and periodicals containing valuable information for municipal officials, are listed elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains a general information service on all phases of city government, which is available to cities through state municipal leagues.

Maintains, through the state municipal leagues, a field consulting service.

Assists state municipal leagues in exploring new experiments in municipal co-operation, such as centralized purchasing and conduct of in-service training schools for public employees.

Maintains office in Washington for direct contact on behalf of state municipal leagues, and of cities, with the federal departments.

Provides, as American member of the International Union of Local Authorities, general information service on local government in other countries.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS—*730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Drafts model ordinances through co-operative action of city attorneys serving on the following committees: civil liberties; federal, state, and city relations; housing; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; taxation; tort liability.

Supplies ordinances adopted by other cities to city attorneys upon request and assists city attorneys in drafting ordinances for their own cities.

Staff attorneys work with city attorneys in representing member cities before federal agencies, administrative boards, and District of Columbia courts.

Publishes monthly a review of legal news and current problems; federal rulings, regulations and orders; briefs and opinions of city attorneys; and important recent decisions of interest to city attorneys.

Publishes research reports on current problems in the field of municipal law and sends out news releases on important court decisions or other matters of interest to city attorneys.

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* A complete list of all national organizations is available in *A Directory of Organizations in the Field of Public Administration,* Public Administration Clearing House, 1938. Not all the detailed services available from federal agencies are listed in this section; specific questions on problems not covered should be addressed to the appropriate bureau or department or to the United States Information Service, Fourteenth and G Streets, NW, Washington, D. C.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—*302 East 35 Street, New York City*

Makes surveys and renders technical consultant services to state and local public officials in field of general organization, finance, health and welfare, personnel, police, and all matters having to do with the broader aspects of governmental planning, interrelationships, distribution, assignment, and correlation of activities. Maintains an extensive library in public administration and renders bibliographical assistance.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on local administrative problems, advising of best practices developed through research and practical application.

Offers at low cost correspondence courses in municipal administration.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—*309 East 34 Street, New York City*

Makes available model laws on bonds, budgets, city charters (council-manager plan with proportional representation), county-manager plan, election administration, registration of voters, liquor control, state constitutions, real property tax collection.

Advises committees and individuals on proposed charters, laws, and constitutions and assists in drafting such documents (fees charged for latter service).

Assists in the formulation and adoption of city and county-manager charters.

Makes surveys and recommendations through its consultant service for the reorganization of state and local governments, the improvement of their administration and finances, and the readjustment of their debt.

Assists local officials and civic groups in formulating methods of stimulating tax collections; and in maintaining citizen interest in good local government.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Furnishes local, state, and federal governments with advisory consulting services on administrative, financial, and operating problems on a cost basis. In addition to its own technical staff, it has available staff specialists of its thirteen constituent organizations and other authorities of national reputation.

Makes administrative surveys, reorganizes departments and offices, and installs budget, accounting, records, cost, personnel, purchasing, and other administrative and operating systems, for governmental units as a whole or for particular departments.

Conducts researches in administrative and technical methods and in the scientific measurement and control of governmental activities.

Publishes monographs on all phases of public administration and distributes manuals of practice and standard report forms.

Assists the International City Managers' Association, American Municipal Association and state leagues of municipalities, the Council of State Governments, Governmental Research Association, and its other governing organizations in their advisory and research programs.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS—*730 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.*

Supplies information on all phases of municipal administration, through its seven departments: municipal finance officers, purchasing agents, city clerks, public works officers, public safety officers, municipal welfare officials, and municipal utilities.

Provides loan service on municipal ordinances, charters, and codes.

Furnishes information on federal-city relations including federal legislation, programs, and departmental activities and orders.

Handles individual city problems involving representation at Washington before federal agencies (for members only).

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Acts as a federal focal agency for state and municipal information, compiling and publishing statistical and other data on the finances, personnel, and elections in state and local government, and answering inquiries on these subjects.

Through the Municipal Reference Service, makes available on loan to public agencies and officials duplicate copies or abstracts of documents collected from cities having a population of 50,000 or more, and research reports and other special materials on state and municipal government.

Publishes population data on cities and other local governmental units.

Publishes detailed data on the population and the area of metropolitan districts.

Supplies, upon request of city officials, population data in greater detail than is shown in the published census reports and for smaller areas or subdivisions of the city; data supplied gratuitously unless special extended tabulations are necessary, in which case the Bureau cannot undertake the work unless funds are contributed to cover actual costs.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*

Co-operates with state and municipal officials in acting as mediator or in assigning commissioners of conciliation, to assist in securing adjustment of labor disputes through the process of conciliation, mediation, or voluntary arbitration. Maintains local offices in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Portland, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle.

CITY PLANNING AND ZONING

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as a clearing house for planning information on activities and procedures in the United States and in foreign countries.

Works with all agencies and individuals, official and private, in correlating and integrating planning programs, housing programs, etc., with the programs of federal, state, and local units of government.

Advises and co-operates on problems of planning administration in general and the major divisions of planning in particular.

Assists in developing legislation for state, regional, and local planning, and urban and rural zoning.

Sponsors, assists, and participates in planning conferences.

Offers field service to planning organizations.

Publishes a monthly news letter, special reports and bulletins, and proceedings of planning conferences.

Undertakes research in planning and related fields.

Maintains, in the Public Administration Clearing House, a personnel service for planners and planning commissions.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS—*Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts*

Furnishes technical advice to city, county, state, regional planners, and persons engaged in planning administration and research.

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION—*901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.*

Promotes public understanding and support of national, regional, state, and local planning.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Demonstrates, through its three Greenbelt towns, contemporary town planning design, in operation.

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Makes available to local communities through state planning boards, information and advice regarding planning procedures, surveys and projects.

Provides in its reports detailed information on national, state, and local planning in relation to land use, public works, water resources, mineral resources, population, etc.

Formulates, initiates, and conducts studies for co-ordinated national, state, and local planning.

Supplies up-to-date bibliographies of material relating to city, county, regional, state, and national planning.

Supplies on request copies of existing state planning laws, some of which define the relations of the state board to local planning agencies.

Reviews (through its Local Planning Committee) existing planning and zoning legislation and makes recommendations for revision.

LAND PLANNING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Establishes subdivision standards in connection with the insurance of loans on individual properties located in undeveloped areas.

Offers a limited consulting and advisory service to cities and towns contemplating the creation of a planning commission or the enactment or revision of zoning ordinances or subdivision control regulations.

EDUCATION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (a department of the National Education Association).—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Aids superintendents by means of bibliographies, reports, and statistical tabulations on questions met in administering local school systems.

Makes available practical material on such subjects as school finance, teacher participation, public relations, and school budgets.

Offers special studies and advisory service on school problems in small communities.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION—*60 East 42 Street, New York City*

Offers free information service on all forms of adult education.

Arranges conferences and co-operates with local communities in the organization of study groups or the establishment of special agencies for adult education.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Acts as a general clearinghouse for educational problems in all fields.

Directs the American Youth Commission which is concerned with agencies and problems of youth.
Interprets the functions and organization of educational agencies in relation to law.
Studies the problems of teacher education, selection, certification, etc., through Commission on Teacher Education.
Offers comprehensive financial advice to educational institutions and agencies through the Financial Advisory Service.
Prepares guides to and evaluates educational motion pictures.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*
Answers inquiries on public education.
Conducts studies and makes available material on school legislation, school finance systems, teacher tenure, and retirement.
Conducts through its Research Division a biennial survey of salaries paid school employees (latest 1938-39).

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*
Surveys school organization, administrative methods, and financial problems.
Prepares and installs improved systems of business management, personnel administration, budgeting and accounting, statistics, and cost reporting.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Department of Interior*
Conducts school surveys at the request of municipal school authorities, paying the salaries of members of its own staff who participate in the survey, all other costs being met by the local authorities.
Acts at nominal cost in a consultative capacity on any proposed plans for education and makes recommendations.
Advises school systems on problems of uniform records and accounts.
Answers inquiries on any phase of public school administration and supervision, curriculum, parent education, finance, and buildings.
Publishes annually about 75 publications containing information on municipal school administration such as teacher retirement plans, teaching by radio, selection and appointment of teachers, school organization, etc.
Advises cities on types and source of visual educational material (traveling photograph exhibits, slides, movies, maps, charts) available for loan to public schools by various federal agencies.
Encourages and aids in the establishment of public forums for the impartial discussion of important public questions.
Co-operates with local communities on vocational problems, but only through state vocational boards.
Assists local vocational educational agencies in training programs to enable workers to improve their ability on the job.
Participates in local surveys of facilities for vocational education to the extent that its funds and personnel permit.
Maintains an educational library of about 200,000 volumes which may be consulted in Washington or through the inter-library loan system.
Maintains a script exchange service through which educators may obtain educational radio scripts.

Immigration and Naturalization Service—*Department of Labor*

Promotes instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through co-operation with public school systems.

Publishes and distributes a Federal Textbook on Citizenship free to candidates for citizenship in public school classes.

Smithsonian Institution

Answers inquiries from municipal museums regarding scientific questions such as names of objects of natural history, and identification of other material.

Distributes to other museums duplicate specimens where available, thus enabling them to build up better collections.

Advises with and assists through conference and correspondence on problems confronting cities regarding the establishment of museums.

Works Progress Administration

Operates projects for the construction and improvement of schoolhouses and other educational buildings.

Conducts classes primarily in adult education and operates nursery schools for underprivileged children.

FINANCE

Municipal Finance Officers' Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on sources of revenue, budgetary methods, tax collections, audit procedures, accounting methods, financial organization and administration.

Provides information on sound and economical practices in issuing, marketing, and refunding municipal securities.

Federation of Tax Administrators—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Prepares research memoranda in answer to technical questions raised by members who seek administrative information.

Makes field studies and encourages, by consultation, common administrative practices and joint administrative action among the tax agencies of the several states and the separate levels of government.

National Association of Assessing Officers—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries of members relating to any phase of the function of assessing property for tax purposes, such as the powers, duties, and tenure of officers, organization patterns, laws and court decisions, techniques for the appraisal of real and personal property, etc.

Conducts research and provides information on sound and efficient assessment methods.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and recommends improved financial organization and procedure with the collaboration of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Prepares analyses of financial condition, financial programs, budgets, sinking funds, and pension systems.

Designs and installs budget, accounting, treasury, purchasing, assessing, and tax billing systems.

With the aid of the National Association of Assessing Officers, conducts reassessment and real estate inventory projects, by furnishing technical supervision in organization, selection of personnel, assignment of duties, design of forms, inspection of field parties, preparation of assessments and record-keeping procedures, in making scientific appraisals of property for taxation.

Furnishes technical assistance in conducting tax collection campaigns.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS—*260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia*

Offers without charge copies of its Index to ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards. (This lists all material and subjects covered and sources where standards are published.)

Furnishes officials concerned with building code work copies of ASTM Standards, without charge.

Furnishes information on specifications and tests for engineering materials.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS—*Department of Agriculture*

Supplies sinking fund, annuity, and interest tables for 60 intervals and 14 rates of interest for use in bond calculations.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates in the preparation of federal specifications and commercial standards for a wide range of commodities and compiles lists of firms willing to supply materials guaranteed by them to comply with the requirements of these specifications and standards. These lists and sources of supply relating to 616 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards are distributed free to all tax-supported purchasing agencies.

Publishes national directory of specifications which indexes all available nationally recognized standards and specifications for more than 6,000 commodities.

Publishes an *Encyclopedia of Specifications* of which three volumes dealing with the wood-using industries, non-metallic minerals, and metals have been issued presenting the substance of every nationally recognized specification for the commodities considered.

Publishes directory of commercial testing and college research laboratories throughout the country with indications of the types of commodities they are able to test.

Makes available technical information on building materials in a series of short mimeographed reports on the properties of construction materials. These are furnished free to municipal building officials.

Issues a series of printed pamphlets setting forth the results of tests on the newer types of building materials and structures.

Makes available for a charge to any municipality the facilities of its public testing laboratories (largest in the country) in testing materials and apparatus, when other laboratories are not available.

BUREAU OF CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes annually financial data relating to revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations, and indebtedness of cities over 100,000.

Compiles and publishes annually similar financial statistics of states.

Compiles and publishes similar financial statistics for smaller cities as a part of its decennial report *Financial Statistics of States and Local Governments.*

Compiles and publishes a digest of state laws relating to inheritance and estate taxes, and a similar digest relating to net income taxes.

Maintains a municipal finance library for cities over 50,000; documents and research reports available to city officials on request.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Provides safety for municipal funds on deposit in FDIC member banks which are subject to special federal scrutiny and are not exposed to "runs." Maximum insurance $5,000 for each depositor.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Prescribes an accounting system for municipal electric plants using power generated on a federal waterway which system of accounts is applicable for use by any municipal electric plant.

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION

Makes such loans as it may determine to be necessary or appropriate because of floods or other catastrophes in the years 1936, 1937, or 1938.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Prepares specifications for testing and sampling coal and coke and advises municipalities on their purchase.

Supplies information regarding production, prices, and sources of mineral materials used for fuels and in construction and manufacturing.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which are also used by municipal traction departments.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Makes loans on adequate security to any state insurance fund created for the purpose of paying or insuring payment of compensation to injured workmen and those disabled as a result of disease.

Makes loans to funds created by states for the purpose of insuring the repayment of deposits of public moneys of the state or of any political subdivision.

Purchases marketable securities, satisfactory to the Corporation, acquired or to be acquired by the PWA.

Makes loans to or for the benefit of tax-supported public-school districts or other similar public-school authorities in charge of public schools for the purposing of enabling such district or authority to reduce and refinance outstanding indebtedness or obligations incurred prior to August 24, 1935, in financing the construction, operation, and / or maintenance of public-school facilities.

Makes loans to municipalities, or political subdivisions of states or of their public agencies, including public school boards and public school districts, etc., for the purpose of financing the repair, construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of structures or buildings damaged or destroyed by earthquake, conflagration, tornado, cyclone, hurricane, flood, or other catastrophe in the years 1935 or 1936.

Makes loans to, or contracts with, states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, with public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, and with public corporations, boards, and commissions, to aid in financing projects authorized under federal, state, or municipal law.

In connection with any loan or contract or any commitment to make a loan entered into by the Corporation prior to June 26, 1933, with states, municipalities, political subdivisions of states, etc., to aid in financing part or all of the construction cost of projects pursuant to section 201 (a) (1) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, the Corporation may make such further loans and contracts for the completion of any such project, or for improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment which are necessary or desirable for the proper functioning of any such project, or which will materially increase the assurance that the borrower will be able to repay the entire investment of the Corporation in such project, including such improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment.

Securities Exchange Commission

Aids municipal security market by permitting private holding companies to buy municipal bonds and obligations without obtaining permission from SEC.

Makes it possible for cities to float bond issues with a minimum of regulation as municipal securities are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; city-owned power plants are also exempt from provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 administered by the SEC.

Bureau of Internal Revenue—*Treasury Department*

Aids local assessing officials in locating personal property, particularly stocks and bonds, by making available through the governors of the several states information in income returns in the manner and to the extent provided in section 55 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1938.

Issues annually mimeographed sheets showing number of individual income tax returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

Issues treasury decisions and mimeographs containing rulings affecting municipalities, e.g., taxability of compensation of municipal employees, etc.

Prepares the weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin,* some issues of which contain rulings affecting municipalities ($3 a year, single copies 5 cents).

Division of Tax Research—*Treasury Department*

Maintains a current record of state tax legislation.

Prepares annual estimates of the volume of tax-exempt securities.

Municipal Finance Section—*WPA*

Maintains a file on state and local fiscal developments.

Prepares analyses of financial condition of state and local governments.

FIRE

National Fire Protection Association—*60 Batterymarch Street, Boston*

Acts as a clearing house for all that is authoritative on the subject of fire waste, fire protection, and fire prevention.

Makes available engineering standards and regulations for fire protection and safeguarding hazards which are useful as a basis for municipal legislation.

Publishes and promotes model ordinances for the control of fire hazards.

Maintains a staff of field engineers to assist municipalities throughout the United States and Canada in the organization and administration of their fire prevention activities.

Makes surveys of municipal facilities for fire protection and recommends methods for reducing municipal fire losses.

Provides useful information and assistance to over 12,000 volunteer fire departments through its Volunteer Firemen's Section.

Promotes general recognition of the National Electrical Code governing the safe installation of electric wiring and equipment.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns.

Publishes reports on all important fires and fire records of various occupancies.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS—*24 West 40 Street, New York*

Co-operates with the vocational division of the federal Office of Education, state boards of vocational or trade and industrial education, fire chiefs' and firemen's associations, municipal leagues, state fire marshals, and other similar groups, in the organization and operation of training courses for firemen.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS—*A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available statistics regarding salaries, pensions, and working conditions of fire department employees.

Makes available statistics showing fire losses, number of pieces of apparatus, fire department appropriations, number of firemen, etc.

NATIONAL FIRE WASTE COUNCIL (affiliated with the Insurance Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States)—*1615 H Street, NW, Washington*

Distributes bulletins in the general field of fire prevention.

Sponsors Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, promotes the fire college movement and rural fire prevention, tabulates fire casualty statistics, and co-operates in the National Fire Prevention Week campaign.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—*85 John Street, New York City*

Makes extensive surveys of the larger cities, without cost, of all fire protection facilities and of physical conditions in mercantile and manufacturing districts, followed by a report with suggestions for correcting defects.

Offers advice on proper types of construction, protection of hazards, and installation of private fire protection equipment.

Reviews and criticizes proposed municipal building codes.

Co-operates with municipalities in the investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems, fire departments, and fire alarm systems.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns, model ordinance and codes, recommended regulations, etc.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes administrative surveys of equipment, records, training programs, and fire prevention methods.

Prepares recruiting, promotion, and other personnel management procedures.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC.—*207 East Ohio Street, Chicago*

To reduce loss of life and property by fire, accident, and crime, conducts practical and independent investigations on devices, systems, and materials to determine and minimize the hazards.

Furnishes on request lists of inspected electrical equipment; fire protection appliances; gas, oil, and miscellaneous appliances; appliances relating to accident hazard, automotive equipment, and burglary protection.

Inspects approved products at factories to determine that current production is in compliance with safety standards.

WESTERN ACTUARIAL BUREAU—222 *West Adams Street, Chicago*

Maintains a fire prevention department which takes active interest in firemen's training programs and which provides literature for fire prevention campaigns in middle western states.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes advice on methods of preventing and controlling dust explosions and on spontaneous heating and ignition; also valuable data on farm fire prevention and protection.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Advises regarding the selection and use of gas masks and oxygen breathing apparatus for city fire departments. Also in some instances assists in training firemen in correct and efficient methods of resuscitation of persons overcome by defective air conditions.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with states in developing training programs for firemen and publishes a textbook for teaching fire fighting.

Maintains a staff of instructors who aid, through state vocational boards, in conducting local training schools for firemen.

HEALTH

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Maintains a free information and consultation service on any problem in health administration, and, at the request of city officials, makes surveys of health department activities with recommendations for improving health service.

Conducts annual city and rural health conservation contests in conjunction with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Promotes standards for the guidance of public health workers.

Is making an analytical study of health department expenditures and personnel for cities and counties of various sizes.

Maintains an employment service which records all known vacancies in the public health field and keeps up-to-date a list of available health personnel.

Distributes free of charge an annually compiled list of over a thousand books on health and allied subjects.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Makes surveys and gives advice regarding the organization and function of municipal health departments in planning or carrying out their programs for the control and prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea, including technical services of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Offers consultant services regarding the activities of police departments, courts, and other law enforcement offices in dealing with prostitution and sex delinquency; also similar services regarding quackery and other illegal medical practices in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Provides advice and materials for the use of health departments and other official bodies in carrying on popular social hygiene educational work for the general public, including pamphlets, exhibits, motion pictures, talking slide films, etc.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Advises hospital executives on administrative and professional problems in the care and treatment of the mentally ill; assists architects and institutional officials in planning new construction; and maintains a file of building plans for this purpose.

Functions as a national consultation bureau to cities and communities interested in child guidance work; assists in organizing psychiatric clinics for children and adults, and in the training of psychiatric personnel; co-operates with public school systems in establishing special classes, child guidance departments, and other mental health services; and advises public welfare departments, child caring and family agencies, juvenile and criminal courts, probation officers, health officials, and others dealing with mental health problems.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Promotes the development of standards and extension of public health nursing.

Maintains a central information bureau and advisory and consultation service on organization and administrative problems.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Co-operates with educational authorities in conserving eyesight throughout school life and in establishing sight-saving classes for children whose vision is defective.

Demonstrates the use of specially trained medical social workers in eye hospitals and clinics and providing special training for such workers.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Assists in developing higher standards among agencies engaged in tuberculosis work.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of management methods and service standards of hospitals and institutions; and designs and installs accounting, financial and cost accounting, and reporting systems for them.

Makes surveys and advises as to organization and administrative problems and makes appraisals of activities of public health agencies.

Designs forms and procedures for recording and reporting vital statistics and keeping other records.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Inspections are made upon request, and certificates issued as to the quality and condition of various farm products. This service is available to any financially interested party and fees are charged to cover the cost of the service. In the case of canned poultry products the certificate relates to wholesomeness.

Information is published on the production and farm value of various classes of crops and livestock, and during the growing season estimates and forecasts are made of the probable production.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes information on federal meat inspection which may be utilized as a basis for municipal meat-inspection services.

Furnishes information and advice regarding anthrax, tuberculosis, rabies, trichinosis, and other animal diseases that are communicable to man.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Agriculture*

Aids in directing work of rat control in cities, although concerned chiefly with wildlife research and management.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Acts in an advisory capacity on methods of farm and city milk plant inspection.

Advises local officials on laboratory control of milk and its products.

Makes sanitary surveys occasionally for cities where necessary to determine proper inspection methods.

Supplies sample score cards to be used in rating dairies.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Enforces the food and drugs act and six other acts; supplies information on the legal labeling of foods, drugs, insecticides, fungicides, and caustic poisons.

Supplies information as to composition of food, methods of analysis, etc.

Advises on administrative procedure in food inspection.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes annual reports giving total number of births and deaths for each city of more than 10,000. Deaths are classified by cause of death.

Publishes *Weekly Health Index* giving for 88 large cities, on the basis of telegraphic returns, current information on total number of deaths and number of infant deaths.

Publishes *Weekly Accident Bulletin* giving for approximately 130 large cities weekly reports on the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents.

Publishes *Vital Statistics—Special Reports.* Many issues of this series contain data, for cities of various sizes, relating to total births, total deaths, infant deaths, accident fatalities, etc.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Enforces state health laws relating to quarantine.

Assists vessels in distress; helps in flood relief work.

Co-operates with civil authorities in times of national disasters and emergencies.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—*Treasury Department*

Investigates and issues reports on the cause and control of disease.

Makes reports on health administration practices and matters of interest to state and municipal health officers.

Supervises the manufacture and sale of biological products used in the prophylaxis and treatment of human diseases.

Conducts the United States quarantine stations to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad into the United States.

Supplies advisory and consultative assistance on projects relating to the disposal of waste, water purification, industrial hygiene.

Makes surveys of state, city, and county health administration at request of duly constituted officials in so far as personnel and funds of the Public Health Service permit.

Upon request gives expert advice and assistance in the event of epidemics or unusual outbreaks of disease when such service is not available through other agencies.

Makes sanitary surveys of physical conditions such as water supply, sewerage system, garbage disposal, and other matters affecting public health.

Makes available a standard milk ordinance and standard milk control code, and recommends what is considered satisfactory compliance.

Makes milk sanitation surveys and computes ratings for cities which have adopted standard milk ordinance and co-operates with states and municipalities in milk sanitation.

Makes venereal disease prevalence surveys.

Examines specimens and makes reports without cost in rare or unusual cases of disease affecting public health.

Assists in organizing county health departments, many of which serve small cities.

Makes available weekly through the *Public Health Reports* (free to some health officers) current information on prevalence of disease and results of investigation on control and prevention of disease.

Publishes current mortality and morbidity statistics which are valuable to health officers.

Supplies free information service on local health problems; participates in local health education programs.

Operates an institution for the treatment of persons suffering from leprosy to which persons from any section of the country may be sent, and two hospitals for the care and treatment of drug addicts.

Prepares and distributes directories of state, city, and county health officers.

Provides through *The Health Officer* (monthly) information regarding health education, health administration, recent advances in public health of special value to health officers.

Issues monthly *Venereal Disease Information* containing articles and abstracts relating to clinical and administrative matters concerning venereal disease control (50 cents a year).

Issues information quarterly on important state and local activities for the betterment of negro health.

Makes available annual summaries of the number of cases of and deaths from important notifiable diseases in states and in municipalities over 100,000 population.

Under the Social Security Act, makes grants-in-aid to states for improving state and local health services and providing better qualified public health personnel for public health agencies.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Makes available information on studies of the effects on health of breathing mineral dust, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases, vapors, or fumes.

Makes surveys on the extent of pollution of harbor waters by oil discharged by steamers.

Conducts sanitary surveys in mining towns.

Advises cities on problems of stream pollution caused by acid mine drainage.

Children's Bureau—*Department of Labor*

Prepares and distributes bulletins on child care and training and on maternal health.

Publishes technical reports on child and maternal health and infant and maternal mortality and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Makes special studies, if resources permit, on matters pertaining to child and maternal health, on request of local authorities.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants in aid to states for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children. Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

HOUSING

National Association of Housing Officials—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as clearinghouse and source of information on all phases of public housing administration and the public regulation of private housing.

Maintains a bulletin and publication service to members and supplies nonmembers with special publications upon request at cost.

Offers a free field consulting service to local official and semi-official groups, charged with administering or interested in organizing housing programs.

Engages from time to time in special activities such as training for public housing management positions, conferences on specific administrative problems, and special studies carried on by its committees.

National Public Housing Conference—*112 East 19 Street, New York City*

Engages in educational and promotional work for public housing.

Publishes and distributes a monthly news bulletin and special publications.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

In co-operation with the National Association of Housing Officials, makes surveys of the organization and business methods of public housing authorities.

Designs and installs accounting and cost-keeping systems and forms.

Central Housing Committee—*907, 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.*

Maintains a joint service for the pooling of information by federal agencies most concerned with housing.

Publishes and distributes documents.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY—*Department of the Interior*

Administers the United States Housing Act of 1937 which provides for loans and grants of federal funds to local public housing agencies.

Publishes and distributes publications on low-rent housing.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Is completing three suburban "greenbelt" communities containing a total of approximately 2,100 homes near Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These communities are intended to demonstrate intelligent land use in suburban areas and a new type of community planning.

Has developed pre-cutting, pre-assembling, and pre-fabricating techniques for use in low-cost housing construction.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Offers assistance in studies of housing, real estate, and home financing situations by providing the following techniques: Real Property Surveys; Real Estate Activity Surveys; and Vacancy Surveys, and by advising on the organization and prosecution of these studies.

RENTAL HOUSING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Administers Section 207 and that part of Section 210 of the National Housing Act which provides for federal insurance of mortgages on rental housing projects which conform to certain standards of design, operation, and earnings.

Publishes and distributes documents on large-scale housing.

TECHNICAL DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Establishes local property standards and minimum construction requirements for single-family and multi-family residential properties as a basis for eligibility of the property the mortgages of which are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

THE UNDERWRITING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Responsible for the determination of economic soundness of mortgages to be insured in connection with one to four family dwellings. (Principles and procedures are described in the Underwriting Manual available to the public.) Similar procedures are used for separate mortgages on homes and small apartments, for blanket mortgages on groups of single-family houses built for sale, and for farms.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Operates projects for the demolition of unfit housing or housing on publicly owned project sites, and aids in construction of land improvements related to the development of public housing projects.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—*520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago*

Gives free advisory and information service on library administration, development, and establishment (directly or in co-operation with state library extension agencies).

Co-operates with library or governmental officials, on request, in making library surveys.

Maintains free personnel service which aids librarians seeking positions and libraries needing librarians and assistants.

Publishes and sells books, periodicals, and pamphlets on adult education, book selection, and all phases of library administration.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public library administrative methods and organization.

Designs and installs improved administrative, financial, accounting, records, and statistics systems.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Sells at cost to librarians and individuals printed catalog cards for books acquired.

Loans certain books ('the unusual book for the unusual need') to city libraries under the inter-library loan plan.

Assists city libraries with an extensive bibliographic service.

Distributes free of charge such of its own publications as may seem to be of value to city libraries.

Exchanges duplicates with city libraries.

Provides information on the cataloging of periodicals, maps, and manuscripts, and on classification schemes.

Through its Union Catalog assists city libraries in locating books important to research to be found in other libraries.

Furnishes substantially at cost photo duplicates of materials in the collections when needed for use in investigations of a serious literary or scientific character.

Serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books.

LIBRARY SERVICE DIVISION—*Office of Education, Department of the Interior*

Collects and interprets basic statistical data on public, school, college, university, and other types of libraries.

Fosters co-operation between libraries and between schools and libraries.

Assists on a national level in co-ordinating library service with other forms of adult education.

Promotes library participation in federal projects.

Issues bulletins and leaflets on library statistics, on library problems and practice, bibliographies on various aspects of library service.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Operates projects through which library buildings are constructed or improved; branch and traveling libraries and new reading rooms are established; and library books are renovated and cataloged.

PARKS AND RECREATION

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—*315 Fourth Avenue, New York City*

Answers inquiries regarding the organization and administration of all phases of a community recreation program.

Provides field secretaries to aid community groups promoting recreation programs and makes surveys of local needs.

Makes available field consultants on play in institutions, recreation and athletics for girls and women, recreation for colored citizens, music, drama, arts and crafts, nature and gardening. Through its National Physical Education Service, the Association helps state education departments secure legislation for physical education and aids in the development of programs.

Conducts institutes for the training of local recreation leaders covering music, drama, arts and crafts and social recreation. In co-operation with governmental agencies it helps through institutes to train rural leaders in recreation.

Provides a clearing house on available recreation positions.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Answers inquiries on plant problems relating to identification of plants, new species and varieties, kinds of diseases and methods of eradication and control, and methods of breeding and culture.

Advises on selection of shrubbery, grasses, trees, and other plants for homes, parks, playgrounds, lawns, and golf courses.

Makes available important publications which (1) aid in the selection of trees suitable for streets and parks and which contain advice on scientific care of such trees; (2) contain information on planting and care of vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens, horticultural exhibits, arboreta, botanical gardens, transplanting trees and shrubs, and weed control.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on many matters concerning wildlife in park areas—methods of attracting birds to parks, care and management of birds and mammals, etc.—and on starling control in cities; and supplies technical advice in plans to create civic wildlife sanctuaries.

Furnishes state and municipal parks, zoos, and game preserves, without cost (except transportation, corralling, and crating charges), buffalo, elk, and sometimes deer, from surpluses on big-game preserves.

Administers program whereby federal government pays 75 per cent of the cost of wildlife-restoration projects carried on by participating states in accordance with federal standards.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS—*Department of Agriculture*

Consults with municipal officials on soil problems in connection with development of park areas; aids in selection of airport site as concerns soil conditions.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises officials in eradication and control of insects and plant pests; supplies information on protecting shade trees, shrubs, and flower gardens from insect pests.

EXTENSION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

As a part of a program that aims to improve rural life, this Service answers inquiries on recreation in rural areas.

Prepares suggestions, bibliographies, and program materials.

Consults with state and county extension service workers on recreation problems.

Conducts demonstration programs and discussions on recreation.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Provides areas and facilities in the National Forests for picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, winter sports, mountain climbing, resort and summer homes, and other simple forms of outdoor recreation.

Issues permits for the administration by cities of municipal recreation areas located in the National Forests.

Maintains public hunting and fishing areas within National Forests; also game refuges for preservation of wild life; and by protection of forest lands from fire and unrestricted cutting, and by developing certain improvements of streams, and by planting of natural game food plants, promotes the natural replenishing of wild life.

Constructs roads within National Forests planned to meet local needs leading to recreation and scenic areas and for transporting forest products to communities.

Co-operates in protecting private or community-owned forest lands from fire.

Co-operates through research findings, publications, correspondence, and consultation in matters of forest conservation, reforestation, utilization of timber, forest economics, etc.

Aids school authorities in curricula development in forest conservation. Motion pictures, lantern slides, and other material on forestry subjects for use of teachers are available for loan.

Co-operates with communities in the administration of about 1,500 community forests with a total area exceeding three million acres in 20 or more states.

Offers emergency aid after public disasters; such as salvaging the timber blown down in last year's New England hurricane, rescue of life and property during and after floods.

Bureau of Fisheries—*Department of Commerce*

Gives technical advice in regard to the establishment and care of public aquaria.

Acts in an advisory capacity to cities which practice fish culture in their own controlled ponds.

Assists cities in the formulation of regulations regarding the sale of game fish.

Maintains 96 hatcheries and substations for stocking public waters. Part of this output is available for stocking streams or lakes in municipal park systems.

Makes surveys of streams and lakes to determine effect of pollution on fish, and suggests remedial measures.

Division of Motion Pictures—*Department of Interior*

Loans or sells sound and silent films about activities of the Department and on national and state parks.

National Park Service—*Department of Interior*

Consults with local park authorities on matters relating to the planning and administration of park, parkway and recreational areas, including organized camps, winter sports facilities, hiking trails, methods of nature guiding, nature trails, museum exhibits, technical problems in geology, biology, recreational forestry, history and archeology, and the design of park facilities.

Supervises CCC work on national, state, county, and metropolitan parks and other recreational areas.

Supervises a program of emergency relief projects as they relate to park and recreational developments on federal and non-federal areas, including state, county, and municipal areas, and consults with the Works Progress Administration concerning proposed park and recreational developments in the various states.

Plans and supervises the development of recreational demonstration areas to provide organized camping and other recreation chiefly for the lower income group of large centers of population through public and semi-public charitable organizations.

Conducts, in co-operation with state and local recreational agencies, a nationwide study of park, parkway, and recreational areas as a basis for the formulation of a plan for co-ordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational area facilities for the people of the United States.

Provides radio stations and schools with free radio scripts dramatizing the history of the various units of the federal park system.

Maintains the United States Travel Bureau which co-operates with state, local, and private transportation and travel promotion agencies in distributing literature describing recreational and travel facilities.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Sells or leases unreserved non-mineral public lands to municipalities for recreational purposes.

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Sells public land to municipalities for parks and cemeteries.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Department of Interior*

Provides information concerning the use of school buildings and grounds for community recreation purposes.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Publishes reports on subjects connected with recreation, such as development of leisure-time programs, regulation of public dance halls, and games for organized play.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—*Treasury Department*

Co-operates with and advises the National Park Service in the sanitation of national parks.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Carries on a nationwide conservation program, which includes reforestation, forest and park protection work, erosion control, etc.

Under the technical supervision of the National Park Service, several hundred camps aid state and local governments in such varied projects as construction of trails and roadways; development of picnic, camping and parking areas; fire prevention work; fighting fires; construction of cabins, shelter houses; planting trees; treating tree diseases; handling wildlife projects; construction of winter sports facilities; providing sewer, lighting, water, and telephone systems; and assists regular park staffs in important research projects.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION—*Washington, D. C.*

Helps to enlarge the nation's recreational services by furnishing existing youth agencies such as the YMCA and YWCA as well as public recreation and park developments with leaders and recreational assistants.

Employs young people in the building, improvement, and repair of parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and youth centers.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Operates projects for building and improving parks and playgrounds; athletic fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities; and recreational buildings such as auditoriums, grandstands, gymnasiums, and bathhouses.

Provides leadership for recreational activities.

PERSONNEL

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as clearing house for information on all phases of public personnel administration.

Provides technical advice and brief consulting service in installing or improving personnel practices and methods.

Facilitates the interchange of tests among public personnel agencies; provides technical advice upon the preparation, administration, and analysis of tests.

Reviews civil service laws, charter provisions, and ordinances, rules and regulations of civil service commissions, and personnel records and forms.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE—*521 Fifth Avenue, New York City*

Furnishes model draft of civil service laws and rules for cities and assists in the drafting of such laws and rules.

Aids in the conduct of educational campaigns for the support and extension of modern public personnel methods.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys of personnel problems, organization, and procedures.

Prepares civil service laws, rules and regulations, and programs for personnel administration.

Installs or reorganizes personnel agencies, including preparation of classifications of positions, salary plans, recruiting systems, operating procedures, records, service ratings, and pensions.

Co-operates with the Civil Service Assembly.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes quarterly information on the number of governmental employees in states, cities, and selected counties.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Determines whether or not applicants for municipal positions have criminal records, as indicated by the extensive fingerprint file of the Division.

CREDIT UNION SECTION—*Farm Credit Administration*

Aids in organization of credit unions—co-operative saving and loan associations —for groups of local government employees, on either a county-wide, city-wide, or departmental basis, such as teachers and police.

Furnishes interested groups with informative material; maintains regular contacts with and conducts periodical examinations of all federal credit unions chartered by the Administration, to see that good management practices are followed, that the requirements of the law and by-laws are being observed, and that memberships are adequately served.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues reports on union wages, employment and payrolls, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Renders all practicable assistance to such other federal, state, and local agencies as request its co-operation and offer like co-operation or adequately provide its share of the expense, and conducts or joins in conducting examinations, upon their request, under such regulations as may be jointly agreed upon.

Furnishes to any municipal personnel agency upon request a copy of such types of civil service examinations as are available for release.

Furnishes access to its eligible lists to municipal personnel agencies who may wish to secure for employment purposes the names of qualified eligibles.

Consults and advises with municipal personnel agencies with regard to methods of classification.

Consults with municipal personnel agencies for the purpose of establishing a co-operative research arrangement for exchange of findings and for the improvement of examination methods.

Releases national standards on examinations which have been developed as a result of a co-operative research program between government and industry.

Co-operates with state and municipal personnel agencies in co-ordinating the requirements and specifications for certain positions, such as nurse and engineer, in order that universities and technical schools may know what standards must be met.

Furnishes information and citations with respect to civil service statutes and personnel matters.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—*Department of Labor*

Co-ordinates the activities, and establishes and maintains standards of operation for the state employment services in 48 states, and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, which have become affiliated with it under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser Act and thereby receive federal funds on a matched basis.

Co-operates in the operation of municipal employment offices through relations with state employment services; maintains community research centers, in co-operation with the American Youth Commission, in a number of cities, notably Providence, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Dallas.

Operates offices of the National Re-employment Service in areas not served by permanent offices of state employment services.

Combined state employment services and national re-employment services operate approximately 1,619 local employment offices in cities and towns and give regular service at 1,836 itinerant points in sparsely settled areas.

Conducts occupational studies to provide information necessary to improve operations in local employment offices.

Collects and publishes material on trends of employment as reflected in statistical data derived from registration and placement activities.

Publishes monthly the *Employment Service News* containing information on employment office principles and practice.

Women's Bureau—*Department of Labor*

Supplies data on working women in various industries and localities, their hours, current and year's earnings, semi-annual data showing employment and payroll trends by sex, working conditions, economic status and family responsibilities, accidents and occupational diseases, age, race, marital status, length of service, employment fluctuation, occupational progress, home work, technological changes in industry, laws affecting women, minimum-wage legislation, and administration, and other matters. Sets standards for women's employment and working conditions.

Publishes and distributes bulletins, bimonthly periodical (*The Woman Worker*), leaflets, charts, legal maps; lends exhibit material (including motion pictures), gives advice to correspondents.

POLICE

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Headquarters Office, *1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains an information service for handling inquiries on police matters.

Distributes standard police adaptability test, police bibliography, and special bulletins on police subjects.

Advises on uniform crime reporting requirements.

Publishes directory of city, county, state, and federal police and law enforcement officials.

(For services of Safety Division, see section on "Traffic.")

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and reorganizations of individual police departments.

Advises police departments on organization plans, control systems, crime prevention, communication systems, equipment and training, records and identification systems, and investigation methods.

Designs improved police records, personnel systems, and control procedures in co-operation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Weather Bureau—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues flood, cold wave, heavy snow, and storm warnings which serve to protect human life and property in endangered municipalities.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities to ascertain whether the causes of explosions due to gases, inflammable dusts, or explosives are criminal or accidental.

Alcohol Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau—*Treasury Department*

Co-operates with all law enforcement agencies in enforcing the Internal Revenue laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transportation, and sale of non-tax-paid liquor.

Co-operates with all law enforcement agencies in enforcing the laws of a particular municipality to the extent of furnishing information concerning violations.

Bureau of Narcotics—*Treasury Department*

When necessary to promote or facilitate effective co-operation in suppressing the abuse of such dangerous drugs as opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their salts and derivatives, extends aid to municipal police officers by furnishing information concerning methods employed in the marketing of various types of contraband drugs, and means of eliminating local sources of supply.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Makes identifications, in cases in which the federal government is a party, of typewriting, handwriting, bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms, and analyzes physical, chemical, and metallurgical evidence found at the scene of the crime.

Supplies information on request to municipal police departments to aid them in the installation of short-wave radio sets.

Makes available a model traffic ordinance and ordinances on traffic signs, signals, and markings.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Licenses and assigns frequencies and power. Regulates operation of police and other radio stations in the emergency service.

Encourages and aids in the development of police radio systems and in the utilization of technical advances in the radio art for municipal needs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Maintains a national clearing house of information on criminals, providing free identification service from an extensive fingerprint file, by wire or mail, to any official law enforcement officers who request it.

Sends free to contributors of fingerprints a monthly bulletin setting out persons whose apprehension is desired by local officials, important police information and articles pertaining to scientific methods in crime detection and criminal apprehension.

Maintains a National Stolen Property File, wherein a record of stolen property bearing a serial number or other definite means of identification is indexed for the use of law enforcement officers in effecting recoveries of stolen property.

Maintains a technical laboratory for the aid of law enforcement agencies, at no cost to them, affording crime laboratory facilities necessary in scientific approach to crime solution.

Collects and compiles crime statistics which are published in a quarterly bulletin, *Uniform Crime Reports,* sent free to city officials.

Maintains a free fingerprint file for civil identification purposes.

Operates the FBI National Police Academy, affording instruction in scientific crime detection to representatives of local law enforcement organizations without cost to them.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Renders valuable service to cities in times of flood, hurricanes, fire, and other catastrophes by performing humanitarian work in protecting property and life.

Enforces law upon the sea, and co-operates with municipal authorities in any matters having a bearing upon such activity.

Enforces laws pertaining to anchorage and movement of vessels in harbors and navigable waters of the United States; removes obstructions to navigation in navigable waters of the United States.

Enforces Oil Pollution Act and enforces regulations issued for promoting safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

Secret Service Division—*Treasury Department*

Advises local police on desirable methods of obtaining and preserving evidence in counterfeiting cases.

Prepares and distributes written descriptions of counterfeit currency, and disseminates instruction in printed form on subject of how to detect counterfeit money.

Exchanges with the local police departments fingerprints and photographs of persons arrested for counterfeiting, which in many instances have cleared up murder and hold-up cases.

Notifies police by radio and teletype giving also the modus operandi of the passer when a new counterfeit note starts to circulate.

PUBLIC WORKS

American Public Works Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains information service on public works and municipal engineering problems.

Prepares special reports on current problems and collects data on costs and methods of public works departments.

Prepares and distributes standard specifications for various types of public works construction.

Prepares and distributes manuals of practice for selected fields of public works activity.

Conducts research in public works and municipal engineering administration and methods.

American Engineering Council—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Recommends, on request of municipal officials, consulting engineers or engineering firms for specific kinds of municipal work.

Obtains information from bureaus of the federal government on the request of municipal officials.

Appoints through its member organizations engineering committees to study problems in any locality in which an engineering society is located.

American Road Builders' Association—*National Press Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available through its several research committees valuable reports relating to the construction and maintenance of streets and highways, traffic problems, elevated highways, street railway track construction and maintenance, highway administration and finance, subsurface structures, and street lighting.

Highway Research Board, National Research Council—*2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

Serves as a clearing house for highway and municipal engineers on highway research information relating to finance, economics, design, materials, construction, maintenance, traffic and safety, soils investigations and roadside development.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public works and municipal engineering administration and methods with the guidance of the American Public Works Association.

Designs improved organization and personnel methods.

Installs comprehensive records, cost accounting, and general accounting systems.

Distributes standard cost ledger, individual equipment, and other record forms.

SMOKE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION—*City Hall Square Building, Chicago*

Provides information on best methods of smoke control and fuel conservation.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on methods of eradication and control of insects which interfere with the successful operation of sewage disposal plants.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS—*Department of Agriculture*

Aids in the selection of airport sites as concerns soil conditions.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications, as well as releases to the press and radio, covering such subjects as highway construction, soil erosion, drainage, heating, sanitation, weather, community libraries, hospitals, and buildings.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises municipalities on request regarding all matters pertaining to control of soil erosion on agricultural lands, soil and moisture conservation, flood prevention, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Supplies adequate information on the nature and extent of erosion in any locality in the country.

Extends to state, county, and city governments the use of an extensive collection of aerial photographic maps of scattered areas throughout the United States, totalling approximately 395,000 square miles.

Advises state and local highway agencies regarding methods applicable to the control of erosion along the right of ways of public roads.

WEATHER BUREAU—*Department of Agriculture*

Supplies basic meteorological information which enables municipal officials to plan for snow removal, protection of water-cooled gasoline engines, protection of undried concrete paving work and sewer excavations, the shifting of laborers from work hampered by the weather to work necessitated by the weather, and more effective methods of heating buildings and of constructing sewers.

Furnishes data regarding rainfall which are useful in selecting reservoir sites and in connection with construction of water works, bridges, and culverts and storm sewer systems.

Furnishes river data which are utilized by filtration plants in developing methods of purifying water used for drinking purposes.

Furnishes river data which are necessary in studies of stream flows, dredging operations, dam construction, and in practically every phase of bridge building, levee work, and general river improvement.

(Above information available by telephone any hour of the day from nearest weather bureau office, by correspondence, and from daily weather maps.)

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY—*Department of Commerce*

Assists municipalities through correspondence in connection with their airport problems.

May allot federal funds for the acquisition, construction, repair, or operation of airports if certified by administrator that such landing field or facility is reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or for national defense.

Sends representatives in the case of scheduled air carrier terminals to inspect airports or proposed sites.

Inspects scheduled air transport airports for compliance with minimum requirements governing their use as airline stops.

Publishes bulletins on the design and management of airports and a bulletin listing all the airports in the United States and their facilities; also issues weekly notices of new airports and navigation aids.

Furnishes information for use in establishing roof markings to identify cities for airmen in flight.

Maintains a register of certificated and identified aircraft and certificated airmen; furnishes information with respect to these certificates upon request.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS—*Department of Agriculture*

Supervises the administration of federal aid for highways and for elimination of hazards at grade crossings, in the various states, part of which is expended within cities.

Supplies data on results of research on problems of highway design, construction, administration, and finance.

Complies with all municipal requests for information which it has available, although primarily concerned with rural roads and their extension into and through cities.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES—*Department of Commerce*

Consults with and furnishes information to municipal or related local authorities regarding the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation required for municipal purposes.

Prescribes and issues regulations for the lighting of bridges maintained by municipalities over navigable waters.

Furnishes to municipalities at reasonable cost buoys and other special equipment that are not usually obtainable in the general market.

Co-operates with municipalities on all matters pertaining to aids to navigation, through district offices maintained in principal sea and lake ports.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Offers facilities of the largest public testing laboratory in the country, for a charge, to any municipality which wishes to have materials tested, when other laboratories are not available.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY—*Department of Commerce*

Furnishes available control data (triangulation and leveling) to municipalities, as a basis for local surveys. Has published a number of manuals on precise surveys. These include three publications on the use of plane coordinates, which revolutionize the use of horizontal control data by cities (Special Publications 193-195, Manual of Plane-Coordinate Computation, Manual of

Traverse Computation on the Lambert Grid, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Transverse Mercator Grid).

Publishes for sale and issues nautical charts on several scales of the coasts of the United States and possessions, including large-scale charts of numerous ports, intra-coastal waterway charts, and special charts. Collects and publishes tide and current data and Coast Pilots for these coasts and their ports.

Has available copies of large-scale planimetric maps made from recent air photographs of many sections of the coasts and will make on request copies of other original topographic surveys, which show conditions at the date of the surveys. Of most coastal localities these have been made several times at irregular intervals and copies of such a series are valuable for use in studies of coastal erosion and other changes and sometimes in litigation over land ownership.

Issues aeronautical charts of the United States, all of the 87 basic sectional charts covering the country being available and other series of smaller scales are being issued from time to time as they are completed. These are useful as geographic maps in addition to their primary purpose.

Supplies information on the earth's magnetism and its changes, and also information of value to those charged with safeguarding communities against earthquake damage.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Makes studies of individual ports which are published and made available at low price.

Advises with local communities regarding the appropriate location and plan of construction of wharves, piers, and water terminals.

Investigates any matters that may tend to promote or encourage the use by vessels of ports adequate to care for the freight which would naturally pass through such ports.

Promotes all matters pertaining to development of adequate and efficient merchant marine.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Advises with cities upon request on problems relating to inland water terminal facilities.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research on the solution of problems involving dangerous accumulation of sewer gas and sewer gas explosions.

Advises with cities on the safe storage and use of explosives in blasting for city developments and roadways.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated lands not exceeding 640 acres.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Regulates movements and anchorages of vessels in ports and harbors where federal regulations are in force.

Advises cities on all marine affairs.

Assists in ice-breaking operations in channels and harbors.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION—*Treasury Department*

Sells to cities at prices not less than 50 per cent of the appraised value certain surplus federal buildings and sites which have been supplanted by new structures and for which the Secretary of the Treasury has determined there is no further federal need.

In the event portions of any federal building sites under the control of the Treasury Department are desired by municipalities by reason of any duly authorized comprehensive street widening program, the Secretary of the Treasury may deed to such municipalities, without cost, such areas needed for street uses as may be dedicated without jeopardy to the federal interest.

Sells surplus real property at public sale to the highest responsible bidder upon such terms and after such public advertisement as the director of procurement may deem in the public interest.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS—*War Department*

Co-operates with municipal authorities through its district and division engineers in furnishing information pertaining to the lay-out of port improvements, harbor lines, location of bridges, piers, wharves, and terminal facilities, regulations for the operation of bridges over navigable waters, and the issuance of federal permits for structures or changes in navigable waters.

Prepares detailed engineering data on flood control on streams throughout the United States in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River.

Prepares detailed engineering data which may be examined by municipal officials at district and division offices on the preservation and maintenance of rivers and harbors, and inland and intra-coastal waterways, including the extent and depth of channels, breakwaters, locks and dams, and laws pertaining to traffic regulations and commerce.

Executes surveys of streams and waterways for the formulation of plans and improvements in the interest of navigation, power development, flood control, irrigation, and publishes data relating to tidal variation at ports.

Issues an annual report and a series of publications describing the port facilities, harbor capacity, and transportation and rail terminals for ports and harbors on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways, including annual commerce and its value.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Conducts a program of public work through which unemployed persons in need of relief construct and improve highways, roads, and streets; install sewer and water supply and purification systems; erect and renovate public buildings; develop park and playground facilities; build and improve airports; and perform a variety of other types of public work.

REGULATORY INSPECTION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Assists in drafting building code provisions for the control of insects which destroy timbers in buildings, such as termites.

Suggests remedies for the control of insects which become municipal problems.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates with cities in the formulation and administration of safety codes for the regulation of elevators, dumb waiters, escalators, window cleaning, etc., many of which have been prepared by the Bureau.

Assists municipalities with problems arising in the preparation and revision of building and plumbing codes.

Collects and disseminates information on the status of building and plumbing code requirements with particular reference to extent and deviation from established standards.

Encourages the use of standards for quality of building materials and standard methods of testing.

Assists cities in the drafting and administration of weights and measures ordinances.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Makes studies and issues reports on efficiency in the use of fuels, which enable cities to attack the problem of smoke abatement.

Conducts research and investigations on problems relating to safety and health in the driving and in the ventilation of tunnels, subways, and sewers.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues publications relating to safety codes in a wide range of fields.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Administers child-labor provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 establishing a basic 16-year minimum age for employment in industries producing goods for interstate shipment.

Issues child-labor regulations under the Act including regulations that relate to conditions under which children of 14 and 15 may be employed in nonfactory and nonmining occupations outside school hours, and to determination of hazardous occupations from which minors 16 and 17 years of age shall be excluded.

Cooperates with states in issuance of age certificates for legally employed minors to protect employers against unwitting violation of the Act.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS—*Department of Labor*

Acts as a clearinghouse for information on labor standards—for the use of labor law administrators, workers, employers, and civic and social agencies.

Provides consultive service on the formulation and administration of labor legislation.

Through the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship acts as a clearinghouse for industries and states interested in the development of apprenticeship standards.

Co-operates with the states in local or state-wide factory inspectors' training courses.

TRAFFIC

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

SAFETY DIVISION, *1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston*

Installs traffic accident prevention bureaus in selected cities.

Organizes and participates in traffic officers' training schools and co-operates with Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute and other universities in their education programs.

Maintains information and research services on traffic safety and accident prevention.

Makes available motion picture films for use in training police in accident prevention.

Bureau for Street Traffic Research—*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*

Co-operates with public officials in research on traffic problems, the results of which are made available without charge or at a nominal price to cover the cost of publication.

Conducts courses in street and highway traffic control and engineering during the academic year, offering annually 15 to 23 fellowships in the field of traffic engineering.

Serves as a center for the study of traffic problems; maintains a library and collects information on street traffic, accident and congestion problems; conducts field surveys and formulates practical plans and recommendations; operates as research and training agency for graduate students looking toward administrative work in traffic engineering.

National Safety Council—*20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago*

Furnishes information and advice through field representatives and correspondence, on traffic ordinances, traffic police regulations, police department administration and organization, traffic engineering, traffic signs and signals, and safety educational campaigns.

Conducts an annual national traffic safety contest in which cities may participate without charge.

Directs at cost general traffic surveys and special limited traffic studies.

Furnishes at cost *Public Safety* magazine, pamphlets, statistical reports, posters, speeches, radio talks, and motion picture films.

UTILITIES

American Water Works Association—*29 West 39 Street, New York City*

Makes available information on standard practices in water works management and prepares standard specifications.

Answers inquiries on all matters pertaining to water works.

American Gas Association—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on gas company operations.

Edison Electric Institute—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*

Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on the management and operation of electric light and power plants.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—*85 John Street, New York City*

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Surveys organization, administration, and financial operations of utilities.

Designs and installs billing, finance, accounting, and cost systems.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE OF AMERICA—*127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago*

Assists individuals, organizations, municipal, district, state, and federal authorities with information, legal, engineering, financing, and other services required in the acquisition and successful operation of municipal and public projects.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Comprehensive information is issued on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, market prices, etc. of a large number of farm products.

Makes studies of many problems of city marketing, such as the proper location, size, and arrangement of market facilities; the regulation of trade practices; and factors influencing food consumption.

Information is furnished and advice given upon request on various purchasing and marketing problems.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Co-operates with owners and operators of agricultural land on selected watershed projects in demonstrating the use of soil and water conservation practices such as strip cropping, contour cultivation, crop rotation, forestation, woodland management, terracing and gully control in a balanced program of land use and land treatment.

Co-operates with city and county officials in upstream engineering developments to conserve soil resources, alleviate floods, protect water supplies and prevent siltation of stream channels, drainage ditches, and reservoirs.

Supplies technical and general information on the causes of soil erosion and adaptable control measures.

Extends assistance in erosion control planning and operations to soil conservation districts organized by landowners and operates under authority of state enabling legislation.

Develops projects involving the purchase of submarginal land to help conserve land resources, to further the programs of soil conservation districts, to cut down heavy public costs in submarginal areas, and to make effective programs for rural zoning, cooperative range management, use of tax-reverted lands, etc.

Advises states and local governmental subdivisions regarding procedures for correcting the misuse of submarginal farm lands.

Advises municipalities on request regarding all matters pertaining to soil and water conservation, runoff retardation in aid of flood control, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Supplies information on the nature and extent of erosion in any locality in the country.

Extends to interested agencies and persons the use of an extensive collection of aerial photographic maps of scattered areas throughout the United States, totalling approximately 420,000 square miles.

Advises state and local highway agencies regarding methods applicable to the control of erosion along the right of ways of public roads.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Protects watersheds within the national forests, upon which many municipalities are dependent for water supply.

Issues permits for the development of municipal water supply systems in national forests.

Furnishes technical assistance and advice to municipalities on watershed protection problems.

Makes investigations which are requisite to the issuance of special permits to municipalities by the Federal Power Commission for the use of water power from national forest streams.

Co-operates with municipal relief and welfare authorities in providing unemployment relief work.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Issues annually a report on financial statistics of cities, which gives revenues, cost payments, payments for outlays, and debt incurred for municipally owned water works, electric light and power systems, airports, and all other types of public service enterprises.

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD—*Department of Commerce*

Grants to corporations, both public and private, the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Collects and distributes information regarding standards for electric and gas service.

Conducts research on methods of reducing the losses which result from corrosion of underground pipe-lines, including natural soil corrosion and electrolysis which occurs when current utilized by utilities is returned to the power plant via gas and water pipes and cables.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Aids municipalities in connection with regulation of communications, rates of broadcasting, and of interference matters resulting from the operation of radio stations.

Makes available financial and operating data pertaining to telephone, telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers and controlling companies.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Issues licenses to municipalities permitting the use of public lands for the construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, and other works necessary or convenient for the generation of electricity by water power.

Issues licenses permitting the construction of projects on navigable streams or other waters under federal jurisdiction.

Prescribes an accounting system for a municipal plant having a license from the Federal Power Commission.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts now in preparation that will be applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own electrical plant.

Compiles and analyzes the rates charged for electrical energy by private and municipal corporations.

Compiles and issues monthly and periodical reports of the "Production of

Electricity for Public Use in the United States," which includes the output of municipal as well as privately owned generating stations.

Federal Trade Commission

Proceeds against those employing unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices if such proceedings appear to be to the interest of the public; and against those making use of unlawful price discriminations or certain tying and exclusive dealing arrangements, competitive corporate stock acquisitions or interlocking directorates, if such proceedings are in the interest of the public.

Investigates conditions in interstate trade and industry and trade conditions in and with foreign countries.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research the results of which are distributed in technical publications on the technology of natural gas and artificial city gas, including hazards of both health and safety nature.

General Land Office—*Department of the Interior*

Issues permits on public land, and in some cases on reserved land, for reservoirs, ditches, pumping and power plant sites, and pipelines and transmission lines.

Leases to municipalities for public aviation fields any contiguous, unreserved, unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Grants licenses to mine coal from public land, for household purposes only, to individuals, associations, and municipalities.

Surveys townsites on public and reserved land and sells the townlots to individuals.

Geological Survey—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities on a share-the-cost basis in the investigation of surface and underground waters with reference to their quantity, quality, availability, control, and utilization.

Co-operates with other government agencies in examining geological conditions that affect the suitability of areas or sites for reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.

Supplies information on the occurrence, extent, and character of mineral resources in the United States and Alaska.

Makes and distributes the official topographic maps of the United States and its possessions.

Examines and reports upon the identity and value of mineral and rock specimens.

Makes geological maps and publishes geological reports on the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Bureau of Reclamation—*Department of Interior*

Sells under contract surplus electric power to cities located near its projects.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which also are used by municipal traction departments.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Publishes regularly information concerning typical bills for gas and electricity, and wages in municipal utilities.

Rural Electrification Administration

Receives applications for the loan of funds for construction of rural electrification facilities to serve persons not now receiving central station service; passes upon such applications with view of determining whether or not the projects will be self-liquidating on a long-term low-interest basis; and lends money for such projects as meet this requirement.

Assists borrowers of funds in certain engineering, legal, and operating phases of the new rural power systems.

Securities and Exchange Commission

Passes upon the issuance and acquisition of securities in the holding company systems which are registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; passes upon certain dividends; approves or disapproves of reorganization plans, together with the solicitation of proxies thereon.

Simplifies holding company structures, eliminating them generally to two tiers of holding companies in a contiguous geographical area, such simplification usually resulting from the voluntary submission of plans by holding companies.

Requires filing of financial and operating data, and supervises the creation of service companies which may provide management and various technical assistance to subsidiary companies in a system on a cost or mutual basis.

Tennessee Valley Authority

Sells electric power to cities and other local public and non-profit agencies, the resale rate schedules and accounting methods of the distributing agency being stipulated in the wholesale power contract.

Furnishes information regarding valuation, cost, and rates for electric service in communities purchasing power from the Authority, as well as full information as to its own operations in its navigation and flood control program, the disposition of power, manufacture and disposition of phosphatic fertilizers, its regional planning studies, and related activities.

Co-operates with municipalities affected by or participating in the Authority's program of flood control, navigation, erosion control, the disposal of surplus power and related projects in the drainage basin of the Tennessee River, and in adjoining territory, including parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Works Progress Administration

Conducts projects for the construction and renovation of water distribution and sewer systems, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage dams, and other related facilities.

WELFARE

American Public Welfare Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains staff which gives technical and consultant advice on public welfare legislation and administration.

Serves as a clearing house for information and experiences on all problems in the field of public welfare particularly for the current problems arising from new relationships between local, state, and federal governments arising out of the new federal programs.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS—*844 Rush Street, Chicago*

Maintains and improves standards of medical social work in hospitals and clinics and in extra-mural programs for medical care.

Has a study council for research into functional and educational problems of medical social field.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK—*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh*

Develops standards of training for professional social work through conference and research.

Making a study of the need for training as it relates to the public welfare field.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS—*130 East 22 Street, New York City*

Participates in studies of existing welfare services in relation to community needs and promotes planning for adequate and modernized services.

Participates in the application of civil service standards to public social work by studying the qualifications needed for specific social work positions, preparing written examinations, and assisting in oral examinations for these positions.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION—*135 East 15 Street, New York City*

Maintains a free clearing house on advice and information on the administration of prisons, reformatories, work houses, and jails, on the construction of penal and correctional buildings, and on the treatment of the criminal offender, both inside and outside of institutions.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—*Washington, D. C.*

Aids in mitigating suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great calamities, and in devising and carrying on measures for preventing the same.

Maintains a public health nursing service in isolated communities; promotes the teaching of home hygiene and care of the sick, first aid, and life-saving; conducts a year-round campaign against accidents on highways, in the homes, and on farms.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—*130 East 22 Street, New York City*

Offers field service, studies of community programs in child welfare and of single agencies, community planning in children's work, assistance to non-social service groups, information and correspondence service—on problems dealing primarily with dependent children.

FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Gives advice and information through field contacts, correspondence, and publications on matters relating to committee, board, and staff organization, relief and case work standards, relations with other community agencies, and so on.

Advises on training and development of personnel in connection with administration of public relief.

Issues each year an Inter-Agency Service Directory listing over 1,000 private and public family welfare and relief agencies in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Conducts city, county, and state-wide surveys of courts and probation departments.

Drafts laws to extend and improve probation and juvenile courts.

Assists judges in securing competent probation officers.

Arranges special conferences and institutes for the training of probation officers.

Serves as a clearing house for information on probation, juvenile courts, and domestic relations courts.

Furnishes information and assists in the organization of councils for the prevention of delinquency.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys on the reorganization of welfare and relief agencies generally in collaboration with the American Public Welfare Association.

Prepares manual of instructions and installs improved procedures for all branches of welfare and relief work.

Confers with relief agencies on the improvement of administrative, financial, accounting, records, personnel, and technical welfare procedures.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes available data based on research in foods, nutrition, household textiles, clothing, and household equipment.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes carefully supervised rehabilitation loans to help farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting. Such loans are available only to farm families which cannot obtain credit on reasonable terms from any other source.

Makes subsistence grants in emergency cases to farm families which are the victims of flood, drouth, or other calamities.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

Removes price depressing surpluses of agricultural commodities from the market and distributes said commodities in carlot quantities to states for donation to certified eligible relief clients in addition to, rather than substitution for, other forms of assistance from welfare agencies.

Aids in improving the general systems of commodity distribution for relief purposes by providing information on effective methods and by advising on the actual distribution.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues bulletins on building construction, wages, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Collects and publishes current statistics, largely from urban areas, on child labor, juvenile courts, child and family welfare, and health, as well as other related fields.

Makes special studies of child welfare conditions at the request of local authorities, if resources permit.

Publishes reports on child labor, juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy, juvenile courts, and family income in relation to child welfare, and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants in aid to states for welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

Provides funds for the part-time employment of needy school, college, and graduate students from 16 to 24 years of age inclusive, so that they can continue their education.

Provides funds for the part-time employment on work projects of young persons, chiefly from relief families, from 18 to 24 years of age inclusive—the projects being designed not only to provide valuable work experience, but to benefit youth generally and the communities in which they live.

Encourages the establishment of job training, counseling, and placement services for youth.

Encourages the development and extension of constructive leisure time activities.

SENATE COMMITTEE (BYRNES) TO INVESTIGATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF

Supplies data on the financing of relief in municipalities.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Charged with responsibility of (1) analyzing and approving state unemployment compensation laws and plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind; (2) certifying on December 31 in each taxable year to the Secretary of the Treasury for tax credit purposes states with approved unemployment compensation laws; certifying from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be paid as federal grants to states with approved plans for aid to the needy aged, to the blind, and to dependent children and to states with approved unemployment compensation laws; (3) certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury the name and address of each person entitled to receive federal old-age benefits and the amount of such benefits; (4) studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing social security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects; (5) notifying a state agency, when it finds that there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required to be included for approval of state unemployment laws or state plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, that further payments will not be made to the state until the Board is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply;

(6) making and publishing such regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the functions imposed upon it.

Co-operates with state agencies administering old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and unemployment compensation; and furnishes technical assistance on these subjects.

Furnishes legislative reference service to the states.

Reports current operations under the old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, and public assistance programs of the Social Security Act, and results of research in the field of social security. Current data on these subjects are summarized in a monthly publication, the Social Security Bulletin, on sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

Distributes free in limited quantities publications explaining the provisions of the act for which it is administratively responsible.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Administers a work program for the unemployed who are in need of assistance.

Operates, through state Works Progress Administrations, a program of useful projects initiated and sponsored by states, counties, municipalities, and other local public bodies; and a small number of federal nationwide WPA projects. Federal agencies conduct a limited number of projects similar to those of the WPA with funds that WPA has allocated for this purpose.

Receives and reviews in the state and local WPA offices project applications from public bodies; suitable proposals are forwarded to Washington for final approval.

Supervises assignment of employable relief workers to WPA projects.

Prescribes rules and regulations regarding hours, working conditions, and other matters pertaining to the program.

Maintains records and reports on numbers and characteristics of WPA workers; project applications, operations, expenditures, and accomplishments; and hours and earnings of WPA workers.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

Selected model ordinances prepared by state leagues of municipalities, national organizations, and federal and state governmental agencies. A few of the ordinances listed were designed for the needs of a particular city rather than as models but because of their excellence may well serve as examples for imitation. For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table I elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

ADMINISTRATION

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND MUNICIPAL CODE OF ORDINANCES. March, 1927. 48pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. April, 1926. 84pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN. Vol. 1. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 50 cents. Vol. 2 GENERAL CODE. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Trenton, New Jersey. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCE No. 1: COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. June, 1935. 30pp.

Wheeling, West Virginia. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 1938.

AERONAUTICS

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT AND TO REQUIRE THE LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AERONAUTICS. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-6. 25 cents.

Lexington, Kentucky. ORDINANCE RELATING TO USE AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AIRPORT. Kentucky Municipal League. April, 1935.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM STATE AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1934. 7pp.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. THE UNIFORM AIRPORT ACT. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE ON AERONAUTICS.

U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce. Suggested city or county aeronautics ordinance and uniform field rules for airports. October, 1929. 10pp.

ANIMALS

Illinois Municipal League. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS (LAKE BLUFF). Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1937, pp. 116-17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS, TAXING THE OWNERS AND HARBORERS OF DOGS. 7pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

—MODEL ORDINANCES ON REGULATION OF DOGS. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL DEAD ANIMAL ORDINANCE. November, 1931. 2pp.

AUCTIONS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO AUCTIONS. November, 1930. 3pp.

—MODEL AUCTIONEER'S ORDINANCE. November, 1930. 3pp.

AWNINGS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, p. 152.

League of Iowa Municipalities. BILLBOARDS. 1930. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF OVERHANGING STREET SIGNS. (Includes model ordinance.) The Municipality, June, 1936, p. 107.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND USE OF SIGNS. February, 1924. 8pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Bill Posting, Distributing Advertising Matter, Sign Tacking, and Sign Painting for Advertising Purposes. January, 1924. 5pp.

—Model Ordinances to License and Regulate the Construction, Erection, Alteration, Refacing, Relocation, Reconstruction, Maintenance and Use of Billboards. June, 1923. 8pp.

BUDGET

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Provide a Budget System for a Municipality. 4pp. 60 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A Budget Plan for Wisconsin Cities. September, 1932. 22pp. 50 cents.

See also Finance.

BUILDING

Illinois Municipal League. Dangerous Buildings. (Includes Suggested Ordinances.) Illinois Municipal Review, May, 1936, pp. 115-117.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Requiring Demolition of Hazardous Buildings and Structures. Kentucky City, March, 1935, p. 20.

League of Nebraska Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1931.

League of Oregon Cities. The Abatement of Building Nuisances (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1930. 24pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. Recommended Building Code. 85 John Street, New York. 1934. 316pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Relating to Unsafe Buildings. November, 1930. 2pp.

—Model Ordinance Regulating the Removal of Buildings. September, 1930. 4pp.

New York State Conference of Mayors and State Department of Labor. Model Building Code. 1938.

Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. Uniform Building Code. 124 West 4 Street, Los Angeles. 1935. 319pp. $1.

U. S. Department of Commerce. Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings. 1930. 58pp. 10 cents.

See also Plumbing.

CIVIL SERVICE

League of California Municipalities. Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances, Revised Edition. 1938. 23pp. $1.

—Civil Service Rules and Regulations, Supplementing the Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances. 1938. 22pp. $1.

—Suggested Form of Civil Service Ordinance for City Manager Cities. 1938. 8pp. 50 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Establish a Classification of Civil Service in Municipality. 7pp. $1.05.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance Establishing a Civil Service System for City Employes. The Municipality, July, 1937, pp. 147-48, 157.

—Selection of Municipal Administrative Officials. The Municipality, March, 1937, pp. 51, 66.

National Civil Service Reform League. Draft of a City Civil Service Law. 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1931. 23pp.

New York State Department of Civil Service. Model Municipal Civil Service Rules. Albany. 1938. 54pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. Personnel Manual. City Hall, Saginaw. 1938. 34pp.

COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio. Manual of Legislative Procedure and Rules of Council. City Hall, Cincinnati, 1929. 30pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Procedure of the City Council or Village Board of Trustees. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1931, pp. 178-9, 184.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Forms of Rules and Order of Business of City Council or Village Trustees. 4pp. 60 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Conduct of Village Board Meetings. The Municipality, May, 1938.

COURTS

Arkansas Municipal League. Ordinance Providing for Municipal Courts. 1937.

Jackson, Michigan. Illustrative Municipal Court Provision. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Mayor's Court Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regulating Public Dances. 1936. 11pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to

License and Regulate Dance Halls. March, 1931. 8pp. 15 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate Public Dances and to License and Regulate Public Dance Halls. July, 1923. 6pp.

Quincy, Illinois. An Ordinance Prohibiting Walking Matches, Skating Matches, Marathon Dances, Walkathons, Skatathons and Other Mental and Physical Endurance Contests of Similar Nature. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, p. 154.

ELECTIONS

Arkansas Municipal League. Poll Tax Ordinance. 1937.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ordinance Adopting Australian Ballot System for Village Elections. Minnesota Municipalities, November, 1937, pp. 372-76.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Election of Village Officials. The Municipality, October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

League of Iowa Municipalities. Electric Installation Ordinance. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Fire Protection Association. National Electrical Code. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1937. 334pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance for the Examination and Licensing of Electricians. February, 1928. 3pp.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. National Electrical Safety Code. 1927. 525pp. $1.

FILLING STATIONS

Illinois Municipal League. A Recommended Ordinance Regulating Automobile Filling Stations. November, 1927. 2pp. (Out of print.)

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Motor Vehicle Service Stations, in the Storage and Handling of Inflammable Liquids in Cities. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To License and Regulate Filling Stations. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate Curb Gasoline Pumps. 3pp. 45 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. Gas Filling Station Ordinance. 1931. 8pp.

FINANCE

H. C. Speer & Sons Company. Resolution and Ordinance Providing for Issuance of Bonds to Pay Miscellaneous Claims. First National Bank Building, Chicago. 1935. 4pp.

League of California Municipalities. Suggested Form of City Tax Ordinance. 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1939. 45pp. $1.

Morey, Lloyd. A Model Municipal Appropriation Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, May-June, 1926, pp. 238-45.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Essential Proceedings and Proof for the Issuance of Bonds. December, 1922. 7pp.

See also Budget.

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Boiler Construction Code. 29 West 39 Street, New York. 1927. 218pp.

Berkeley, California. Fire Prevention Code. 1937. 50pp.

Illinois Municipal League. City Oil Inspection Ordinance. July, 1927. 4pp.

Kentucky State Fire Marshal. Standards of Safety. Auditor's office, Frankfort, Kentucky. 1929. 109pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Fire Department Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Bulk or Wholesale Storage of Flammable Liquids. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Ordinances. 1928. 12pp.

—To Provide for the Establishment of a Volunteer Fire Department. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate Sending Fire Equipment Outside of Municipal Limits. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Outside Fire Aid by Municipalities. Municipality, June, 1930, pp. 127-8, 142-3. 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York:

—County and Municipal Forest Fire Ordinances. 1938. 19pp. 10 cents.

—Recommended Building Code. 1934. 316pp.

—Standard Ordinance for Chimney Construction. 1927.

—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance. 1938.

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—Regulations for Entrances into Trunk Highways. Minnesota Municipalities, May, 1934, p. 191.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Model Traffic Code. 1929. 19pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Traffic Ordinance. The Municipality, February, 1939. 25 cents.

—Suggested Amendments to Model Traffic Ordinance. The Municipality, September, 1931, p. 187. 25 cents.

Massachusetts Department of Public Works. A Standard Municipal Traffic Code. October, 1933. 33pp.

Motor Vehicles; Cities and Towns Control Routes and Stop Stations (includes model ordinance). American Municipalities, Marshalltown, Iowa, June, 1936, pp. 11-14.

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Model Traffic Ordinances, as Revised and Approved by the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. May 23-25, 1934. 31pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Traffic Ordinance. July, 1928.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance for North Carolina Cities and Towns. December, 1936. 11pp. 50 cents.

Traffic Safety Institute. Bicycle Regulatory Ordinances. In Bicycle and Traffic Safety by Richard O. Bennett. Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. 1938. 29pp. 15 cents.

TRAILERS

American Municipal Association. House Trailers; Comparative Provisions of Fifty-Three Municipal Ordinances. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 12pp. Bulletin No. 3. $1.00.

American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, National Association of Housing Officials. The House Trailer: Its Effect on State and Local Government. (Contains ordinances of Miami, Florida, and San Diego, California, and extracts from other municipal trailer regulations.) American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 50 cents.

California State Division of Immigration and Housing. Suggested Ordinance Covering Camp Cars and Trailers. Building Standards Monthly, 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, January, 1937, p. 4.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Camp Cars and Trailers (Tax Policy League). Illinois Municipal Review, April, 1937, pp. 72-73.

League of Texas Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating House Trailers (San Antonio). Texas Municipalities, July, 1937, pp. 176-81.

United States Conference of Mayors. Tourist and Trailer Camp Regulations, Including Specimen Ordinances. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. No. 149. July, 1937. $1.00.

TREES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Regulating the Planting and Care of Shade and Ornamental Trees and Grass Plots. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Control of Street Trees. The Municipality, November, 1930, pp. 245-46.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance to Regulate the Planting, Maintenance, Protection and Control of Shade Trees in City Highways, and Public Places. April, 1923. 6pp.

UTILITIES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Establish Rates for Public Services. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Grant to Municipality the Right to Construct, Install, Maintain, and Operate an Electric Light and Power Generating Plant and Distributing System. 10pp. $1.50.

—To Regulate the Municipal Water and Light System. 6pp. 90 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of Electric Light and Power Distribution System. 3pp. 45 cents.

—To Regulate the Operation of the Gas Plant and Distributing System. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. The Management of Municipal Utilities in Wisconsin. March, 1932. 15pp. 25 cents.

UTILITY FRANCHISES

Illinois Municipal League. A Model Gas Franchise Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, November, 1931, pp. 285-6, 295.

Kentucky Municipal League. Electric Franchise Ordinance. Originally prepared in 1930, subsequently revised. 10pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Franchise Ordinance. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Gas Franchise. 1930. 5pp. 25 cents.

—Telephone Franchise. 1931. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Natural Gas Franchise Provisions. 8pp.

—A Suggested Model Franchise. Minnesota Municipalities, November, 1930, p. 418.

—To Grant to Gas Companies the Right and Franchise to Manufacture, Sell, and/or Distribute Gas for Heating, Illuminating and Other Purposes in Municipality. 9pp. $1.35.

—To Grant to Power Company an Electric Franchise. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Gas Franchise. 1932. 8pp.

Lexington, Kentucky. Franchise for Motor Bus Transportation System. July, 1934. 15pp. (Kentucky Municipal League).

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Gas Franchises. 1932. 3pp.

WATERWORKS

League of Iowa Municipalities. Water Rates. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

—Waterworks Ordinance. 1935. 14pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Model Ordinance Regarding Waterworks Regulation. 1936. 21pp. Free to member cities. $1.50 to others.

Waterworks Regulations for Cities of the Second Class. 1937. 20pp. $1.50.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Administration of the Municipal Water System. 6pp. 90 cents.

Michigan Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Relative to the Administration and

CONDUCT OF A WATER DEPARTMENT. June, 1936. 6pp. $1.

State Municipal League of Utah. WATER REGULATIONS. 1937. 4pp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

League of Minnesota Municipalities. CREATING OFFICES OF CITY SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND OF CITY WEIGHTMASTER. 7pp. $1.05.

National Conference on Weights and Measures. MODEL STATE LAW ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. United States Bureau of Standards. Weights and Measures Administration. Handbook 11. Washington, D. C. 75 cents.

ZONING

Chicago Regional Planning Association. A CHARTED SUMMARY OF TYPICAL ZONING ORDINANCES IN THE REGION OF CHICAGO. 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Division of State Planning. A SIMPLIFIED RURAL ZONING ORDINANCE. 353 Broadway, Albany, New York. Bulletin 32. September, 1937. 9pp.

—SUGGESTED SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS FOR TOWN PLANNING BOARDS. 1939. 16pp. Mimeo.

King County Planning Commission. REGULATIONS GOVERNING PLATS, REPLATS, SUBDIVISIONS OR DEDICATIONS OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF INCORPORATED PLACES. Seattle, Washington. 1938. 17pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. ZONING. 1935. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. MODEL ZONING ORDINANCE.

—ZONING PROCEDURE. October, 1934, pp. 369-370.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. ZONING MANUAL. (Contains a model zoning ordinance and a model planning commission ordinance.) The Municipality, Supplement, April, 1934. 50 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. MODEL ZONING ORDINANCE. 1928. 10pp.

North Carolina League of Municipalities. ZONING MANUAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS AND CITIES. By Patrick Healy, Jr. 1938. 24pp. 50 cents.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA ZONING ORDINANCE. (Regulating height of structures in vicinity of airports.) Journal of Air Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, April, 1938.

Washington State Planning Council. MODEL MUNICIPAL ZONING ORDINANCE. 1933. 18pp.

—SAMPLE PLANNING AND ZONING ORDINANCES. Western City, August, 1935, pp. 24-25.

Standards and Specifications*

Sources of standards and specifications prepared by governmental agencies, organizations of public officials, technical societies, and trade associations, mainly those used in public purchasing.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 130. 1932. 548pp. $1.75. (Revision under way in 1938.)

This volume classifies and indexes more than 6,000 standards and specifications including methods of testing prepared by national technical societies and trade associations as well as standards and purchase specifications formulated by those agencies authorized to speak for the federal government as a whole. This directory does not reproduce the actual specifications but lists them according to titles, designating numbers and sponsoring organizations, as well as an outline of the scope and directions for obtaining actual copies of the documents themselves. Since every accredited specification available is listed together with its sources, this volume is an invaluable document to the purchasing official in locating specifications for local use.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 110. 1930. 680pp. $2.75.

Includes in full or in form of adequate abstracts the substance of every nationally recognized specification embraced within the numerical classification designated 500 to 599 in the National Directory of Commodity Specifications mentioned above.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 120. 1933. 1359pp. $3.

In this volume are reproduced the substance and form of all available nationally recognized specifications for commodities embraced within the numerical classification designated as 600 to 699 in the National Directory of Commodity Specifications. It contains 1,600 specifications and standards prepared by over 80 nationally recognized organizations authorized to speak for industry or for the federal government as a whole.

STANDARDS YEARBOOK, 1933. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 139. 1933. 255pp. $1.

In this seventh and latest edition of this yearbook are outlined the activities and accomplishments of not only the bureaus and agencies of the federal government, but also those of states and counties. It contains a résumé of the standardization work of scientific and technical societies and trade associations in the United States. A brief account of international co-operation in standardization is followed by a summary of the activities of the national standards associations of the various countries.

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* Prepared with the aid of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Standards Association, and the city purchasing agent of Milwaukee.

Directory of Commercial Testing and College Research Laboratories. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. July 25, 1936. 65pp. 15 cents.

Contains information concerning 244 commercial testing laboratories with 67 branch laboratory offices and also a list of the laboratories in 200 colleges. These laboratories are prepared to test various kinds of commodities and determine whether or not they comply with purchase specifications. The name of the official in charge of each laboratory is given together with indications as to the types of commodities which each is willing and able to test.

Sources of Supply of Guaranteed Materials—Certification Plan. Letter Circular No. 256a and Supplements 2—12; Outline of Certification Plan. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

In order to facilitate the use of nationally recognized standards and specifications among tax-supported agencies (federal, state, county, and municipal) the National Bureau of Standards inaugurated the certification plan. In carrying out this plan the Bureau compiles and distributes to governmental purchasing agencies lists of manufacturers who have expressed their desire to be listed as sources of supply of commodities covered by selected federal specifications and commercial standards. These manufacturers are willing, when requested by the purchaser at the time of placing the contract, to certify that materials delivered by them on contracts based on these specifications and standards comply with the requirements thereof, and are so guaranteed by them. The certification plan has already been applied to 610 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards. Copies of any or all of these lists, to which additions are being made from time to time, can be obtained upon request. This service to governmental purchasing agencies tends to promote real economy in that real competitive bidding can be invited and satisfactory material can be insisted upon. By taking full advantage of the certification plan and the issuance of certificates by the manufacturers, the need for testing on the part of purchasers can be minimized. A classified index of federal specifications and commercial standards to which the certification plan has been applied can be obtained upon request from the National Bureau of Standards.

Commercial Standards. Letter Circular 354 revised to January 1, 1939. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free.

The National Bureau of Standards aids commercial groups in the voluntary establishment of grade, quality, and other standards as a national basis for marketing commodities. Seventy-three such standards covering a wide variety of commodities have been established, and the certification plan has been applied to 54 of these standards. Lists of "willing to certify" manufacturers covering these commercial standards are distributed from time to time among public purchasing agencies. These standards afford to purchasing agents a ready means for checking or inspecting the grade or quality of the material delivered on contract based on commercial standards.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE—ITS PURPOSE AND APPLICATION. Letter Circular No. 456. A List of Simplified Practice Recommendations, Letter Circular No. 345, Revised January 15, 1939. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free.

The first publication explains the program for the elimination of excessive and needless varieties of sizes, types, and dimensions of manufactured products. The second publication lists 173 practice recommendations which have been established by the National Bureau of Standards. These simplified practice recommendations are of direct interest to municipal purchasing agents for they aid in conserving public funds in the work of procurement.

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS. Federal Standard Stock Catalog Price List 75. Sixth edition, December, 1938, 35pp. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Free. Obtainable also from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The federal government, acting through the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, has promulgated and established 1,204 federal specifications covering a wide range of commodities. Many state and city purchasing agents base the contracts for their purchases almost exclusively on these specifications. All federal specifications are issued in printed form and are obtainable at a nominal price per copy from the Superintendent of Documents. Any state, county, or municipal purchasing agent can request that his name be placed on the mailing list to receive announcements of new or revised specifications and thus keep abreast of current specifications used by the federal government.

BOOK OF A. S. T. M. STANDARDS. Part I, Metals, 910pp., $7.50; Part II, Non-Metallic Materials, 1,480pp., $7.50. 1936. Both parts, $14, cloth. 1937 Supplement, 44 Standards, 272pp. 1938 Supplement, 57 standards, 241pp. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Of the 181 standards in Part I, 109 cover ferrous metals, steel, wrought iron, pig iron, iron castings, and mineral alloys, while 60 relate to non-ferrous metals and aluminum alloys, copper and copper alloys, lead, etc. Part II includes 335 standards and specifications, test methods, and definitions covering many widely-used materials such as cement, concrete, coal, paint, rubber products, etc. This is probably the most important publication in the engineering materials field. Many of the standards given are referred to in building codes. For example, Miami's building code refers to 26 of these A. S. T. M. Standards, the New York City building code to 27, and the Cincinnati building code to 29 A. S. T. M. Standards. These volumes are issued once every three years and supplements issued in each of the two intervening years are free to purchasers of the two volumes. (Beginning in November, 1939, the biennial Book of Standards and the annual Book of Tentative Standards will be combined into one book in three parts. Published every three years, this volume will be supplemented in the two intervening years, the same as at present.)

A. S. T. M. METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF METALS. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1936. 254pp. Cloth, $2.50.

This book and its supplements give all chemical test methods for ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Special Compilations of Standards. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Eight volumes have been issued, each volume making available in completed form all A. S. T. M. standards on a specific subject. These standards are (1) Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1938) 71 standards, 350pp., $2; (2) Electrical Insulating Materials (1938) 40 standards, 370pp., $2; (3) Textile Materials (1938) 52 standards, 312pp., $2; (4) Coal and Coke (1938) 28 standards, 145pp., $1.25; (5) Steel Piping Materials (1938) 15 standards, 148pp., $1.25; (6) Rubber Products (1937) 25 standards, 238pp., $1.25; (7) Refractory Materials (1937) 23 standards, 180pp., $1.25; and (8) Cement (1938) 9 standards, 100pp., $1.

Index to A. S. T. M. Standards and Tentative Standards. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1939. 140 pp. Sent free on request.

Gives detailed references to publications where all A. S. T. M. standards and tentative standards are published. Lists standards under specific materials headings.

Book of A. S. T. M. Tentative Standards. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1938 edition. 346 tentative standards. 1,770pp. Cloth binding, $8. Heavy paper cover, $7.

Gives in their latest form A. S. T. M. tentative specifications, methods of tests, and definitions of terms. These tentative standards, issued as proposed standards, embody the latest thoughts and practices and find important applications throughout industry.

Specifications for Automobile Fire Apparatus. Tentative. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939. 32pp.

Presents specifications for use in purchasing the four principal types of municipal fire apparatus. This report will receive consideration at the annual meeting of the Association in May, 1939.

Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction. Prepared by the American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged, looseleaf. Complete set of 24 specifications, $6 with binder, $5 without. Individual specifications listed below.

This volume includes 24 standard specifications which are intended to serve the public works engineer as guides or models for the preparation of actual contract specifications. The several sections and individual specifications are: B—Subgrades and Foundations for Pavements: (1) earth subgrade, 20 cents; (2) pavement foundation of new macadam, 10 cents; (3) pavement foundation of reconstructed macadam, 20 cents; (4) pavement foundation of Portland cement concrete, 30 cents; (5) pavement foundation of asphaltic concrete, 20 cents; pavement foundation of tar macadam (hot penetration type), 20 cents; pavement foundation of tar macadam (cold penetration type), 20 cents; pavement foundation of reconstructed brick, block, or concrete pavement, 10 cents; pavement foundation of asphalt macadam (penetration type), 20 cents. C—Sidewalks and Curbs: (1) concrete sidewalks, 40 cents; stone and concrete curbs, 40 cents. D—Brick Pavements: (1) vitrified brick pavement, 50 cents. E—Stone Block Pavement: (1) stone block pavement, 30 cents. F—Portland Cement Concrete Pavement, $1. G—Bituminous Pavements: (1) sheet asphalt pavement, 40 cents; stone filled sheet asphalt pavement, 30 cents; asphalt macadam pavement, 30 cents; fine aggregate asphaltic concrete pavement, 40 cents; coarse aggregate asphaltic concrete pavement, 40 cents; modified tar macadam pavement, 20 cents; modified asphalt macadam pavement, 20 cents; cold laid asphaltic concrete pavement, 30 cents; tar macadam pavement, 30 cents. J—Sewers, $1.

UNIFORM MARKING OF FIRE HYDRANTS. (Standard colors for painting to indicate flow capacity.) Adopted by the American Water Works Association, June 7, 1937, and published in the Journal of the A.W.W.A. Vol. 29, page 449, April 1937. The Association, 22 East 40 Street, New York.

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIRE HYDRANTS AND GATE VALVES. Adopted by the American Water Works Association, June 24, 1913. Revised June 9, 1916. Published in the Journal A.W.W.A. Vol. 3, page 677, September 1916. Also in the Water Works Practice Manual, page 689. Separate copies available from the Association at $.20 each. The portion of this specification dealing with gate valves will be superseded on May 1, 1939, by a new specification adopted on April 28, 1938, and to be published in the Journal of the A.W.W.A. in March, 1939. Preparation of new hydrant specifications is now in progress. A tentative draft was published in the Journal of the A.W.W.A. Vol. 29, page 451, April, 1937, but this has since been superseded and further action on the subject is imminent. The 1913 hydrant specifications will remain in effect until further notice.

SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING AGENCIES. Obtainable from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Letter circular 497. May, 1937. 12pp. Free.

This circular describes briefly several activities of the Bureau in aiding governmental purchasing agents in solving their purchasing problems. Any state, county, or municipal purchasing agent may request to have his name placed on the Bureau's mailing list to receive announcements of new or revised commercial standards, simplified practice recommendations, and federal specifications, as they are issued from time to time.

The National Bureau of Standards has issued various research and scientific papers, circulars, and miscellaneous publications dealing with the methods of testing numerous commodities such as ink, paper, leather, textiles, soaps, traffic paints, etc. A list of these publications together with the prices of each may be obtained from the Bureau.

LIST OF AMERICAN STANDARDS. Available free from American Standards Association, 29 West 39 Street, New York.

This list includes nearly 400 approved American Standards in the fields of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, transportation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, textile industry, mining, wood industry, petroleum, gas burning appliances, building codes, and safety codes. The list is in numerical order with a subject index and shows the title and price of each standard.

The American Standards Association (ASA) is a federation of 73 national trade associations, technical societies, and departments of the government. It acts as a clearing house for standardization work in the United States and represents American Industry in international standardizing matters. It is a member of the International Standards Association to which the large standardizing bodies of 19 countries belong and also a member of the International Electro-technical Commission. The American Standards Association maintains co-operative relations with all of the 26 standardizing bodies of other countries, and a complete file of standards approved by them is available for reference purposes in the ASA library. In some instances it is also possible to obtain English translations or background material relating to the standards.

LIST OF TECHNICAL STANDARDS IN THE BUILDING AND FIRE CODE FIELD

(This list, prepared with the co-operation of the National Bureau of Standards or the United States Department of Commerce, the National Fire Protection Association, and other agencies, indicates the type and scope of standards in one field.)

STANDARDS RELATING TO BUILDING CODES

National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. (Technical information on the engineering properties of building as incorporated in the structural elements and equipment of a house, with particular reference to low-cost housing and including new materials, equipment, and methods of construction as well as those already in use is found in the following reports which may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices indicated.)

—Building Materials and Structures Series: BMS1 Research on Building Materials and Structures for Use in Low-Cost Housing, 1938, 5pp., 10 cents; BMS2 Methods of Determining the Structural Properties of Low-Cost Housing Constructions, 1938, 18pp., 10 cents; BMS3 Suitability of Fiber Insulating Lath as a Plaster Base, 1938, 17pp., 10 cents; BMS4 Accelerated Aging of Fiber Building Boards, 1938, 7pp., 10 cents; BMS5 Structural Properties of Six Masonry Wall Constructions, 1938, 31pp., 15 cents; BMS6 Survey of Roofing Materials in the Southeastern States, 1938, 23pp., 10 cents; BMS7 Water Permeability of Masonry Walls, 1938, 35pp., 10 cents; BMS8 Method of Investigation of Surface Treatment for Corrosion Protection of Steel, 1938, 10pp., 10 cents; BMS9 Structural Properties of the Insulated Steel Construction Company's "Frameless-Steel" Constructions for Low-Cost Houses; Wall AH, Partition AI, Floor AJ, and Roof AK, 1938, 18pp., 10 cents; BMS10 Structural Properties of One of the H. H. Robertson Company's "Keystone Beam Steel Floor" Constructions, 1939, 8pp., 10 cents; BMS11 Structural Properties of the Curren Fabrihome Corporation's "Fabrihome" Constructions for Walls and Partitions, 1939, 10 cents; BMS12 Structural Properties of "Steelox" Constructions for Walls, Partitions, Floors, and Roofs Manufactured by Steel Buildings, Inc., 1939, 15 cents.

—Technical Information on Building Materials:

(The following series of releases pertaining to the properties and uses of building materials are available free of charge from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Nos. 1 to 42 were issued in 1936, Nos. 43 to 58 in 1937, and Nos. 59 to 61 in 1938.) (1) Corrosion of Metals Used in House Construction, 3pp.; (2) Life of Non-Ferrous Screen Wire Cloth, 2pp.; (3) Thermal Insulation: Comparative Estimated Fuel Savings in Heating Dwelling Houses Equipped with Various Means for Reducing Heat Loss, 2pp.; (4) Thermal Insulation: Insulating Values of Thermal Insulating Materials, Building Materials, and Basic Wall Units, 2pp.; (5) Exterior Waterproofing for Masonry, 3pp.; (6) Integral Waterproofing for Concrete, 3pp.; (7) Thermal Insulation: Comparative Insulating Values of 8″ Solid Brick Walls Having Various Types of Interior Finishes, 2pp.; (8) Calcium Chloride as It Affects Portland Cement and Concrete, 3pp.; (9) Concrete Floor Treatments, 6pp.; (10) Corrosion of Metals Used in House Construction: Atmospheric Corrosion of Ferrous Metals, 3pp.; (11) Paint for Priming Plaster Surfaces, 3pp.; (12) Thermal Insulation: Insulating Values for Frame Wall Construction—Wood Siding with Various Types of Interior Finishes, 2pp.; (13) Thermal Insulation: Insulating Values for Frame Wall Construction—Stucco with Various Types of Interior Finishes, 2pp.; (14) Thermal Insulation: Insulating Values for Frame Wall Construction—4" Brick Veneer with Various Types of Interior Finishes, 2pp.; (15) Thermal Insulation: Insulating Values for Frame Wall Construction—Wood Shingles with Various Types of Interior Finishes, 2pp.; (16) Thermal Insulation: Summary and Conclusions, 7pp.; (17) Corrosion of Metals Used in House Construction: Atmospheric Corrosion of Galvanized Ferrous Sheet Metals, 4pp.; (18) Painting Plaster, 3pp.; (19) Investigations of Portland Cement Stucco Construction, 4pp.; (20) Recommendations for Portland Cement Stucco Construction, 5pp.; (21) Finishes and Maintenance of Portland Cement Stucco Construction, 4pp.; (22) Submerged Corrosion of Ferrous Metals, 5pp.; (23) Concrete Masonry Units, 4pp.; (24) Plastic Caulking and Pointing Materials—Part I, 3pp.; (25) Wall Plaster Bases and Furring, 7pp.; (26) Wall Plaster Mixing and Application, 7pp.; (27) The Hardened Wall Plaster, 6pp.; (28) Painting of Ferrous Metals, 2pp.; (29) Corrosion of Ferrous Metals Underground, 4pp.; (30) Paint Pigments—White, 7pp.; (31) Paint Pigments—Black, Red, and Lakes, 7pp.; (32) Paint Pigments—Yellow, Brown, Blue, Green, and Bronze, 8pp.; (33) Federal Specification Paint Pigments and Mixing Formulas, 7pp.; (34) Federal Specification Ready-Mixed Paints, Semipaste Paints and Mixing Formulas, 9pp.; (35) Preparation of Paints for Paste and Dry Pigments, 7pp.; (36) Preparation of Paints from Semipaste Paints, Thinning Ready-Mixed Paints, and Preparation of Water Paints, 7pp.; (37) Commercial Masonry Cement Investigations, 4pp.; (38) Mortar and Brick Properties and Their Relation to Bond, 3pp.; (39) Types of Decks Adapted to Bituminous Built-up Roofing, 2pp.; (40) Materials Used in Bituminous Built-up Roofing, 3pp.; (41) Roofing Tin (Galvanized) for House Construction, 3pp.; (42) "Black" and Galvanized Sheets for Use in House Construction, 5pp.; (43) Aluminum Paints, 6pp.; (44) Paint Drying Oils—Linseed, 5pp.; (45) Miscellaneous Paint Drying Oils and Paint Dryers, 4pp.; (46) Volatile Paint and Varnish Thinners, 3pp.; (47) Varnish and Lacquer, 8pp.; (48) Shellac, 5pp.; (49) Wood and Shingle Stains, 4pp.; (50) Corrosion of Non-Ferrous Metals Underground, 6pp.; (51) Shingles: Mineral-Surfaced Asphalt, 4pp.; (52) Resistance of Floor Covering Materials to Staining and Chemicals, 5pp.; (53) Adhesives for Floor Coverings, 10pp.; (54) Relative Resistance of Floor Covering Materials to Abrasion, 7pp.; (55) Watertightness of Expansion Joint Materials in Concrete Roof Construction, 7pp.; (56) Plastic Caulking and Pointing Materials—Part II, 6pp.; (57) Weathering Properties of Building Brick, 4pp.; (58) Masonry Wall Resistance to Rain Penetration, 9pp.; (59) Durability of Insulating Materials (Investigations Not Yet Completed); (60) Corrosion of Ferrous Metals (Investigations Not Yet Completed); (61) Study of Underground Corrosion of Nonbituminous Metal Coatings, 6pp.;

—BUILDING AND HOUSING SERIES: BH6 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Masonry Wall Construction, 15 cents; BH18 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction, 10 cents; BH7 Minimum Live Loads allowable for use in Design of Buildings, 10 cents; BH13 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Plumbing, 35 cents; and BH14 Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings, 10 cents; M151 Design and Construction of Building Exits, 10 cents.

—COMMERCIAL STANDARDS SERIES: CS4-29 Staple Porcelain (all clay) Plumbing Fixtures; CS5-29 Steel Pipe Nipples; CS6-31 Wrought-iron Pipe Nipples (Second Edition); CS7-29 Standard Weight Malleable Iron or Steel Screwed Unions; CS9-33 Builders' Template Hardware (Second Edition); CS10-29 Brass Pipe Nipples; CS12-38 Fuel Oils (Fourth Edition); CS16-29 Wall Paper; CS20-36 Staple Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures (Second Edition); CS22-30 Builders' Hardware (Nontemplate); CS26-30 Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining; CS29-31 Staple Seats for Water-Closet Bowls; CS30-31 Colors for Sanitary Ware; CS31-38 Wood Shingles (Fourth Edition); CS35-31 Plywood (Hardwood and Eastern Red Cedar); CS42-35 Fiber Insulating Board (Second Edition); CS45-38 Douglas Fir Plywood (Domestic Grades) (Third Edition); CS53-35 Colors and Finishes for Cast Stone; CS56-36 Oak Flooring; CS61-37 Wood-Slat Venetian Blinds; CS62-38 Colors for Kitchen Accessories; CS63-38 Colors for Bathroom Accessories; CS64-37 Walnut Veneers; CS73-38 Old Growth Douglas Fir Standard Stock Doors.

—SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS: R3 Metal Lath, 1936; R7 Face Brick and Common Brick, 1923; R12 Hollow Building Tile, 1926; R13 Structural Slate, 1928; R14 Roofing Slate, 1928; R16 Lumber, 1929, 15 cents; R26 Steel Reinforcing Bars, 1930; R32 Concrete Building Units, 1932; R38 Sand Lime Brick, 1937; R53 Steel Spiral Rods, 1932; and R78 Iron and Steel Roofing, 1928; R82-28 Hollow Metal Doors, 1928; R83-28 Kalamein Doors, 1928. 5 cents each.

American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Specifications:

—Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, C19-33 (Joint Production of A.S.T.M., N.F.P.A., N.B.F.U., Und. Lab., and U.S.

Dept. Com. under A.S.A. procedure. Am. Std. A2-1934).

—Concrete Reinforcing A15-35 (Am. Std. A50.1-1936), A16-35 (Am. Std. A50.2-1936), A82-34 (Am. Std. A50.3-1936).

—Steel and Iron Work, A9-36, A27-36T, A48-36 (Am. Std. G19-1936).

—Cast Iron Pipe, A44-04, A74-29.

—Cement, Mortar and Plasters, C9-38, C77-38, C10-37, C5-34T, C6-31, C61-30.

—Gypsum, C28-30 (Am. Std. A49.3-1933), C35-36T, C36-34, C37-34, C52-33, C26-33.

—Concrete, C33-37T, C31-38, C39-33, C42-31, C29-27, C30-37 (Am. Std. A19-1937), C40-33, C136-38T, C117-37, D138-32T, C58-28, E13-28T.

—Brick and Tile, C62-37T, C55-38T, C73-38, C67-37, C34-36, C56-36, C57-36, C43-36.

—Lumber, D245-37, D143-27 (Am. Std. 04a-1927), D198-27 (Am. Std. 04b-1927).

—Roofing (Asphalt, etc.) D312-37T, D450-38T, D224-37T, D248-37T, D225-37T, D249-37T, D226-38T, D227-27, D250-27, D146-38T, D228-37T, D272-34.

—Fire Hose, D296-38.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39 Street, New York.

—Boiler Construction Code, 1937.

—Safety Code for Elevators (Joint production with Am. Inst. of Architects and National Bureau of Standards and under A.S.A. procedure). Am. Std. A17.1-1937. $1.

—American Recommended Practice for Inspection of Elevators (Inspectors' Manual) Am. Std. A17.2-1937. 75 cents.

American Concrete Institute, 7400 Second Blvd., Detroit. Joint Code of Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete, 1928.

American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Specification for the Design, Fabrication, and Erection of Structural Steel in Buildings, 1936. Revised 1937.

American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York. Gravity Warm Air Systems in Residences, 1931.

—Code of Minimum Requirements for Comfort Air Conditioning. 1938. 7pp. 10 cents.

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

—Lists of Inspected Appliances (investigated as to the fire hazard): Electrical, 1937; Fire Protection; Gas, Oil, and Miscellaneous, 1938. (Revised semi-annually.)

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

Note: Many of the following standards have received approval and adoption by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Such are indicated by the letters "NBFU" in parentheses. Those prepared under procedure of the American Standards Association are similarly indicated Am. Std.

—Air Conditioning. Warm Air Heating, Air Cooling and Ventilating Systems. Am. Std. Z33.2-1938. Pub. with Z33.1-1938. 15 cents.

—National Electrical Code, 1937 (NBFU-Am. Std.) Am. Std. C1-1937. 5 cents.

—Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal. 1937 (NBFU-Am. Std.) Am. Std. Z33.1-1938. 15 cents.

—Protection of Openings in Walls and Partitions Against Fire (Fire Doors, etc.) 1935 (NBFU).

—Automatic Sprinkler Equipments, 1937 (NBFU).

—Control of Water Waste from Private Fire Protective Equipment. 1938. 10 cents.

—Standpipe and Hose Systems, 1938 (NBFU).

—Building Exits Code, 1938. 75 cents. (Am. Std.) A9-1939. 75 cents.

—Piping and Fittings for City Gas. (NBFU-AM. Std.) Am. Std. Z27-1933. 35 cents.

—Emergency Gas Shut-Off Valves, 1924 (NBFU).

—Garages, 1932 (NBFU).

—Gravity and Pressure Tanks, Towers, etc. 1931 (NBFU).

—National Standard Fire Hose Couplings and Fire Department Hose Connections for Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems, 1935 (NBFU-Am. Std.) Am. Std. B26-1925. 25 cents.

—Outside Protection, Private Underground Piping Systems Supplying Water for Fire Extinguishment, 1931 (NBFU).

—Centrifugal Fire Pumps (Diesel Engine Drive) 1937 (NBFU).

—First Aid Fire Appliances, 1938 (NBFU).

—Proprietary, Auxiliary and Local (Signaling) Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service, 1936 (NBFU).

—Central Station Protective Signaling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service, 1936 (NBFU).

—Hose Houses for Mill Yards, 1926 (NBFU).

—Piers and Wharves, 1935 (NBFU).

—Recommended Good Practice Requirements for Building Construction Operations, 1935, 10 cents.

—Code for Protection Against Lightning. Am. Std. C5.1-1937, C5.2-1937, C5.3-1937. 15 cents.

—Specifications for Private Residences, 1932, 15 cents.

—Vault Construction, Protection of Records, 1936, 50 cents.

—Specifications for Standard Industrial Buildings, 1929, 15 cents.

—Suggested Ordinance Prohibiting Wooden Shingle Roofs.

—Waterproofing of Floors and Drainage and Installation of Scuppers, 1937.

—Spark Arresters for Chimneys and Stacks, 1936, 5 cents.

—Steam Fire Pumps, 1937, 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John

Street, New York.
—Recommended Building Code, 1934.
—Standard Ordinances for Chimney Construction, 1927.
—Airplane Hangars, 1930.
—Incinerators, 1938.
—Merchandise Vaults, 1930.
—Pyroxylin Lacquer Manufacturing Plants, 1930.
—Multiple Refrigeration Systems, 1930.

STANDARDS RELATING TO FIRE PREVENTION CODES

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.
—Suggested Ordinance Establishing a Bureau of Fire Prevention, 1925 (NBFU).
—Suggested Fireworks Ordinance, 1936.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Flammable Liquids, 1938, 15 cents.
—Suggested Ordinance Regulating Automobile Tank Trucks and Tank Trailers, 1933. (NBFU).
—Model Fumigation Ordinance, 1934 (NBFU), 10 cents.
—Construction of Rooms, Cabinets and Outside Houses for the Storage of Flammable Liquids, 1928, 15 cents.
—Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants, 1936 (NBFU).
—Dip Tanks, 1936 (NBFU).
—Paint Spraying and Spray Booths, 1937 (NBFU).
—Ovens for Japan, Enamel and other Flammable Finishes, 1931 (NBFU).
—Acetylene Equipment for Lighting, Heating and Cooking, 1930 (NBFU).
—Compressed Gas Systems other than Acetylene for Lighting and Heating, 1937 (NBFU).
—Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting, 1936 (NBFU).
—Liquefied Petroleum Gases, 1937 (NBFU).
—Storage and Sale of Pyroxylin Plastics, 1922 (NBFU).
—Storage, Handling and Use of Pyroxylin Plastic in Factories Making Articles Therefrom, 1935 (NBFU).
—Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Films, 1930 (NBFU).
—Nitrocellulose Motion Picture Film, 1931 (NBFU).
—Safety Codes for Prevention of Dust Explosions (Edition of 1931, Published by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 562, Edition of 1936, Bulletin No. 617). NBFU-Am. Std. Z12 (10 standards published in one volume) 25 cents.
—Combustible Fibres, Storage and Handling, 1937 (NBFU).
—Gasoline Vapor Gas Machines, Lamps and Systems, 1926 (NBFU).
—Internal Combustion Engines and Coal Gas Producers, 1934 (NBFU).
—A Table of Common Hazardous Chemicals, 1938, 15 cents.
—Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishing Systems, 1933 (NBFU).
—Foam Extinguisher Systems, 1936 (NBFU).
—Supervision and Care of Valves Controlling Water Supplies for Private Fire Protection 1931 (NBFU).
—Gasoline Blow Torches and Plumbers Furnaces, 1934 (NBFU-National Safety Council), 5 cents.
—Anaesthetic Gases and Oxygen, 1934 (NBFU) 10 cents.
—Motor Craft, Pleasure and Commercial, 1937.
—Oil Burner Ordinances, 1937 (NBFU).
—Suggestions for the Organization, Drilling and Equipment of Private Fire Brigades, 1937 (NBFU).
—Small Heating and Cooking Appliances (Kerosene and Fuel Oil), 1937 (NBFU).
—Liquefied Petroleum Gas Systems (Recommended for Enforcement by Fire Marshals or Other Regulatory Authorities, 1937 (NBFU), 10 cents.
—National Fire Codes (A volume bringing together for convenient reference the many standards on flammable liquids and gases), 1938, 360 pages, $1.50.
—Fire Hazard Properties of Certain Flammable Liquids, Gases and Volatile Solids, 1935, 20 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, Standard Schedule for Grading Cities and Towns of the United States with Reference to Their Fire Defenses and Physical Conditions. 1930. 79pp.
—Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance, 1938.
—Pyroxylin Lacquer Manufacturing Plants, 1930.
—Multiple Refrigeration Systems, 1930.
—Recommended Safeguards for Flammable Liquid Storage Tanks in Regions Subject to Floods, 1937.

Underwriters' Laboratories, 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago. Lists of Inspected Appliances (investigated as to fire hazard).
—Electrical, Fire Protection, Gas, Oil, and Miscellaneous, 1938 (Revised semi-annually).

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, 27 West 39 Street, New York. Mechanical Refrigeration Safety Code, Am. Std. B9-1933, 30 cents.

Sources of Municipal Statistics

This list is a guide to those published compilations of statistics which show comparative data for a number of individual cities. Except for a few recent publications, it is restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range. Summaries of some of these data, as well as original compilations of personnel, finance, police, and fire data will be found elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK, and in previous YEAR BOOKS. A list of "Official State Sources of Municipal Data" will be found on page 543 of this YEAR BOOK.

EDUCATION

United States Office of Education. Biennial Survey of Education. (Biennial.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Chapter III. Statistics of city school systems in cities over 10,000: enrollment, attendance, length of year; buildings; personnel; analysis by type of school; taxation, debts, value of school properties; receipts and balances; expenditures.

FINANCE

Bird, Frederick L. Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930-1938. Municipal Service Department. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York. Shows tax delinquency for nine years for cities over 50,000.

Leonard, J. M. The Direct Tax Burden on Low-Income Groups. 1939. National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York. Direct taxes paid by family in 1937 in 150 cities over 30,000 population.

National Municipal League. National Municipal Review. June issue: "Bonded Debt of 286 Cities as at January 1." 309 East 34 Street, New York. Shows gross bonded debt (general, school, and utility), sinking fund; net bonded debt; and special assessment debt.

—National Municipal Review. December issue: "Comparative Tax Rates of 294 Cities, 1938." 309 East 34 Street, New York. Shows population; assessed value, fiscal year; tax dates and penalties; rates for city, schools, and state; ratio of assessed to time value; adjusted tax rate; amount of homestead exemption.

United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. Individual Income Tax Returns. (Annual.) Washington, D. C. Number of returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 100,000. (Annual.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Twenty-seven tables showing: year of incorporation, fiscal year, population, land area; summary of receipts, payments, and cash balances; analysis of receipts by source; analysis of governmental cost payments by object; assets; debts; assessed valuation, general property tax levy; method of financing capital outlays; number of municipal employees by departments. (Reports up to 1932 include all cities over 30,000 population.)

FIRE

Fire Engineering. What Fire Departments are Doing in Fire Prevention. September, 1938. 24 West 40 Street, New York. Type and frequency of inspections in 127 cities over 4,000.

International Association of Fire Fighters. International Fire Fighter. Washington, D. C. April. Gives number of men and salaries being paid in fire departments in the United States and Canada as of January 1. Covers about 600 cities, mostly over 10,000 population.

New York Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation, Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

Quarterly of the National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. January, Part I. Estimates of total loss for country. July, Part I. Five-year per capita losses for cities over 20,000. October, Part I. Fire losses by occupancy and cause, by states.

HEALTH

Journal of the American Medical Association. July 30, 1938. (Annual.) 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. Typhoid in the large cities of the United States in 1937. Typhoid deaths in 93 cities.

—535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. Hospital service in the United States. Annual hospital number. List of 6,128 registered hospitals, showing type of service, ownership, beds, census, admissions.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Health Index. Washington, D. C. Total deaths (excluding stillbirths) and deaths under one year for 88 cities. Last number for each year gives annual figures.

—Vital Statistics—Special Reports. Washington, D. C. The reports issued in 1938 contained the following tables (A) for cities over 100,000: live births, deaths (all causes), accidental deaths (total and classified), number and rate of infant deaths; (B) for cities over 10,000: deaths by place of residence from cancer, tuberculosis, and puerperal causes.

United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports. (Weekly.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. For 140 cities, cases of communicable diseases: diphtheria, influenza (cases and deaths), measles, pneumonia (deaths), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis (deaths), typhoid fever, whooping cough.

HOUSING

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Financial Survey of Urban Housing. 1937. 1245pp. Government Printing Office. Statistics for 61 cities on age, value, and cost of existing properties; value and rent trends; income, cost of housing and rent delinquency; relation of rent to value; acquisition of one-family dwellings; mortgages; and financing.

National Association of Housing Officials. Housing Yearbook. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. USHA contracts as of May 1, large-scale rental housing projects, directory of housing agencies.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics of Building Construction, 1920-1937. Part III. Building Construction, 1936 and 1937. 1938. Washington, D. C. Number, cost, type, etc., of dwellings for cities over 25,000.

LIBRARY

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

PERSONNEL

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Civil Service Agencies in the United States, a 1937 Census. 1938. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Roster of civil service agencies showing name, legal basis, composition of commission or board, title and method of selection of executive officer (459 city agencies).

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review. Government Printing Office, Washington. Changes in cost of living in 32 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities. Annual. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Number of municipal employees in cities over 100,000 population as of April 1 of previous years.

POLICE

Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and in 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports. (Quarterly.) Washington, D. C. Offenses known, clearances by arrest, arrests, persons charged, police employees—numerous classifications and breakdowns. Offenses known to police. Cities over 25,000 population, 4th quarter; over 100,000, quarterly; police employees in 2,160 cities, 2nd quarter.

Federal Communications Commission. List of General and Special Experimental Radio Stations. List of Interzones and Zone Police Stations Authorized. Issued irregularly. Washington, D. C. Call letters, license and location, frequencies, transmission, power.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Accident Bulletin. (Also annual summary.) Washington, D. C. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 131 large cities.

United States Children's Bureau. Juvenile-Court Statistics. (Annual.) Washington, D. C. For 334 courts, number and type of cases; age of delinquents; color and nationality; source of reference; reason for reference; place of care of child pending hearing, manner of caring; disposition.

PUBLIC WORKS

American Public Works Association. Street Cleaning Practice. Appendix B, pp. 343-77. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. Street cleaning practices in 94 American cities.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938. Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. Pp. 385-429. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Rentals; pumps; sewer system; treatment plants, quantity treated, method, cost, sludge treatment. About 2,000 cities.

—Street Cleaning Statistics. Pp. 163-71. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Length and width of street; cleaning treatments, by type, frequency; costs; equipment. Cities over 5,000.

RECREATION

Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library. Art Institutes in the United States. July 16, 1937. mimeo. City Hall, Milwaukee. Organization, finance, endowment, property, and program in 33 cities.

National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Municipal and County Parks in the United States, 1935. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1937. Park acreage in 1,200 municipalities over 2,500; recreation facilities and buildings in 1,046 cities; park expenditures in 1,071 cities.

National Recreation Association. Recreation Magazine, June 1938. Playground and community recreation statistics for 1,280 communities; also employees, expenditures, facilities, attendance.

UTILITIES

Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company. Results of Municipal Lighting Plants. 1937. 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Data on 512 plants: description of plant, customers, power generated, rate schedule.

Federal Power Commission. Typical Net Monthly Bills. (Electricity.) Reports by States. Annual. Washington, D. C. Residential service, communities of 250 population or more; commercial light service, communities of 2,500 population or more; commercial power service, communities of 2,500 population or more; industrial service, communities of 10,000 population or more.

—Typical Net Monthly Bills for Electric Service; Cities of 50,000 Population or More. Washington, D. C. Data on residential, commercial, and industrial service.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in Retail Prices of Gas, 1923-36. 1937. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Prices in 50 cities.

WELFARE

Social Security Board. Social Security Bulletin. Monthly. Washington, D. C. "Relief in 116 Urban Areas." Amount of relief by categories, sources of funds, and percentage changes. One number each year shows totals for year and amounts per inhabitant for year.

Official State Sources of Municipal Data*

Only municipal data in the most recent state year book or similar official publication and in regularly issued official state financial reports are listed. Municipal officials in obtaining these publications should request the latest issue.

ALABAMA

ALABAMA OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER—*Department of Archives and History*

Lists all incorporated places and population from earliest census to date; lists names of mayors and councilmen, also names of all chief municipal officials for each city and town.

ARIZONA

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE TAX COMMISSION

Gives for each city and town the assessed valuation, tax rate, levies per $100 valuation, total levy; delinquent taxes for three cities; and total delinquent municipal taxes by counties.

CALIFORNIA

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF CALIFORNIA—*Secretary of State*

Contains complete directory of all city officials of chartered cities and cities of the sixth class. Gives population, county, and time of council or commission meeting for all municipalities.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA—*State Controller*

Gives for every municipality the estimated population, assessed valuation, tax rate, tax delinquencies, receipts according to source, and cost payments according to function; detailed debt data including year of issue, purpose, interest paid, etc.; detailed data on city owned water works and electric light and gas plants; and value of property owned by departments in each city.

COLORADO

COLORADO YEAR BOOK—*State Planning Commission*

Contains a folded-in gazetteer of all cities and towns, listing incorporation date, county, altitude, 1930 population, assessed valuation, municipal tax levy in mills, revenues, acreage, area, general obligation and special improvement outstanding bonds, debt per capita, type of municipal or private utilities, bank deposits, and status of sewage improvements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLORADO TAX COMMISSION

Gives assessed valuation, average mill levy, and revenues for municipal purposes for all cities and towns.

CONNECTICUT

STATE REGISTER AND MANUAL—*Secretary of State*

Lists all officers of the towns, cities, and boroughs, together with elected justices of the peace. Gives county, date of incorporation, area, population, voting districts, and in some instances total indebtedness and tax rates. Lists towns in order of establishment, together with origin of their names and population of all towns from 1756 to date.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES—*Tax Commission*

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* The information available in state year books has been prepared by the Secretaries of State section of the Council of State Governments.

Detailed data on tax districts, tax rates, per capita assessed valuations, per cent of taxes collected, amount of levy, etc. for all municipalities.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF TAX COMMISSIONER

Assessed valuation of all cities and towns and comparison with previous years; state grants in lieu of taxes paid on state-owned property; amounts each city and town receives of state tax on banks.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF INDEBTEDNESS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MUNICIPALITIES—*Tax Commission*

Net and gross debt, purpose of debt, average interest rate, receipts by source, expenditures by purpose for all cities, towns, boroughs, and fire districts.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION—*Tax Commission*

Valuation of tax exempted property according to subject (highly detailed) and according to ownership.

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS BLUE BOOK—*Secretary of State*

Lists all incorporated municipalities, giving county, population, name of mayor or village president, name of city clerk, and form of government; also shows which incorporated cities and villages are members of the Illinois Municipal League.

INDIANA

YEAR BOOK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA—*Division of Accounting and Statistics*

Lists all public libraries by cities and towns, giving certain statistical data about each library such as revenues and library tax rates. Lists all municipally owned utilities and their assessed valuation as determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE STATE—*Division of Accounting and Statistics*

Detailed receipts by source, expenditures by purpose, assessed valuation, tax rates, value of municipal utilities, amount of general obligations bonds outstanding, temporary loans, for all municipalities; also data on cost of elections.

IOWA

ANNUAL REPORT OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES; STATISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF IOWA—*State Auditor*

Includes detailed data for each of the 110 cities and the 818 incorporated towns as follows: dates of first and latest incorporation; receipts according to various kinds of taxes, licenses, and fees, and for each municipally owned utility, bond receipts, etc.; expenditures detailed according to purpose; cash transactions; character and amount of debt obligations, total indebtedness, increase or decrease in indebtedness, special assessment debt; detailed valuation of property subject to taxation, tax levy in mills, and amount of tax levy; value of municipally owned property according to departments. Also contains names of mayor, city clerk, and city treasurer, together with year term expires, for all cities and towns. Also includes financial report of League of Iowa Municipalities.

KANSAS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSION

Assessed valuation of taxes levied in cities (totals by counties, no individual city data).

LOUISIANA

Roster of Officials—*Secretary of State*

Lists all cities and towns giving date of incorporation and population according to the 1920 United States Census, 1925 State Census, and 1930 United States Census. Lists cities and towns (by counties) giving registered voters for a recent year, polls, total valuation, and tax per $1,000 valuation including polls at 1.10 of a mill each.

MAINE

Annual Report of Department of Audit

Balance at beginning of year, receipts, expenditures, and balance at close of year for 73 cities and towns over 2,500 population; assessed valuation; amount of taxes collected in current year; bonded debt and increase or decrease during year, total debt, and outstanding notes at end of year.

Maine State Valuation—*Board of Equalization*

Number of polls, assessed valuation, and average rate of taxation for each city and town.

MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Report of Statistics on Municipal Finance—*Department of Corporations and Taxation*

Gives for each of the 355 cities and towns the following data: fiscal year; receipts by source; expenditures by function and departments, interest payments, outlays, debt service; outstanding indebtedness classified by character and obligation; debts incurred and cancelled in year reported, also general loans, tax title loans, public service enterprise loans, revenue loans, and temporary loans made during year; method of meeting debt requirements from taxation; relation of indebtedness to valuation; cash in various funds at beginning and end of year.

Annual Report of Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation

Gives for all municipalities the following data: amounts borrowed by municipalities from state; loans obtained by cities and towns for PWA projects, indicating the projects; amount of state income and corporation taxes distributed to cities and towns; assessed valuation and value of property exempt from taxation; tax rate, per capita assessed valuation, number of tax titles held; number of motor vehicles taxed locally; minimum established for bond of each treasurer and collector of taxes; appropriations; uncollected local taxes by years; total indebtedness, sinking fund, debt of public service enterprises; per cent of debt to assessed valuation.

MICHIGAN

Michigan Manual—*Secretary of State*

Lists all incorporated cities and villages giving county, date of incorporation, population in 1930, and statutory reference to original incorporation and subsequent annexations or changes.

Biennial Report of State Tax Commission

Average rate of taxation per $1,000 of assessed valuation in each city.

MINNESOTA

Legislative Manual—*Secretary of State*

Lists all incorporated places giving county and population in 1910, 1920, and 1930. Lists municipal courts, including judges and reporters other than in cities of the first class. Lists cities outside of the first class which have municipal courts.

Annual Report on Interest Bearing Debts of State and Its Municipalities—*Minnesota Tax Commission.* Net and total debt, assessed valuation, ratio of debt to assessed value, and per capita debt for each city over 1,000.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Blue Book—*Secretary of State*

Lists names of municipal officers of cities, towns, and villages of the state, by county.

MISSOURI

Official Manual of the State of Missouri—*Secretary of State*

Gives complete directory of officers, departmental employees, together with their salaries and politics for 12 of the state's largest cities. Lists 16 of Missouri's principal cities, giving population as of 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

Biennial Report of State Auditor

Percentage of taxes collected, by counties, bonded indebtedness of all cities and towns including year to run, rate of interest, purpose for which issued, etc. Also lists amount of bonds issued in last two years for each city and town.

MONTANA

Biennial Report of the State Board of Equalization

General indebtedness and special improvement district debts, and increases and decreases as compared to the previous year.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Blue Book—*Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau*

Lists all incorporated cities giving county, 1930 population, name of mayor, and name of clerk. Compares total city and village population with rural population by the decennial census returns from 1860 to 1930.

Biennial Report of Auditor of Public Accounts

Gives for each city and village the amount of bonds issued in biennium, giving date, rate of interest, and purpose; assessed valuation; and total general assessment debt.

Annual Report of State Tax Commissioner

Gives local tax levies by counties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Manual for the General Court—*Secretary of State*

Lists principal cities and population according to decennial census reports from the earliest census to 1930, and gives population by wards as of 1930. Lists towns and wards as districted for election purposes.

Annual Report of State Tax Commission

Gives for each city and town the assessed valuation, tax rate, uncollected taxes, amount in sinking funds, cash on hand, temporary loans, outstanding indebtedness, total liability and purpose of debt; receipts detailed by source and expenditures by purpose.

NEW JERSEY

Legislative Manual—*Published by Josephine A. Fitzgerald*

Lists all municipalities, indicating form of government and date of incorporation, county, and population in 1920 and 1930. Lists counties, municipalities, boroughs, and incorporated villages according to statute. Lists municipalities with commission form of government and those with council-manager form by county, class, and giving date of adoption of respective form.

Annual Report of the State Tax Department

Lists municipalities with local tax rates under $3 or over $6, giving the tax rate for $100 valuation; directory of assessors and collectors for cities, boroughs, townships; details of assessed valuation and exemptions by taxing districts; amount of local taxes to be raised; total amount of miscellaneous revenues for the support of the budget; amount of library tax; amount of bank stock taxes due taxing districts; total tax rate per $100 valuation for every municipality in this state. Summary table gives tax rate for each of two years, showing increase or decrease.

NEW MEXICO

Biennial Report of State Comptroller

Gives for each municipality the assessed valuation, including increases and decreases as compared to previous year; municipalities levying gasoline tax and amount; general fund receipts by source; general fund expenditures by purpose; debt incurred during year; data on sinking funds, paving funds, water funds, sewer funds; data on audits.

Biennial Report of State Tax Commissioner

Municipal tax levies in mills by purpose for year reported; tax rate for each of past ten years; amount of tax levied; distribution of budgeted municipal funds.

NEW YORK

Legislative Manual—*Secretary of State*

Lists all cities, giving date of incorporation and population in 1915, 1920, 1925, and 1930. Lists all incorporated villages of the state, giving date of incorporation, and population in 1915 and 1920. Lists all cities giving name, salary, and term of mayor, and name of city clerk. Lists all city managers, giving name and salary of manager. Lists mayors of all first and second class villages. Lists all city treasurers and all corporation counsels or city attorneys, giving name and date of last election or appointment.

Special Report on Municipal Accounts by State Comptroller

Gives for each city, town, and village, the following data: receipts highly detailed according to source; expenditures detailed according to function; balances at the close of the year; comparative summary of budget; indebtedness, purpose of debt, debt limit, temporary loans, debt margin, sinking fund; and miscellaneous data, such as town highway receipts and disbursements.

Annual Report of State Tax Commission

Assessed valuation, tax rate, and taxes levied; receipts; indebtedness and sinking fund, for all cities, towns, villages, and special districts.

OHIO

Official Roster—*Secretary of State*

Lists the 110 cities, giving their population in 1920 and 1930. Lists all municipal court judges by name and date of expiration of term.

Annual Comparative Statistics for Cities—*State Auditor*

Gives for each of the 110 cities of over 5,000: receipts and expenditures by source and type; balance at beginning and close of year; debt retirement data; excess of expenditures over receipts or vice versa; gross and net debt, utility and special assessment debt and comparisons with previous years; total salaries and wages.

Annual Report of State Tax Commission

Assessed valuation of all municipalities, value of publicly owned property exempt from taxation (total for county only); tax rates for all municipalities; valuation of public utilities; amount of local taxes on public utilities in all cities; state sales tax collection by cities, giving per capita, number of vendors, etc.

OKLAHOMA

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*Three Bulletins by Tax Commission*

Taxes collected, tax levies and rates, tax delinquencies, assessed valuation, average rate per $100 assessed valuation, cost payments, and indebtedness for all municipalities.

OREGON

THE OREGON BLUE BOOK—*Secretary of State*

Lists all incorporated cities and towns, giving names of city officers, councilmen, date of regular council meeting, date of incorporation, and altitude.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE TREASURER

Tax levies; bonds and warrants outstanding; total debt, sinking fund, net debt, and debt ratios as compared to previous years, purpose, maturity date, and type of debt; assessed valuation; cash on hand.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE PENNSYLVANIA MANUAL—*Department of Property and Supplies*

Classifies cities according to state law and gives 1930 population, county, also names of all major officers, their salaries, and dates their terms end. Lists taxes levied for city purposes giving each city's assessed value, bonded debt, cost of tax collection, and taxes per capita.

RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND MANUAL—*Secretary of State*

Gives population of cities and towns from all regular census reports from 1708 to 1936. Lists all towns, giving county, date of incorporation, origin, original names, changes of boundaries, and other historical information. Lists city and town clerks by name and address, together with town sergeant and chiefs of police; also lists city and town treasurers, and city and town solicitors. Lists all city and town councils, including time and place of meeting, and probate courts. Lists all towns and cities with date of municipal elections and date of town meetings for making appropriations. Lists for each city and town the total assessed valuation of real and personal property and tax rate per $100 assessed valuation.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA MANUAL—*Department of Finance*

Gives population of all incorporated places in the state as of 1930.

TEXAS

ANNUAL REPORT ON TAXES AND INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS —*State Auditor and Efficiency Expert*

Taxes collected and delinquent; outstanding checks and warrants; bank balances; indebtedness; data on sinking fund for all cities, school districts, water districts, (by counties, no individual city data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Cash and value of securities in sinking fund; outstanding indebtedness classified according to school warrants, other bonds, and total for all cities and towns.

VERMONT

VERMONT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY—*Secretary of State*

Gives population of all cities and towns as of 1930, listed according to counties.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES

Tax levy, tax rates, amount of taxes raised by towns, cities, villages, and school districts.

VIRGINIA

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Lists all incorporated towns, giving county, population, date of incorporation, names of town officers, and members of council.

ANNUAL COMPARATIVE COST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*State Auditor*

County (and city at times) income, expenditures, taxes (levies, collections, delinquencies), and bonded debt; poll tax returns to counties and cities; revenues collected by cities and paid to state.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA BLUE BOOK—*Clerk of Senate*

Lists all municipalities, giving county, date of incorporation, history of name, population, elevation, date of municipal elections, postal receipts for last fiscal year, and name and politics of all municipal officers. Lists all cities alphabetically, giving names of mayor, city clerk or recorder, chiefs of paid fire departments, and chiefs of part paid and volunteer fire departments. Lists alphabetically all incorporated towns and villages, with dates of municipal election. Lists coming municipal elections during 1938-39, according to date. Also contains sinking fund data.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

Assessed valuation, tax rate, and amount of taxes levied by purpose for all municipalities.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Indebtedness for all local units.

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK—*Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library*

Lists all incorporated cities and villages, giving class, county, population in 1930, year incorporated, and type of government. Lists all municipal courts, giving county, name of judge, length of term, and date of expiration of term.

BULLETINS OF VARIOUS TITLES—*Municipal Statistics Department, Wisconsin Tax Commission*

Assessed value of all property; estimated full value of property and ratio of assessed to full value; amount of general property taxes, municipal tax rate, and state, county, local and school tax rates for all cities and villages in the state. Bonded indebtedness, state trust fund loan, and long-term note indebtedness, according to schools, public service enterprises, public improvements, public parks, refunding, equipment, and miscellaneous, for all cities, villages, and towns. Also amount of state financial aid extended to political subdivisions by totals; also total revenues by source and disbursements by purpose (no individual city data on this point).

WYOMING

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Gives for each city and town the assessed valuation, tax levy in mills, and total amount in dollars; also state, county and school levies and amount.

Selected List of Standard References on Municipal Administration

The books and pamphlets in this list, selected solely on the basis of their usefulness to the municipal administrator, will provide him with a compact working library.

GENERAL

THE AMERICAN CITY AND ITS GOVERNMENT. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 354pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. By Austin F. Macdonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 250 Park Avenue, New York. 1936. 773pp. $3.75.

HOW CITIES CAN CUT COSTS. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York. 1933. 96pp. $1. (Revised edition to be issued in 1939.)

THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PRACTICE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By Lent D. Upson. D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32 Street, New York. 1926. 588pp. $3.20.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

URBAN GOVERNMENT. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

FINANCE

ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 106pp. 75 cents.

GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASING. By Russell Forbes. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1929. 370pp. $2.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT ADMINISTRATION. By Carl H. Chatters and A. M. Hillhouse. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. (To be published in April, 1939.)

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING STATEMENTS. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 156pp. $2.

MUNICIPAL AUDIT PROCEDURE. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 54pp. 50 cents.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE. By A. E. Buck. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1926. 562pp. $4.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 490pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (To be published in April, 1939.)

STANDARD PRACTICE IN MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL PROCEDURE. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 42pp. 50 cents.

FIRE

FIRE APPARATUS BUDGET PROGRAMS. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. 1936. 8pp.

HANDBOOK OF FIRE PROTECTION. By Crosby-Fiske-Forster. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. 1935. 1154pp. $4.50.

A MODEL RECORDS AND REPORTING SYSTEM FOR FIRE DEPARTMENTS. By DeWayne E. Nolting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 78pp. $2.

MUNICIPAL FIRE ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 570pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF A MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION. By Harold A. Stone and Gilbert E. Stecher. School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1927. 166pp.

STANDARD SCHEDULE OF GRADING CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR FIRE DEFENSE AND PHYSICAL

Conditions. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. 1930. 79pp.

EDUCATION

Business Administration of Public Schools. By Harry P. Smith. World Book Company, New York. 1929. 432pp. $2.20.

Efficient Business Administration of Public Schools. By George F. Womrath. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1932. 463pp. $3.75.

The Fundamentals of Public School Administration. By Ward G. Reeder. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1934. 579pp. $2.25.

Principles of School Administration. By Dennis H. Cooke, Ray Hamon, and Arthur M. Proctor. Educational Publishers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1938. 536pp. $2.75.

Schools and City Government. By Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1938. 104pp. $1.50.

HEALTH

Appraisal Form for Local Health Work. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1938. 200pp. $1.60.

City Health Administration. By Carl E. McCombs. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1927. 524pp. $5.50.

Community Health Organization. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1932. 261pp. $2.50.

Public Health Administration in the United States. By Wilson G. Smillie. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1936. 458pp. $3.50.

HOUSING

Administrative Personnel for Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 14pp. 25 cents.

Demolition of Substandard Housing; an Outline of Current Principles and Practice. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 46pp. 75 cents.

Housing Officials' Year Book, 1938. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 315pp. $3. (Annual.)

Management of Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 370pp. $2.

Planning for Low-Rent Housing: a Non-Technical Guide for Local Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 51pp. $1.

Practical Standards for Modern Housing. National Association of Housing Officials and American Public Housing Association. NAHO, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 40pp. $1.

What the Housing Act Can Do for Your City. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1938. 88pp. 20 cents.

LEGAL

Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. By J. F. Sly, J. B. Fordham, and G. A. Shipman. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 70pp. 50 cents.

Municipal Corporations. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928. 8 vol. 969pp. $10.

LIBRARIES

The Government of the American Public Library. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1935. 393pp. $3.

PERSONNEL

Municipal Personnel Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 457pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

Principles Governing the Retirement of Public Employees. By Lewis Meriam. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland. 1918. 476pp. $3.

Problems of the American Public Service; Five Monographs on Specific Aspects of Personnel Administration. By C. J. Friedrich, W. C. Beyer, S. D. Spero, J. F. Miller, and G. A. Graham. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1935. 433pp. $4.

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York City. 1936. 588pp. $5.

PLANNING

The Culture of Cities. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York. 1938. 586pp. $5.

National Conference on Planning: Proceedings of the Conference Held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 20-22, 1938. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 210pp. $2. (Annual.)

Planning for the Small American City. By Russell Van Nest Black. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 90pp. $1.

Zoning; the Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First Twenty Years. By Edward M. Bassett. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1936. 275pp. $3.

POLICE

Crime Prevention as a Municipal Function. By Hubert R. Gallagher. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1930. 66pp. $1.

Municipal Police Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 441pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

Municipal Police Administration in Texas. By R. Weldon Cooper. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1938. 320pp.

The Police and the Crime Problem. Edited by Thorsten Sellin. November, 1929, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 293pp. $2.

Police Communications Systems. By V. A. Leonard. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 1938. 589pp. $5.

Survey of the Police Department of Greenwich, Connecticut. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1937. 130pp. $2.

Yearbook of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1937-38; containing the Proceedings of the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, October 4-7, 1937. The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 254pp. $2.50. (Annual.)

PUBLIC WORKS

The Management of Municipal Public Works. By Donald C. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 344pp. $3.75.

Municipal Public Works Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Rev. 1937. 394pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

Principles of Engineering Economy. By E. L. Grant. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. Revised edition. 1938. 431pp. $3.75.

Public Works Engineers' Yearbook. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 482pp. $3.50. (Annual.)

Sewer Rentals. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 115pp. $1.50.

Street Cleaning Practice. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 407pp. $4.

RECREATION

The Conduct of Community Centers. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1937. 48pp. 25 cents.

The Organization and Administration of Playgrounds and Recreation. By Jay B. Nash. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1927. 547pp. $3.

Parks, a Manual of Municipal and County Parks. Edited by L. H. Weir of the National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1928. 2 vols. 1036pp. $20.

Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation. Edited by George D. Butler, of the National Recreation Association. A. S. Barnes and Company, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1936. 402pp. $3.

REPORTING

Public Reporting. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 15pp. 50 cents. Mimeo.

TRAFFIC

Accident Prevention Bureaus in Municipal Police Departments. By Curtis Billings. Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1936. 48pp. 50 cents.

Enforcement for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1938. 47pp. Free.

Engineering for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. Free.

The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts: With Special Reference to Off-Street Parking. By Orin F. Nolting and Paul Oppermann. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. $1.

Traffic Engineering and the Police. By Franklin M. Kreml and Harold Hammond. National Conservation Bureau, New York, and Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1938. 92pp. Free to public officials; 40 cents to others.

UTILITIES

The Administration of Municipally Owned Utilities. By Delos F. Wilcox. Public Ad-

ministration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 80pp. 50 cents.

EFFECTIVE REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES. By John Bauer. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1925. 373pp. $2.50.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANTS. By Frederick L. Bird. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 141pp. $1.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS PRACTICE. American Water Works Association. Williams and Wilkins, Mountain Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland. 1925. 790pp. $5.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By William E. Mosher and Finla G. Crawford. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1933. 612pp. $5.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By G. Lloyd Wilson, James M. Herring, and Roland B. Eutsler. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1938. 571pp. $4.

WELFARE

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. By Marietta Stevenson. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 1938. 352pp. $2.50.

A PUBLIC WELFARE JOB STUDY; AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POSITIONS IN PUBLIC SOCIAL WORK. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 75pp. $1.

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK, 1939. Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1939. 730pp. $3.50.

Selected Books and Pamphlets for Municipal Officials*

(ISSUED IN 1938)

The more important books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1938 and early in 1939 dealing with the various phases of local government administration, selected because of their value to American municipal officials. Publications issued early in 1938 and listed in the 1938 Year Book are not included.

GENERAL

The Administrative Process. By James M. Landis. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut. 1938. 160pp. $2.

American Government. By William Anderson. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1938. 1,080pp. $3.75.

American Government. By W. Reed West. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 816pp. 1938. $5.

The American Politician. Edited by J. T. Salter. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 1938. 412pp. $3.50.

Business and Government. (3rd ed.) By Charles C. Rohlfing. Foundation Press, Inc., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. 1938. 780pp. $4.

The Case for Democracy. Ordway Tead. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. 1938. 120pp. $1.25.

Conference Planning and Management. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 29pp. $1.

Consumer Incomes in the United States: Their Distribution in 1935-36. National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 1938. 104pp. 30 cents.

The Culture of Cities. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace, and Company, New York. 1938. 586pp. $5.

Decentralization in Government Departments. By May L. Dhonau. Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 1938. 158pp. $1.75.

A Directory of Organizations Engaged in Governmental Research, 1938-39. Governmental Research Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 42pp. $1.

Governmental Planning Machinery: A Comparative Study. By Sir Henry N. Bunbury. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 25pp. $1.

Handbills; Freedom of the Press and the Griffin Case. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 12pp. 50 cents.

Inventory: An Appraisal of Results of the WPA. By the WPA. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1938. 100pp. 30 cents.

The Local Government Officer. By L. Hill. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., Museum Street, London, W.C.1, 1938. 231pp. 5s.

Modern Office Management Methods. By John Mitchell and others. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1938. 36pp.

Politics and Public Service: A Discussion of the Civic Art in America. By Leonard D. White and T. V. Smith. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 361pp. $3.

Population Problems. National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 1938. 28pp.

Population: Today's Question. By G. F. McCleary. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1938. 222pp. $2.10.

Population Trends in Minnesota and What They Mean. Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, St. Paul. 1938. 36pp. 25 cents.

Pressures on the Legislature of New Jersey. By Dayton D. McKean. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1938. 251pp. $2.75.

The Problems of a Changing Population. Report of a Committee on Population Problems to the National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C. 1938. 306pp. 75 cents.

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* This section has been prepared with the advice of the staff members of the several national organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck and Phoebe F. Hayes of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago, and of Dorothy Campbell Culver, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. Important publications of 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, and early 1938 are listed in the previous editions of The Municipal Year Book.

PROBLEMS RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION AND POWERS. New York State Constitutional Convention Committee, 80 Centre Street, New York. 1938. 562pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1938. Variously paged.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONS; A DIRECTORY, 1938-39. Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 184pp. $1.50.

THE REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By A. E. Buck. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1938. 299pp. $2.50.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, STATE OF CONNECTICUT. The Council, Hartford, Connecticut. 1938. Variously paged.

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM ON POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. By Rupert B. Vance. Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York. 1938. $1.

RESEARCH WORK ON PROJECTS OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. By WPA. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1938. 11pp.

THE RISE OF A NEW FEDERALISM: FEDERAL-STATE CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Jane Perry Clark. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1938. 347pp. $3.50.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZATION. By L. Urwick. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1938. 16pp.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD IN MICHIGAN; A STUDY OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS BY A PLURAL EXECUTIVE. By George C. S. Benson. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. 1938. 107pp.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK. New York State Constitutional Convention Committee, 80 Centre Street, New York. 1938. 879pp.

(1) STATE PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN THE 1938 GENERAL ELECTIONS. 7pp. (2) PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN CITY ELECTIONS 1938. 5pp. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 1938.

STATUS AND TRENDS OF INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK CITY. A report of a study sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on City Planning. WPA of New York, New York. 1938. 64pp.

SUBMISSION TO ROYAL COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS. Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. 1938. Variously paged.

THE VALIDITY OF THE GREEN RIVER ORDINANCE. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 7pp. 50 cents.

WPA FASHIONS NEW TOOLS FOR RESEARCH. By Luther H. Evans. WPA, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1938. 16pp.

WRITING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT LETTERS. By James F. Grady and Milton Hall. School of Public Affairs of the American University, 1905 F Street, Washington, D. C. 1938. 59pp.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938 edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES THROUGH ANNEXATION, DETACHMENT, AND CONSOLIDATION. By American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 38pp. $1.

THE CITY: A STUDY OF URBANISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Stuart A. Queen and Lewis F. Thomas. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1939. 50pp. $3.

CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SAGINAW. Volume One, Administrative Code. 50 cents. Volume Two, General Code. $1.50. Apply to the city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, 1938-39. By League of North Dakota Municipalities, Box 420, Bismarck, North Dakota. 1938. 33pp. $2.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (Fourth Edition.) Institute of Public Administration, 302 East 35 Street, New York. 1939. 18pp. 25 cents.

GOVERNMENT IN SMALL AMERICAN CITIES. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 35pp. $2.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT; THE COLONIAL PERIOD. By Ernest S. Griffith. Oxford University Press, New York. 1938. 464pp. $3.75.

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. By Charles M. Kneier. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 632pp. $3.50.

INDEX TO MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION. Compiled and edited by Frederick Rex. Municipal Reference Library, 1005 City Hall, Chicago. 250pp. $2.50.

KNOW YOUR TOWN. National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1938. 24pp. 10 cents.

LEGAL SERVICES OF LEAGUES OF MUNICIPALITIES. By the American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 22pp. $1.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

Metropolis: A Study of Urban Communities. By Howard Woolston. D. Appleton-Century Company, 35 West 32 Street, New York. 1938. 325pp. $2.75.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1938. 667pp. $5.

A Municipal Labor Relations Board for Cincinnati; A Brief Account of Experience in Other Cities and A Recommended Plan. Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, Leverone Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. 1938. 38pp. $1.

The Municipal Year Book, 1938. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 619pp. $5.

Municipalities and the Law in Action. (Proceedings of the Mid-year Meeting of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.) Edited by John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. The Institute, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1938. 222pp. $3.

New York, An American City, 1783-1803; A Study of Urban Life. By Sidney I. Pomerantz. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, Morningside Heights, New York. 1938. 531pp. $5.

New York City Government; Functions and Problems. New York State Constitutional Convention Committee, 80 Centre Street, New York. 1938. 246pp.

Official Report of the Philadelphia Charter Commission to the Governor and the General Assembly. The Commission, Administration Building, 21st and Parkway, Philadelphia. 1938. 121pp.

One City's Legal Experience in Civil Liberties; A Collection of Opinions by the City of Chicago, 1935-1938. Compiled by John A. McIntire. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1938. 20pp. $1.

Organization and Administration of the City Government of Concord, New Hampshire. By Public Administration Service. Limited supply available from Concord, New Hampshire, City Council. 1939. 147pp.

The Organization of Government for the District of Columbia. (Suggestions for Simplification and Modernization in the Administrative Structure.) By Griffenhagen & Associates. For the Senate and House Committees on District of Columbia. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 86pp.

Pennsylvania State-Local Relations in Roads, Tax Abatement, and Gasoline Tax Distribution. Pennsylvania Local Government Commission, Harrisburg. 1938. Variously paged.

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Topeka Reviews Its Work Relief. Dean Van Ness, Commissioner of Finance, Topeka, Kansas. 1938. 65pp.

The Trend of Relief Costs in Hamilton County, Ohio, 1925-1937. Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., Leverone Building, Cincinnati. 1938. 12pp. $1 plus postage.

Two Hundred Millions for Relief in Cleveland, 1928-1938. By Howard Whipple Green. Cleveland Health Council, 1001 Huron Road, Cleveland. 1938. 77pp. $1.

Your Community; Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety, and Welfare. By Joanna C. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1939. 249pp. 85 cents.

We Too Are the People. By Louise V. Armstrong. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston. 1938. 474pp.

What of the Blind? By Helge Lende. American Foundation for the Blind, New York. 1938. 214pp. $2.

(See also Health)

ZONING

(See Planning and Zoning)

Selected Periodicals for Municipal Officials

A list of the more important current periodicals of value to American municipal officials, arranged according to subject. All periodicals are monthly unless otherwise indicated.

GENERAL

American City. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.

American Political Science Review. (Bi-monthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (Bi-monthly.) 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $5.

Governmental Research Bulletin. Governmental Research Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

Legal Notes on Local Government. (Bi-monthly.) Legal Research Bureau, New York University School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York. $6.

Local Government Administration. (International.) (Quarterly.) International Union of Local Authorities, 3 bis Rue de la Regence, Brussels, Belgium. 6s.

Local Government Service. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

Management Review. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

Municipal Journal. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 34/.

Municipal Law Journal. Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Municipal Review. National Municipal League, 309 East 34 Street, New York City. $5.

Public Administration. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 12/6.

Public Management. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

Society for the Advancement of Management Journal. (Formerly Bulletin of the Taylor Society.) (Bi-monthly.) The Society, 29 West 39 Street, New York City. $6.

State Government. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

United States Municipal News. (Bi-monthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W. Washington, D. C. $5.

Washington News Letter. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

PERSONNEL

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada News Letter. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

Journal of State and Local Government Employees. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Madison, Wisconsin. $1.

Personnel. (Quarterly.) American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. (Free to members.)

Personnel Administration. Society for Personnel Administration, P. O. Box 71, Washington, D. C. $3.

Personnel Journal. (Monthly, September to June). The Personnel Research Federation, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $5.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Assessors News-Letter. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (Free to members.)

Bond Buyer. (Weekly, $25; Daily, $15 per month.) Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York City.

Bulletin of the National Tax Association. National Tax Association, 35 French Ridge, New Rochelle, New York. $2.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (Weekly.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce and William, New York. $15.

Municipal Finance. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

Municipal Finance News Letter. (Bi-weekly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

Purchasing. Boffey Publishing Company, Inc., 11 West 42 Street, New York. $1.

State and Municipal Compendium. (Semi-annually.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce Street, Corner William, New York. $10.

Tax Administrators' News. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

Tax Digest. California Taxpayers' Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, California. $2.

Tax Policy. Tax Policy League, 309 East 34 Street, New York. $3.

Taxes. (Formerly Tax Magazine.) Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago. $3.

FIRE

Fire Engineering. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York City. $2.

Fire Protection. National Underwriter Company, 420 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1.

International Fire Fighter. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. $2.

National Fire Protection Association News Letter. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

National Fire Protection Association Quarterly. (Quarterly.) National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston. $3.

Volunteer Firemen. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

POLICE

American Police Review. (Bi-monthly.) 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. $1.

Chicago Police Digest. (Irregular.) Suite 1526, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology. (Bi-monthly.) Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $3.50.

Police Chiefs' News Letter. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.

Police Journal. 1123 Broadway, New York. $1 to police officers, $1.50 to others.

Police Journal. (England.) (Quarterly.) Philip Allan & Company, Ltd., 19-A Cursitor Street, London, E. C. 4. $2.50.

Uniform Crime Reports. (Quarterly.) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Free to public officials.

PUBLIC WORKS

Civil Engineering. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York City. $4 to members and libraries, $5 to others.

Contractors and Engineers Monthly. Buttenheim-Dix Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

Engineering News-Record. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York City. $5.

Municipal Sanitation. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Company, 24 West 40 Street, New York City. $2.

Public Cleansing. Public Cleansing, 160 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1. 10/6.

Public Roads. Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Willard Building, Washington, D. C. $1.

Public Works. Public Works Journal Corporation, 310 East 45 Street, New York. $3.

Public Works Engineers' News Letter. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.

Roads and Streets. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago. $3.

Sewage Works Journal. (Bi-monthly.) Federation of Sewage Works Associations, 919 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

CITY PLANNING

International Housing and Town Planning Bulletin. (Irregular.) International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, 25 Bedford Row, London, W. C. 1.

Land Policy Review. (Formerly Land Policy Circular.) (Bi-monthly.) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

News Letter of American Society of Planning Officials. The Society, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.

Planners Journal. (Bi-monthly.) American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. $3.

Planning and Civic Comment. (Quarterly.) American Planning and Civic Association, National Conference on City Planning and National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. $3.

Town and Country Planning. (Quarterly.) Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. 1/ per copy.

Town Planning Review. (Irregular.) Town Planning Review, University Press of Liverpool, Liverpool, England. 15/.

PUBLIC WELFARE

American Labor Legislation Review. (Quarterly.) 131 East 23 Street, New York City. $3.

Better Times. (Quarterly, October to June.) Welfare Council of New York City, 44 East 23 Street, New York City. $3.

The Family. Family Welfare Association of America, 130 East 22 Street, New York. $1.50.

Monthly Labor Review. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) $3.50.

Public Welfare News. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.

Social Forces. (Quarterly.) Social Forces, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. $4.

Social Security. American Association for Social Security, 22 East 17 Street, New York City.

Social Security Bulletin. Social Security Board, 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. $2.

Social Service Review. (Quarterly.) University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $4.

Survey. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3.

Survey Graphic. Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. $3.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks and Recreation. American Institute of Park Executives, 327 West Jefferson Street, Rockford, Illinois. $3.

Recreation. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.

PUBLIC HEALTH

American Journal of Public Health. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $5.

The Health Officer. Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Hospitals. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. $2.

Mental Hygiene. (Quarterly.) National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 West 50 Street, New York City. $3.

Milk Dealer. Olsen Publishing Company, 505 West Cherry Street, Milwaukee. $2.

Modern Hospital. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

Public Health Engineering Abstracts. (Weekly) Public Health Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Public Health Nursing. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $2 to members, $3 to nonmembers.

Public Health Reports. (Weekly.) U. S. Public Health Service, Treasury Department. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) $2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics. (Quarterly.) Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $5.

Journal of the American Water Works Association. Rooms 2601-2605, 22 East 40 Street, New York. $7.

Public Ownership. Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. $2.

Public Utilities Fortnightly. (Semimonthly.) Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. $15.

Shipping Register and World Ports. (Weekly.) American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

Water Works and Sewerage. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois. $2.

Water Works Engineering. (Bi-weekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

HOUSING

Housing Legal Digest. Sub-committee on Law and Legislation, Central Housing Committee, Washington, D. C.

Housing Management Bulletin. (Irregular.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 25 cents a copy.

National Association of Housing Officials Bulletin. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NAHO News. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 25 cents a copy.

Public Housing Progress. National Public Housing Conference, 112 East 19 Street, New York. $2.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Public Safety. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

EDUCATION

American School Board Journal. The Bruce Publishing Company, 524-44 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $3.

Educational Record. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.

Journal of Adult Education. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. $3.

Journal of the National Education Association. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $2.

Nation's Schools. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $1.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) Grand Central Terminal, New York City. $5.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. 1126 Q Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. $2.

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly, September-June.) U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) $1.

LIBRARIES

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semi-monthly, except Monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York City. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 345 Hudson Street, New York. $5.

COURTS

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY. (Bi-monthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

LEGAL AID REVIEW. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York City.

PANEL. (Irregular.) Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 105 West 40 Street, New York City.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL NEWS. Alabama League of Municipalities, Exchange Hotel Building, Montgomery, Alabama.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. (Irregular.) Arkansas Municipal League, West Memphis, Arkansas. $1.25.

ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITIES INFORMATION BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. Pennsylvania State Borough Association, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $1.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida. $2.

HOOSIER MUNICIPALITIES. Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 500 Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas. $3.

KENTUCKY CITY. Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington, Kentucky. $2.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 16 University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal Association, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $1.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. (Irregular.) League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

MUNICIPALITIES NEWS. (Irregular.) Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix, Arizona.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 313-15 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebraska. $1.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, City Hall, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 802 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton, New Jersey. $2.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, City Hall, Albany, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA MUNICIPAL NEWS. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Seventh Floor, Raleigh Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. $1.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, Monnett Hall, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. $2.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES NEWS BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Box 427, Charleston, West Virginia.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Municipalities, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, and Washington leagues.) $2.

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